

## Rome Test

### (1) *The myth of Romulus and Remus*

Rhea was a princess and a mortal woman who was married to Mars, the Roman god of war. Rhea and Mars had twin sons and named them Romulus and Remus. Some of the other gods were jealous of Mars and Rhea, and plotted to kill Romulus and Remus. Rhea heard about the plot. Since Mars was away she needed to protect the boys. She put them in a basket and set it floating down the river hoping that they would be found. They were found by a female wolf who decided to raise them as her own cubs. After the boys had grown some the wolf knew she couldn't keep them so she put them where a shepherd would find them. The shepherd and his wife continued to raise Romulus and Remus.

As the boys grew into manhood, they decided to build a city and rule it as its king. They had a contest to see who would be the top king. When it appeared that Remus was going to win the contest, Romulus got so angry that he killed Remus with a rock and became the first king of Rome. This is an important story for Romans since their city was started by the son of a god it had to be more powerful than any other city.

Now look at the names Romulus and Rome. This is supposed to be how Rome got its name

**What belief/value of Roman society can be inferred based on this myth in Roman history?**

- A. The Romans valued astrology and predictions made based on the stars.
- B. The Romans believed that family relationships were extremely important.
- C. The Romans believed their leaders were descended from gods.
- D. The Romans valued animals and made them an important part of society.

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(2)

Greek	Roman	Role
Hera	Juno	Chief Goddess - marriage
Aphrodite	Venus	Goddess of beauty
Artemis	Diana	Goddess of hunting
Athena	Minerva	Goddess of wisdom
Demeter	Ceres	Goddess of the harvest, nature
Hestia	Vesta	Goddess of the hearth
Zeus	Jupiter	Chief God - sky and air
Apollon	Apollo	God of poetry, music, Sun
Ares	Mars	God of war
Hephaistos	Vulcan	God of blacksmiths
Hermes	Mercury	Messenger of the gods
Poseidon	Neptune	God of the sea

**Based on the chart, which statement best summarizes the Roman opinion of Greek religious beliefs?**

- A. The Romans disagreed with polytheism, the belief in multiple gods and goddesses.
- B. The Romans adopted parts of the Greek culture and worshipped many of the same gods.
- C. The Romans felt the need to compete with the Greek gods and created an entirely new religion.
- D. The Romans disrespected the Greeks and gave their gods new names to spite them.

(3) "To all God's beloved in Rome, who are called to be saints ...I am eager to preach the gospel to you... For I am not ashamed of the gospel: it is the power of God for salvation to everyone who has faith...God shows his love for us in that while we were yet sinners Christ died for us....If you confess with your lips that Jesus is Lord and believe in your heart that God raised him from the dead, you will be saved. ...For there is no distinction between Jew and Greek; the same Lord is Lord of all and bestows his riches upon all who call upon him.."Epistle to the Romans, Paul of Tarsus, c 57 AD

Which portion of the quote above best identifies why many people within the Roman Empire converted to Christianity during the First Century?

- A. "I am eager to preach the gospel to you."... Paul of Tarsus was a famous leader and he inspired many to follow his teachings.
- B. "To all God's beloved in Rome, who are called to be saints"... Many people of the Roman Empire dreamed of being remembered long after their deaths.
- C. "For there is no distinction between Jew and Greek" ... Christianity offered a solution to the racial issues in the Roman Empire.
- D. "If you confess that Jesus is Lord..... you will be saved." ...Christianity presented the people with hope for a better life and eternal salvation after death.

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(4)



Which statement best summarizes the roles of Patricians and Plebeians in Rome?

- A. The Patricians could not have jobs and the Plebeians held all the governmental jobs.
- B. The Patricians were the upper class and the Plebeians were the lower class.
- C. The Patricians had no freedoms and the Plebeians could do what they pleased.

D. The Patricians own small shops and the Plebeians owned small farms.

(5)

Comparing Republican Governments		
	Rome	USA
Executive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two consuls, elected by the assembly for one year-chief executives of the government and commanders-in-chief of the army</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A president, elected by the people for four years-chief executive of the government and commander-in-chief of the army</li> </ul>
Legislative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senate of 300 members, chosen from aristocracy for life-controls foreign and financial policies, advises consuls.</li> <li>Centuriate Assembly, all citizen-soldiers are members for life- selects consuls, makes laws.</li> <li>Tribal Assembly, citizens grouped according to where they live are members for life – elects tribunes and makes laws.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senate of 100 members, elected by the people for six-year terms- makes laws, advises president on foreign policy.</li> <li>House of Representatives of 435 members, elected by the people for two years- makes laws, originates revenue bills.</li> </ul>
Judicial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Praetors, eight judges chosen for one year by Centuriate Assembly- two oversee civil and criminal courts (the others govern provinces).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supreme Court, nine justices appointed for life by president- highest court, hears civil and criminal appeals cases.</li> </ul>
Legal code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Twelve Tables- a list of rules that was the basis of Roman legal system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U.S. Constitution- basic law of the United States</li> </ul>
Citizenship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All adult male landowners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All native-born or naturalized adults</li> </ul>

