1. The end of the chapter introduction states, “The story of the Roman world from the foundation of the city of Rome to the fall of the Roman Empire in the West is, overall a tale of two different transformations (217).” What are those two transformations?

2. Rome was and remains built along what river?

3. As the Roman Republic and later Roman Empire spread, what connected the center of the Republic / Empire to the periphery?

4. Who wrote “truly the first Roman history on a large scale?”

5. What was the aim of Origins?

6. There will be a matching question on the quiz. Be sure to know the following Roman historians and what the work he is most known for:

7. While the known Roman history tells us much about the aristocracy, which segments of society are missing from the primary documents?

8. According to myth, Rome received its name from ____________________

9. Romans greatly valued tradition and were not quick to adopt reforms. According to the textbook, what three values are key to understanding the Romans?

10. The Roman citizen population was divided into two orders. What were those two orders?

11. The Roman legal code was __________________________.

12. This law code included a ban on the intermarriage between __________________________ and __________________________. What does this tell us about Roman society?
13. Despite an early history of defensive wars, Roman will expand greatly after three Punic Wars fought against __________________________.

14. After the defeat of Carthage and Corinth, Rome effectively controlled where?

15. Who were the members of the First Triumvirate?

16. Who was victorious in the civil war against Pompey and his supporters?

17. In February of 44 BCE, Julius Caesar took the title of dictator perpetuo or “dictator for life.” Was this a smart political move?

18. Who was the first Roman Emperor?

19. Did Octavian / Augustus believe he was starting something new?

20. What is the Pax Romana?

21. In this module, students will write a fictious dating profile of two notorious Julio-Claudian emperors, Caligula and Nero, be sure to review their portions on pages 247-250.

22. As we have seen in this chapter, there were not many early primary accounts of Rome’s history. This is not true with Christianity. What work is a collection of primary sources by early Christians?
In what ways was Christianity a “revolutionary” movement?

Who was the last western Roman emperor and when was he deposed?

As the western half of the Roman empire weakened, Constantine moved his capital to where?

Which Germanic tribes hastened the downfall of the Roman Empire beginning with the sack of Rome in 410 CE?