

## Ancient Rome Knowledge Rating Chart - Vocabulary Words

Word	I <u>know</u> this term.	I <u>think I</u> know this term.	I <u>do not</u> know this word	New information from the textbook.
Romulus and Remus				
Republic				
Cincinnatus				
Plebeians				
Patricians				
Magistrates				
Consuls				
Senate				
Veto				
Latin				
Checks and Balances				
Forum				
Legions				
Punic wars				
Hannibal				
Galus Marius				
Lucius Cornellus Sulla				
Spartacus				
Cicero				
Julius Ceasar				
Pompey				
Augustus				
Pax Romana				
Aqueduct				
Christianity				
Jesus of Nazareth				

<b>Word</b>	<b>I <u>know</u> this term.</b>	<b>I <u>think</u> I know this term.</b>	<b>I <u>do not</u> know this word</b>	<b>New information from the textbook</b>
Bible				
Crucifixion				
Resurrection				
Disciples				
Paul				
Constantine				
Diocletian				
Attila				
Corruption				
Byzantine Empire				

# Ancient Rome



GO TO THE FOLLOWING WEBSITE, EXPLORE, AND FILL IN THE BLANKS BELOW:



The Roman Empire was one of the \_\_\_\_\_ and longest lasting in world history.

The saying " \_\_\_\_\_ " shows us that Rome was the central hub of technology, literature, culture and architecture in the ancient world.

Approximately 50,000 miles (80,000 km) of \_\_\_\_\_ spread Roman civilization, \_\_\_\_\_ and the mighty legions throughout the western world. They built \_\_\_\_\_, and mastered the concept of " \_\_\_\_\_ " using \_\_\_\_\_ that, among other things, supplied public baths rivaling today's modern water facilities.

At the height of its power in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, the Roman Empire consisted of some \_\_\_\_\_ million square miles, \_\_\_\_\_ million people (or as much as 1/5 of the world's population) claimed \_\_\_\_\_ of Rome and as many as 120 million people may have lived within its borders.



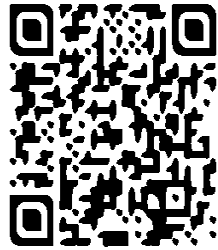
We often hear the statement, "Rome wasn't built in a day." What does this saying tell us about Rome?

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# I

## Rome's Beginnings



### The Etruscans

The Etruscans lived north of the Tiber River by about 900 BC. We're not sure where they came from - maybe from Asia Minor. They lived in city states and were fairly wealthy from trading their high quality metalwork and pottery.



CLICK ON THE WORDS SMALL CITY STATE TO FILL IN THE BLANKS BELOW:

### Rome's Beginnings:

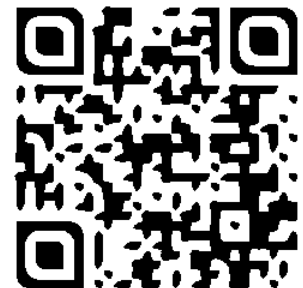
Legend tells us that Rome was founded by the twins \_\_\_\_\_ in 753 BC. The city began as villages on seven hills along the Tiber River. Their neighbors included the \_\_\_\_\_ to the north and \_\_\_\_\_ in southern Italy.

In 509 BC, the Romans overthrew their king and set up a \_\_\_\_\_. The Republic was ruled by two \_\_\_\_\_, who were elected by a lawmaking body called the senate. Male citizens with money and property were the only people allowed to vote.

The Romans fought their neighbors to protect their land, gradually expanding their territory. By the middle of the 3rd century BC they controlled all of the \_\_\_\_\_. A century later (146 BC) the Romans defeated the people of \_\_\_\_\_ - a powerful trading center in North Africa. This made Rome the most powerful city in the Mediterranean.

For the story of Romulus and Remus, watch this video:

<http://youtu.be/wA1D9wd29jI>



**Directions:** Use the boxes below to illustrate the sequence of events in the legend of Romulus and Remus. Provide a caption that describes what is taking place in each illustration.

Caption:

Caption:

Caption:

Caption:

Caption:

## II

# Roman Early Republic



The Romans established a form of government — a \_\_\_\_\_ — that was copied by countries for centuries. In fact, the government of the \_\_\_\_\_ is based partly on Rome's model.















