

Ch 7 Ancient Rome-Study Guide

Name _____

Matching

Key Terms

Fill in the blank by writing the letter of the correct term below.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a. aqueduct | f. mercenary |
| b. consul | g. patrician |
| c. dictator | h. plebeian |
| d. disciple | i. province |
| e. inflation | j. republic |

- ____ 1. A structure that carries water over long distances is called a(n) ____.
- ____ 2. Ancient Rome had a form of government, called a(n) ____, in which citizens vote for their leader.
- ____ 3. In ancient Rome, a wealthy, upper, class person was called a(n) ____.
- ____ 4. In ancient Rome, a Roman governor ruled each ____ of the empire.
- ____ 5. A follower of a person or belief is called a(n) ____.

Key Terms

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a. aqueduct | f. mercenary |
| b. consul | g. patrician |
| c. dictator | h. plebeian |
| d. disciple | i. province |
| e. inflation | j. veto |

- ____ 6. the Latin word for "I forbid it"
- ____ 7. a soldier who serves for pay in a foreign army
- ____ 8. an ordinary citizen in the ancient Roman Republic
- ____ 9. an economic situation in which there is more money, but it has less value.

Short Answer

Key Concepts

10. Most of all, ancient Romans placed great emphasis on what?
11. What event allowed Julius Caesar able to gain control of Rome?
12. What happened to the Roman Empire under Constantine's rule?

13. Where did most people live in ancient Rome?
14. Unlike the Greeks, who were interested in ideas, the Romans were more interested what?
15. Romans were tolerant of other religions throughout their empire as long as the people did what?
16. When and why did the Roman emperors give free grain to the poor?
17. Why was Augustus able to gain power?
18. What would happen if two Roman consuls disagreed on how to handle an emergency?
19. Why was Rome's geographic setting important?
20. The majority of Roman citizens were what?
21. Why is Roman law important to us today?
22. Because the Roman government was led by two men, power was what?

23. Why was Augustus allowed a great deal of power by the senate?
24. What are two reasons for Rome's serious economic problems?
25. What idea was Roman law based on?
26. If conquered people lived peacefully what would happen to them?

Skill: Comparing and Contrasting

Look at the chart below, then answer the following questions.

Patricians	Plebeians
Thought of selves as leaders	Had less power than patricians
Fought hard to control government	Formed small groups to control interests
Grew wealthy because of Roman conquests	Many were jobless
Took riches from defeated people	Refused to fight in Roman army
Bought land from small farmers and created huge farms, which were worked by slaves.	Many leaders were murdered when they tried to break up estates owned by patricians.
Gave into plebeian demands in the Laws of the Twelve Tables	Felt they were treated unfairly by patricians

27. What is a major difference between patricians and plebeians?
28. What conclusion can you make based on this chart?

Essay Questions

1.) Describe the difference between Rome as a “Republic” and Rome as an “Empire”. What caused this change to take place? (5-6 sentences)

2.) Describe the experiences of the early Christians. Why was Rome afraid of them? How did Rome persecute them? How did Christianity spread? What happened in the end when it came to Rome and Christianity? (6-7 sentences)