

READ FIRST:

How to use these student combined EQs to study and take the test:

- 1. You must answer EQ questions for the same chapters that you take the MC and Fill-in sections of the Rome Test.**
- 2. For your Primary Chapter, you must answer two EQ questions.**
- 3. For your first and second choice chapters, you must answer one EQ question from each Chapter.**

Choose your questions carefully.

- 1. You DO NOT have to use all of the information provided in these student prepared answers,**
- 2. BUT you may choose to find information and better details from the materials from each chapter's presentation that may supply dates, names, etc.**
- 3. Remember, you must explain the basic idea of the question. Use solid details that include examples and explanations to show the importance of this information to the general theme of the Chapter.**

Chapter 32:

Geography and the early development of Rome

1. Why did Romulus and Remus decide to build Rome in that landscape?

- It was in front of a river and near the Mediterranean sea. This would provide them water for the needs of their population and food.
- It was an area of volcanic origins, the soil was naturally rich and would help for agriculture and the dry lava areas supported their buildings.
- There were higher hills surrounding the area, later on, they built walled cities on the top of the seven hills, from there they were able to detect enemies coming to attack.
- It was built on low ground, approx, 13m above the sea level. This helped their condition and resistance when they trained for wars.

2. How did the Etruscans influence the Romans?

A. The Etruscans influenced the Romans by their engineering.

- One thing the Etruscans built were aqueducts, water supply or navigable channel constructed to convey water.
- The Etruscans also built the arch an arch is a structure that spans a space and supports a load.
- Romans also adopted bloody sports from the Etruscans.
- The first was slave fighting slave fights were held at funerals
- The Etruscans also enjoyed watching chariot races, chariot races usually ended in injury or death

- B. The Romans learned how to be very good engineers from the Etruscans. Two main structures that benefited them was and arches, and cuniculus
- Arches rested on two pillars supported by half circle of wedges shaped stones. Keystones in the center to hold in place
 - Romans eventually used them on aqueducts, huge public works stadiums and bridges
 - Cuniculus was a long underground trench
 - Shafts connected it to the ground above.
 - Used to irrigate the land above

3. In what ways did the Greeks influence the development of Rome?

A. Writing and Literature:

- Romans indirectly borrowed the Greeks' alphabet.
- Romans wrote in all caps like Greeks
- Greeks carved important documents into stone plaques for all to see, Romans did this on columns
- Roman writers were inspired by Greek poetry and Myths
- Great poets built upon Greek tales of conflict long ago.

B. Greek architecture change the daily lives of the Romans?

- Romans borrowed ideas from the Greeks
 - The Romans used Greek designs on their own public buildings
 - Romans built the Colosseum for sporting events, huge temples, and the Roman Pantheon.
- All of these were modeled with greek designs.
- More details needed here from presentation.

Chapter 33:

3 EQ Questions

1. What did the patricians do after the Etruscan rule ended?

After the Etruscan rule, instead of a king, they created a republic, 509 B.C.E. In the republic they elected 300 government officials to work for the needs of the wealthy families of Rome. The Romans put the most power in the hands of the Senate. Two elected officials leaders called consuls, elected by the Senate, shared command of the army. With the creation of the republic, it gave Rome a more democratic government. But only the patricians could be apart of the government, who made up about 5 percent of the population of Rome.

2. How did the Plebians gain political equality with the Patricians?

- A. Why did the plebeians rebel?

The plebeians rebelled because they weren't getting any part in the government. They rebelled by gathering their things and leaving the city and camping out on a nearby hill. The patricians were nervous because they were helpless without their army. The patricians finally gave in. They agreed that the plebeians would get their rights and have a say in the government.

- B. What were some of the issues that Plebeians fought for to gain more political rights under the Patricians

When the plebeians gained equality, they made sure the patricians knew it. First, they guaranteed that one Consul must be a plebeian. Later, the plebeians elected officials called Tribunes of the Plebs (the Assembly). The tribunes spoke for the plebeians to the Senate and the consul. Later on, the Tribune gained power to the **veto**, or overrule, actions by the Senate and government officials that they thought unfair. Over the years, the numbers of tribunes went from 2 to 10. They also made sure the patricians didn't change the rules. The plebeians had the patricians write down the laws on tablets called the Twelve Tables.

- 1) What were the three things the plebeians demanded when they started to gain rights?

- they demanded that all laws be written down so the patricians could not change them whenever they wanted. The laws were written down on the Twelve Tables.
- One of the roman consuls had to be a plebeian.
- The plebeians gained the right to pass laws for all roman citizens.