It all began when the Romans overthrew their Etruscan conquerors in 509 B.C.E. Centered north of Rome, the Etruscans had ruled over the Romans for hundreds of years. Once free, the Romans established a republic, a government in which \_\_\_\_\_ . A republic is quite different from a democracy, in which \_\_\_\_\_ citizen is expected to play an active role in governing the state.

**Positions in Society:** The aristocracy (wealthy class) dominated the early Roman Republic. In Roman society, the aristocrats were known as \_\_\_\_\_. The highest positions in the government were held by two \_\_\_\_\_ or leaders, who ruled the Roman Republic. A senate composed of patricians elected these consuls. At this time, lower-class citizens, or \_\_\_\_\_ had virtually no say in the government. Both men and women were \_\_\_\_\_ in the Roman Republic, but only \_\_\_\_\_ could vote.

**Trying to Avoid Dictators:** Occasionally, an emergency situation (such as a war) arose that required the decisive leadership of one individual. Under these circumstances, the Senate and the consuls could appoint a \_\_\_\_\_ to rule for a limited time until the crisis was resolved. The position of dictator was very \_\_\_\_\_ in nature. Indeed, a dictator had all the power, made decisions without any approval, and had full control over the military. The best example of an ideal dictator was a Roman citizen named \_\_\_\_\_. During a severe military emergency, the Roman Senate called Cincinnatus from his farm to serve as dictator and to lead the Roman army. When Cincinnatus stepped down from the dictatorship and returned to his farm only 15 days after he successfully defeated Rome's enemies, the republican leaders resumed control over Rome

## Plebeians vs. Patricians

**Directions:** Read each statement below, then using the information at the website, decide if it is describing Plebeians or the Patricians. Place a check mark next to the correct answer. Scan each QR code to see if you are correct.

	Plebeians	Patricians
These people were wealthy, powerful citizens		
These people once controlled all aspects of government		
These people were common people		
Included in this group were nobles		
This group included peasants, craftspeople and traders.		
This was a small minority of the population		
These people gained the right to participate in government		