**How did the government structure of Rome influence the formation of the American government?**

- A. The Roman republic had three branches of government that each had different powers.
- B. All people were considered as citizens and were required to vote on all new laws
- C. Government officials were elected for life and served the country until their deaths.
- D. The United States Constitution was written using the twelve tables.

(6) Around 500 BC, just as **democracy** was getting started in **Athens**, the Roman aristocrats (the rich people) decided they didn't want to be ruled by **Etruscan kings** anymore. The poor people were satisfied with the rulers, but the rich people wanted more power for themselves. The rich people couldn't get rid of the kings all by themselves. They needed the poor men to fight for them. Rome's wealthiest families promised the poor men that they could have power in the new government if they would help get rid of the kings. The poor men agreed to help, and together the Romans threw out the Etruscan kings.

**Why did the aristocrats of Rome want to get rid of the Etruscan kings?**

- A. The aristocrats wanted to give power to a small group of people.
- B. The aristocrats wanted to include the poorer people in government.

- C. The aristocrats wanted more power for themselves.
- D. The aristocrats wanted all people of Rome to be equal.

(7)

DEMOCRACY	REPUBLIC
Everyone participates in every decision	Governed by elected representatives
Majority rules	Governed by established set of laws
No protection of individual rights	Protection of individual rights
No protection of property rights	Protection of property rights
Not practical for large countries	Ideal for large and diverse populations
Always ends in turbulence & violence	Avoids extremes: mobocracy & tyranny

**How did the Roman Republic evolve from Greek Democracy?**

- A. While the Greek Democracy encouraged participation of all citizens, the Roman Republic was based on representative decision making to save time.
- B. Because the Roman Republic was a smaller society than Greece, a representative government was more effective for them.
- C. Because the wealthy landowners were worried about losing power to those from the lower classes, they limited individual rights in the Roman Republic.
- D. The Roman Republic used the principle of “Majority Rules” rather than an established set of laws to provide a voice for their lower class citizens.

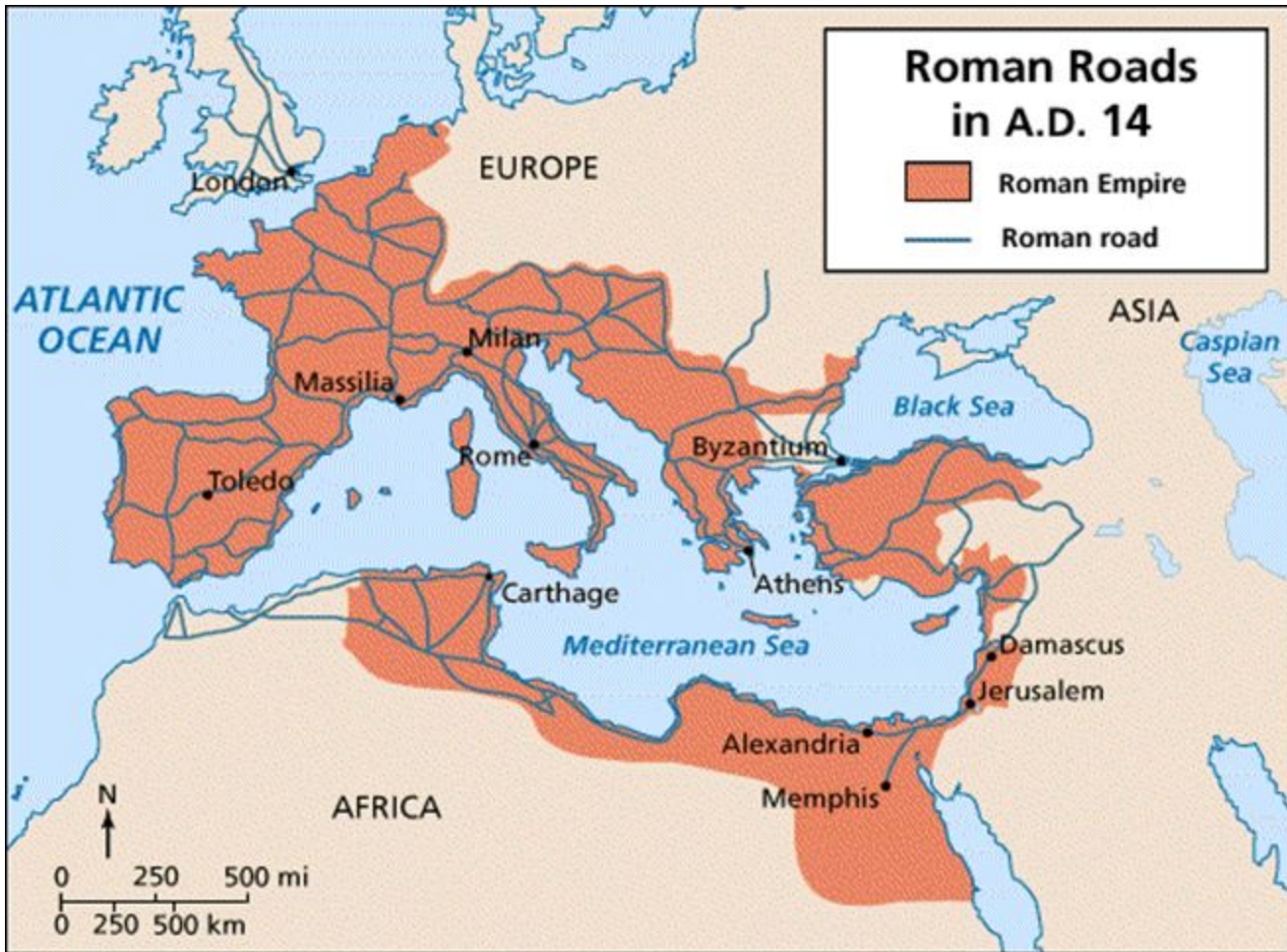
(8) Rome was riddled with crime. Criminals ran wild in Rome. Since there was no police force, there was no one to stop them. It was not safe to walk the streets without a guard. Wealthy Romans hired guards and even built their own small armies to protect their homes and families. This led to further problems when the guards of one wealthy family fought the guards of another family over insults or business territories. The Senate couldn't do anything since there was no money to hire police or even create a militia.