----- Chapter 34 Study Guide

EQ's:

1. How did the Punic wars effect Rome?

- At the conclusion of the Punic Wars, which lasted from 264 to 146 BCE, Rome gained much land and eventually took over the western half of Mediterranean Sea and the regions that border the Sea, including Spain, Northern Africa, the major islands of the W. Med, including Sicily, Corsica, Sardinia.
- At the end, Rome was expanded and gained more power, but families mourned over countless soldiers' deaths.
- The first war was mainly at sea against Carthage. Romans advanced the technologies by copying the advanced designs of the Carthaginian mighty ships.
- The Romans survived 20 years of an invasion force led by Hannibal that occupied the eastern half of Italy, but was never able to attack Rome directly. This was due to the constant service of Roman citizens and her allies in defending against Hannibal. Over time, the Romans attacked Carthage directly, forcing Hannibal to retreat and defend his homeland.

- During the third war, Rome eventually invaded Carthage and burned the city to the ground.

2. How did Julius Caesar influence the Romans?

- He was a powerful general who conquered Gaul (modern day France) and invaded Britain.
- He offered citizenship to the peoples in the cities of Gaul and Spain.
- He ruled Rome as a Consul with Pompeii, but over time in order to defend his title, he marched on Rome and eventually was declared Consul for life (dictator) by the Senate after defeating Pompeii.
- He attempted to work with the Senate, but often times ruled by decree as sole Consul.
- He was eventually assassinated by over 50 members of the Senate in the Senate chamber on March 15, 44 BCE. His assassination led to a Civil War between those wishing to preserve the Republic and the power of the Senate versus forces who recognized that the Republican form of government was incapable of ruling over a large empire. This group wished for a more centralized figure and eventually, Caesar's adopted nephew, Octavian, was given the title, First Citizen as Augustus Caesar, effectively becoming Rome's first Emperor.

3. How many periods of expansion were there and what were some important events in each?

- There were four different periods of expansion.
- In the first period, during the Republic phase, the Romans conquered the Italian peninsula.
- In the second period, during the Punic Wars, the Romans defeated the Carthaginians in the Punic wars and gained Spain, Carthage, Macedonia, and many Mediterranean islands.
- The third period of expansion, during a period of political instability and civil wars that divided the city, they were still able to gain Gaul, Egypt, Judea, Asia Minor, Syria, and Cyprus.
- In the fourth, the Empire phase, Augustus 14 BCE and his successors through 117 CE, expanded the Empire as far as Britain, along the Danube River and up the Rhine River, to the northern shores of the Black Sea and to the Tigris River and Gulf of Persia. The entire coastline of the Mediterranean Sea was controlled by the Romans for more than 300 years after.

Chapter 35

Daily Life in the Roman Empire

Essential Questions

1. Why was Rome called the great city of contrasts?

Rome was called the great city of contrasts for several reasons. First, Rome was built beautifully, with many amazing temples, spectacular palaces, and gorgeous gardens. But, most of its people lived in cramped apartments, as if their homes were less important than where the gods lived. It was also called this because of the different lifestyles that were displayed in Rome. The rich lived very differently than the poor. The food, education, law, housing, recreation, and

overall daily life was different.

1. What are some of the main differences in the Roman housing and how did that affect the everyday life?

- The poor were in tiny and tall apartments
- The poor housing were always above the place they worked
- No kitchens so they worked on portable grills
- The poor's houses filled with smoke as they cooked on the stoves
- The wealthy spacious and roomy
- Built of stone and walls were thick poor-Affected how much free time they had
- Rich were bigger and stronger than the

2. How did law and order work in Rome?

Romans believed that law should be applied equally, but nevertheless the poor faced much harsher punishments, and the rich had many exceptions to the laws. But, any roman, rich or poor, could accuse another of crime, and a jury of citizens made the final call. People often dressed in rags or dirty clothes or had their family sob in front of the jury to win their sympathy. Under the empire rule, the emperor made almost all the laws. One Roman judge even once said "Whatever pleases the emperor is law".

2. What were the most popular types of crime and how were they punished for committing that crime?

- Ultimate Source of law was the emperor
- Honored old traditions
- Laws were strict
- Crime was common
- Frequent crimes were stealing, assault, and murder
- Rich men tried to hide their wealth by wearing dirty togas
- Women were not aloud to go outside by themselves at night
- ANY roman could accuse another of a crime
- ALL law applied to everybody.
- If they were challenged with someone accusing someone of something else they were presented in front of a jury.
- They might wear rags to get sympathy from the jury and had women and children sob
- Poor had harsher punishment than poor

3. How was country life different from the city lifestyle?

In the country, the lifestyle was very different from the city life. In the country people farmed bees for honey, grain for bread, grapes for wine, and olives for oil. Goats and sheep were used for making cheese and their wool and skin were used for making clothing. In their leftover time they got to take long walks in the fresh air, reading, writing, hunting, as well as

picnicking.

In the city there were nearly a million people living there. Most people lived in tiny apartments with in the city. The rich also spent lots of money on silk, perfumes, jeweled weapons, and musical instruments. But most of the people were poor and lived in filthy, cramped neighborhoods with lots of crime and disease.