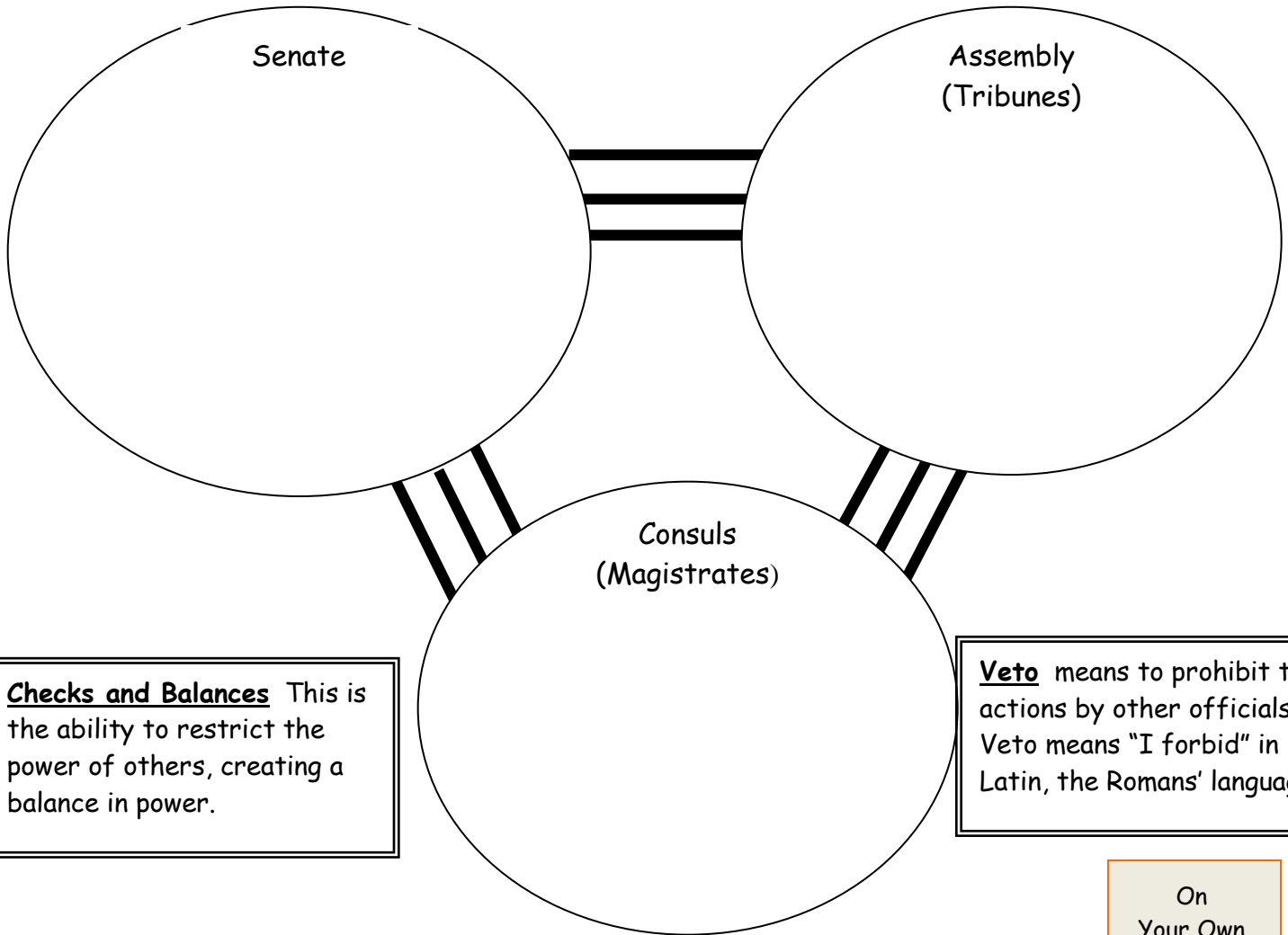
# III

## Roman Government - Brainpop



Directions: As you watch the video, write each statement in the correct spot in the graphic organizer.

- |              |                          |                      |                       |
|--------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Powerful     | Controlled Money         | Controlled Education | Elect the Magistrates |
| Patricians   | Veto Power               | Knew the laws        | Veto Power            |
| Plebeians    | Protected Plebian Rights | 2 consuls            | Oldest                |
| Order arrest | Propose new laws         | Forbid actions       |                       |



1. Based on the diagram and the video, do you think this government was evenly balanced? Why or Why not?

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## The Twelve Tables

2. After the Plebeian revolt in 494 B.C., what did the Patricians agree to do? \_\_\_\_\_

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3. Why did the Patricians place the Bronze tablets in the Forum? \_\_\_\_\_

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4. What was the Forum?

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5. What were The Twelve Tables?

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XII

Powerful	Patricians	Plebeians
Order arrest	Controlled money	Veto power
Protected plebian rights	Propose new laws	Controlled education
Knew the laws	Two consuls	Forbid Actions
Elect the Magistrates	Veto Power	Oldest



**Assembly/Tribunes**



**Consuls/Magistrates**



**Senate**

# IV

## Punic Wars



READ THE PASSAGE AT THE WEBSITE, THEN FILL IN THE BLANKS BELOW

Rome fought t\_\_\_\_\_ vicious wars with C\_\_\_\_\_, a city on the north coast of A\_\_\_\_\_, between \_\_\_\_\_ BC and \_\_\_\_\_ BC. The wars were called the P\_\_\_\_\_ Wars because P\_\_\_\_\_ was the R\_\_\_\_\_ name for \_\_\_\_\_. The Romans initiated the first P\_\_\_\_\_ War in order to gain control of S\_\_\_\_\_, an island off the southwest tip of the \*I\_\_\_\_\_ peninsula.

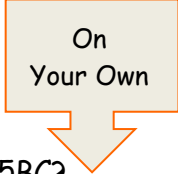
Carthage tried to seek \*r\_\_v\_\_ng\_\_ in the S\_\_\_\_\_ Punic War. A young g\_\_\_\_\_ name H\_\_\_\_\_ attacked R\_\_\_\_\_ by leading an army of e\_\_\_\_\_ over the A\_\_\_\_\_ and into \*I\_\_\_\_\_. Hannibal defeated the Roman a\_\_\_\_\_, but was unable to take the w\_\_\_\_\_ city. The Romans won the war after Hannibal was recalled to C\_\_\_\_\_.