**How was the quality of life in Rome affected by the government's inability to employ police officers?**

- A. The Senate put all public works and safety projects on hold as government money was spent to imprison criminals.
- B. Only the wealthiest Romans were able to ensure their safety; all other Romans lived in constant danger.
- C. Romans began to move away from the cities to seek safety in small villages which impacted the economy.
- D. The inability of the Roman government to protect the safety of its citizens led to the development of a new government.



(9)



**How did the building of roads impact the expansion of the Roman Empire?**

- A. Roads eliminated the need for sea trade and travel in the Roman Empire.
- B. Roads allowed bridges to be built connecting cities across the Mediterranean Sea.
- C. Roads connected the cities of the Roman Empire together and enabled trade and interaction.
- D. Roads made it easier for neighboring civilizations to attack and threaten the Roman Empire.

(10)



**Which statement about the fall of Rome is best supported by the map above?**

- A. The territory of Rome got smaller over time as neighboring civilizations attacked and conquered Roman territories.
- B. The territory of Rome was shared with Spain and Numidia, whose rulers were not successful leaders.
- C. The territory of Rome collapsed after the death of Julius Caesar and was divided between his sons.
- D. The territory of Rome became so large during the Roman Empire that it could not protect itself

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**(11)** Julius Caesar was such a famous and important leader in ancient Rome that they named a month after him - July. Julius Caesar was a strong administrator and a famous general. He wrote new laws and changed and improved how to rule provinces of the empire.

Prior to the rule of Julius Caesar, the Roman Republic was in trouble. Rome was overrun with crime and people were afraid to go out into the streets. People were out of work and taxes had gone up again. The Romans were angry with their government and were demanding the government do something. Caesar spoke to the people and told them he knew what to do. The Roman citizens believed and trusted him.

**Why were the people "saved" when Julius Caesar took power of Rome?**

- A. The people named the month of July after Julius Caesar.
- B. The people of Rome were out of work and had high taxes.
- C. Caesar promised the people that he would fix the problems of Rome.
- D. Caesar raised taxes and made life more difficult for the common people.

**Vocabulary Matching:**

- |                      |                                                                |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 12. _____ Plunder    | a. a person who is wealthy or has high rank in society         |
| 13. _____ Patricians | b. the wealth and resources of a country or region             |
| 14. _____ Republic   | c. The stuff stolen from people who are conquered              |
| 15. _____ Economy    | d. A member of the Roman lower class                           |
| 16. _____ Aristocrat | e. Members of the ruling class or aristocracy of Rome          |
| 17. _____ Plebeian   | f. A government without a king; usually with elected officials |