Chapter 36:

Four EQ's and Answers

1. Around what time did the Romans start to take notice of the Christians? How did they treat them?

As Christianity spread among the population, Romans began to take notice of the Christians. The new religion quickly became a threat to their tradition, and so it was declared illegal. Around the 60s C.E., Romans began to punish the Christians for refusing to believe in their other gods. Some were crucified, others burned, and many were torn to death by lions in front of an applauding audience. But because the Christians faced whatever terrible death they were sentenced bravely, other people began to be inspired. Instead of eliminating the new religion from the empire, the Romans actually fed the fire. More and more people began to believe. Eventually, people of all social ranks adopted the faith. By the era of emperor Constantine, Christians were able to practice their religion peacefully. In 395 C.E., emperor Theodosius I announced Christianity as the official religion of Rome.

2. How did Jesus' teachings affect the lives of others? How did it affect his own life?

Jesus' teachings were based on traditional Jewish beliefs. He claimed that out of all the Jewish laws, only two were most important. "You shall love your God with all your soul and all your heart" and "You shall love your neighbor as yourself". That was his message; love, mercy, and peace. To spread his teachings across the Roman Empire, he called upon **disciples**. His disciples helped spread his religious teachings to others. His favorite way of teaching was through **parables**, or short stories with morals and religious messages behind them. Sometimes these different kinds of preaching frustrated his followers. They thought it was wrong and dangerous of him. Many became deeply worried that he would lead a revolt against the Romans. Yet, not putting his reputation before his lessons, Jesus did not preach against Rome.

3. Where did Christianity begin?

Christianity began in a place called Judea. This territory, which was ruled by the Romans at the time, was located at the eastern end of the Mediterranean and was once part of the kingdom of

David and Solomon. The people that inhabited the land were mostly Jewish. The Romans conquered Judea in 63 B.C.E. and placed a Jewish ruler that agreed with Roman rules. Many of the Jews distrusted the rulers and saw them as puppets. When a ruler named Herod died his kingdom was split up by his sons. Then chaos broke out and Rome then placed a **prefect**, or military ruler. The prefect made sure Judea payed taxes, but let the Jews deal with their own local affairs by themselves. By the time Jesus was born the Jewish people were peaceful, but many of them hated the Romans and wished that the **Messiah** would come and save them. The Messiah, or anointed one, was supposed to be sent by God to free the Jews from the Romans and to restore the once spectacular kingdom of King David.

3: The religion of Christianity started with Jesus Christ. Jesus was born in the year 6 B.C.E. He was born in the city of Bethlehem, to the virgin Mary. His father, Joseph, was a carpenter. Jesus grew up Jewish. He stunned rabbis with his knowledge of Judaism. At age thirty, Jesus was baptized in the Jordan River by John the Baptist. When he was baptized, John said he would be the savior all the Jews had been waiting for. His baptism was a turning point in Jesus' life. He began to preach in nearby towns. His teachings based most of his teachings on traditional Jewish beliefs, but with an extra emphasis on love and mercy. Jesus called his followers disciples. They helped spread the religion of Christianity throughout the Roman empire.

4. Why was Jesus put to death?

Q: Why did the Romans decide to crucify Jesus Christ?

A: The Romans decided to crucify Jesus when he visited Jerusalem to celebrate the holiday of Passover. At the temple, Jesus saw traders and money-changers outside the holy temple. He was disgusted by this, and shooed them from the temple. "This is a house of prayer," he cried, "but you have made it into a den of thieves!" After the Last Supper, Jesus went into the courtyard of the temple to pray in private. One of Jesus' disciples, Judas, decided to betray Jesus. He told the Roman guards and Jesus' enemies where Jesus could be found. Jesus was then captured by the Roman guards, and hung on the sacred cross.

4. How did Paul affect the Christian religion? How did the Christian religion affect his own life?

Jesus' followers ran into fierce opposition when they began preaching that he was the Son of God. One of the main people who did not believe in this was a man named Saul. Saul believed that Christianity was wrong and dangerous. According to the New Testament, Saul was riding on his horse while traveling to the town of Damascus in Syria. He fell off his horse and was blinded by the light of heaven. While he lay on the ground he heard a voice saying "Saul, Saul, why do you persecute me?" Saul became blind and paralyzed and was taken to Damascus where he was healed. He believed that he had heard the voice of Jesus. Now he believed that Jesus was the promised Messiah and the Son of God. Saul became a tireless Christian **missionary**. A missionary is one who tries to convert people to his or her religion. The first people to convert to the Christian religion were Jews. So Saul made it his special mission to convert non-Jews, or Gentiles, to the religion of Christianity. He was known as Paul to the

Greeks. Paul spent 17 years traveling from city to city in the Greek-speaking world. In every city he went, new people converted to the religion and he started new churches. For most of Paul's life he was a non-believer in Christianity, but in the end, he became a tireless Christian missionary and one of the most important people to spread the religion.