Fifty y\_\_\_\_\_ after the S\_\_\_\_\_ Punic War, R\_\_\_\_\_’s leaders decided to \*d\_\_s\_\_r\_\_y Carthage. When Rome defeated C\_\_\_\_\_, the soldiers s\_\_\_\_\_ the people and poured s\_\_\_\_\_ over the Carthaginian f\_\_\_\_\_ to ensure that c\_\_\_\_\_ could no longer g\_\_\_\_\_. Many historians suggest that the brutality of the R\_\_\_\_\_ can only be compared to the acts of the \*G\_\_\_\_\_ Nazis in the \*\_\_\_\_\_ century.



**Directions:** Use the paragraph above to find the correct answers.



Why do you think the Romans stopped making citizens of the people they captured by 265BC?

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What caused the first Punic War? \_\_\_\_\_

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Why do you think Hannibal chose elephants rather than horses to attack Rome?

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## V

# Spartacus – Gladiator and slave

WATCH THIS VIDEO ABOUT SPARTACUS



Catching Spartacus was not easy. Spartacus and his followers spent their first winter with plenty of good food that they stole from the surrounding countryside. They prepared for battle. They made weapons. They drilled. The gladiators taught others how to fight like a gladiator.

Spartacus and his followers were hunted for two years. They defeated every effort to capture them. When Rome finally caught up with him, they killed Spartacus and everyone with him.

**Directions:** Create a wanted poster for Spartacus and his followers during the slave rebellion. Make sure your poster indicates who Spartacus was and why he was wanted. Your picture should be detailed (Not stick figures!) and make it easy to understand who Spartacus is. You should use a combination of both words and pictures.

A yellow, rectangular banner with a torn, ragged edge. The banner is pinned to a white background with two dark grey pushpins at the top. The word "WANTED!" is written in a large, dark brown, stylized, serif font with a slightly distressed or weathered appearance. The banner has a thin white border and a subtle shadow effect.

**WANTED!**



# VI

## The Roman Empire



GO TO THIS WEBSITE. USE THE INFORMATION TO FILL IN THE BLANKS BELOW

### The Roman Empire

As Roman power grew \_\_\_\_\_ came to Rome. The army generals began to compete for control of the Republic, and civil war began to flare up across the Roman world. \_\_\_\_\_ was one of these ambitious leaders. He defeated his rivals and became the sole ruler of Rome in 45 BC. But his rule was short-lived; his enemies in the senate feared he would become a king and murdered him. Civil war continued until Caesar's nephew, \_\_\_\_\_, won out over the other contenders for power, like \_\_\_\_\_. Octavian, later called Augustus, was the first \_\_\_\_\_.



# VII

## Roman Army



The Romans were able to expand their empire because of the strength of the \_\_\_\_\_. It was the first \_\_\_\_\_ - full time professional army in the world.

A legion = \_\_\_\_\_ men

1 legion = \_\_\_\_\_ cohort

1 cohort = \_\_\_\_\_ centuries



How many men are in a Roman century?  
\_\_\_\_\_

How many years are in a century? \_\_\_\_\_

Each century was divided into 10 groups of 8 men who marched, fought, worked and camped together.

### Uniforms and Equipment

The Roman soldiers wore \_\_\_\_\_ on their feet. They also carried a \_\_\_\_\_ (a gladius), a shield, 2 javelins and a dagger for close fighting.

A group of soldiers sometimes joined together by making a \_\_\_\_\_ with their shields.

### Training

Legionaries were very fit. They trained by \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and doing \_\_\_\_\_ courses. Every month they had to do an 18 mile route march with 60 pounds of equipment and armor and weapons to carry. They also did drill and weapons training.

### Discipline

\_\_\_\_\_ were in charge of discipline. they carried a stick of very hard wood and they used it to beat their soldiers. They used to punish even small things with extra duties, flogging or a fine. the men earned 2 1/2 \_\_\_\_\_ a day.



Look at this image:



Why do you think the Romans used this strategy in battle?

# VIII

## Every Day Life in the Roman Empire

GO TO THIS WEBSITE:



### The Roman Games

The two games that the Romans liked to watch \_\_\_\_\_ the most were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ races were the most popular of all.

A racing chariot was a small two-wheeled cart, pulled by fast \_\_\_\_\_. Racing was very dangerous and riders often fell off and were killed.

### The Original Gladiators

Gladiators were \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ made to fight each other, or \_\_\_\_\_, in front of crowds.

These fights were a part of events called "the games".

They took place in huge open-air buildings called \_\_\_\_\_.

At the end of a gladiator fight the emperor would often give a " \_\_\_\_\_ " or a " \_\_\_\_\_ " signal. This was to show whether he wanted the loser to live or to die.

### A Roman Theatre

Roman plays were sometimes copied from \_\_\_\_\_ ones. There were two types : tragedies and comedies. A tragedy was a play with a sad end. A comedy had a happy ending.

The actors wore masks so that it was easy to tell who they were playing from far away. It must have been difficult to see much from the back seats anyway. Snacks were on sale at big events, they were usually different kinds of fruit or vegetables.



### TRY THIS GLADIATOR GAME!!

(not available on iPad or iOS devices)

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/romans/launch\\_gms\\_gladiator.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/romans/launch_gms_gladiator.shtml)

### Roman Gladiators

Roman Gladiators were armed in a variety of styles designed to mimic \_\_\_\_\_ creatures of Rome's past \_\_\_\_\_.

Gladiators were matched to make their fights \_\_\_\_\_ and entertaining.



# Roman Numerals



USE THESE TWO CODES TO HELP YOU WITH THE QUESTIONS BELOW



USE ME TO FILL IN THE BLANKS!



USE ME TO CONVERT NUMBERS!

Roman numerals are expressed by letters of the \_\_\_\_\_

I=1
V=5
X=10
L=50
C=100
D=500
M=1000

There are four basic principles for reading and writing Roman numerals:

- 1. A letter \_\_\_\_\_ its value that many times (XXX = 30, CC = 200, etc.). A letter can only be repeated three times.
- 2. If one or more letters are placed after another letter of greater value, \_\_\_\_\_ that amount. VI = 6 (5 + 1 = 6) LXX = 70 (50 + 10 + 10 = 70) MCC = 1200 (1000 + 100 + 100 = 1200)
- 3. If a letter is placed before another letter of greater value, \_\_\_\_\_ that amount. IV = 4 (5 - 1 = 4) XC = 90 (100 - 10 = 90) CM = 900 (1000 - 100 = 900)

WERE YOU PAYING ATTENTION? NOW TRY CONVERTING THESE NUMBERS INTO ROMAN NUMERALS ON YOUR OWN:



42 \_\_\_\_\_ 2008 \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_ 2013 \_\_\_\_\_

# X

## The Roman Language



Our alphabet is based on the Latin alphabet. The Romans spoke \_\_\_\_\_. These are the letters of the Roman alphabet.



The letters K, Y and Z weren't used very often. The letter J was the same as I, and U the same as V.

Languages that are based in Latin are called Romance Languages. Several European languages are very similar to Latin but which ones?



USE GOOGLE TRANSLATE TO COMPLETE THE CHART BELOW:



	Blood	Cow	Water
Latin			
French			
Spanish			
Italian			
German			



Based on the chart, which language is the LEAST similar to Latin? \_\_\_\_\_

What three languages are Romance Languages? \_\_\_\_\_



## Roman Food



CLICK ON ROME AND THEN FOOD

### Roman Food

Italian food today is mostly pasta, tomatoes and red peppers but if you were in Ancient Rome you wouldn't have heard of any of these. The staple (main) foods were \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Poor people received free bread from the state. Large amounts of grain had to be imported largely from Egypt. There was no tea or coffee. You drank \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_. Wine was almost always watered down. It was considered bad manners to drink wine undiluted. The amount of fish or meat you ate depended on what you could afford. Pork and mutton were popular meats, though more exotic and exquisite dishes as \_\_\_\_\_ were served at banquets. The members of wealthy families had a kitchen and slaves to do all their cooking. If your family was poor, you ate simple foods like bread and cheese or bought hot food in the evening from a stall in the street. You got your water from public fountains.

### Roman Clothing

The most important article of clothing for Ancient Roman was the \_\_\_\_\_. However, you could only wear a Toga if you were a \_\_\_\_\_. Depending on your social status your Toga had various frills. If you were a male child of a citizen you would wear a Toga with a purple stripe. At 16 you would get a pure white Toga. Members of the \_\_\_\_\_ had a Toga with a purple stripe. The \_\_\_\_\_ robe was purple. A poor man wears a \_\_\_\_\_ and a loincloth. In public, people wore \_\_\_\_\_ but in private they wore \_\_\_\_\_.

# XII

## Roman buildings



► **Roman Buildings:** The Romans used \_\_\_\_\_ (an ancient Roman invention!) to build the dome of the \_\_\_\_\_ a temple dedicated to all the Roman gods, which even today is still one of the largest single-span domes in the world. The \_\_\_\_\_ was built of concrete, faced with stone, as were most amphitheatres.

► **Roman Roads:** The Romans built thousands of miles of wonderful roads, to \_\_\_\_\_ every part of the empire back to Rome.

Up until about a hundred years ago, people were still using these \_\_\_\_\_, as roads! In recent years, instead of building new roads, modern engineers simply covered many of the old Roman roads with a coat of \_\_\_\_\_

► **Roman Aqueducts:** As cities grew, the ancient Romans needed more fresh \_\_\_\_\_. To solve this problem, they built \_\_\_\_\_. These were massive construction \_\_\_\_\_.

An aqueduct, properly speaking, is the entire conduit - from fresh water spring to town. (CONDUIT—A natural or artificial \_\_\_\_\_ through which fluids can travel).

Where aqueducts had to cross valleys, some were built above ground, on \_\_\_\_\_. Most of the time, they were \_\_\_\_\_ conduits, and sometimes conduits lying right on the ground. These conduits could be made of clay or wood, covered or encrusted with stone. The pipes inside the conduits, that carried the water, were made of lead.

### Famous Roman Structures



What famous structures are shown at this website?

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Build your own aqueduct:

(not available on iPad or iOS devices)

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/lostempires/roman/aqueduct.html>



# Important People

NEXT GO TO THIS WEBSITE:



CLICK ON THE SQUARE LABELED:

Important People

## Julius Caesar

Julius Caesar was born in 100 BC. He was a great soldier. He helped to take over new land for the Roman Empire. He made many changes like the new \_\_\_\_\_ and the starting of a daily \_\_\_\_\_. He also totally changed the \_\_\_\_\_. He became the most powerful man and sole leader in Rome and some people thought he was too powerful and that he wanted to be king. A group of senators (led by Brutus and Cassius) decided to kill him and take his power back. They surrounded him and stabbed him with their \_\_\_\_\_ on 15th March 44 BC.



What does, "Beware the Ides of March" mean?



## Emperor Augustus

Augustus' proper name was \_\_\_\_\_. He was the adopted son of \_\_\_\_\_. After Julius Caesar's death he took over with two other men. One of them was \_\_\_\_\_. Later on, these two got in a fight and Augustus beat Antony in battle. Octavian \_\_\_\_\_ on his own and was given the special name Augustus. He was a clever and fair ruler and when he died in AD14, the people did not want to go back to a \_\_\_\_\_.

## Emperor Constantine

After AD 305, the Roman Empire was split into an \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_ empire. Constantine the Great managed to join the two sides together for a while. He was the first emperor to be a \_\_\_\_\_. He moved the capital of the empire from Rome to a new city in \_\_\_\_\_ which he called \_\_\_\_\_. Today the capital is called Istanbul.



## Marc Antony



Mark Antony was a great Roman leader. He was a general for \_\_\_\_\_ and one of his closest friends. He thought that \_\_\_\_\_ was partially responsible for Caesar's death and wanted to meet with her. She ignored his summons twice. The third time she came to him on a boat dressed as the Goddess \_\_\_\_\_. Mark Antony was charmed by Cleopatra, and they created a military partnership in 41 B.C. Cleopatra captured Mark Antony's heart, just as she had Julius Caesar's. He followed her to Alexandria and took her as his mistress. Cleopatra \_\_\_\_\_ - Mark Antony in 37 B.C. Their marriage was not only for love. It was also a marriage of \_\_\_\_\_. Cleopatra was wealthy, and Mark Antony had power to protect her from an invasion by Rome.



## Cicero

Marcus Tullius Cicero (106-43 BCE) was a Roman \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, philosopher and \_\_\_\_\_. In his speeches, Cicero called on upper class Romans to work together to make Rome a better place. One way to do this, he argued, was to limit the power of generals. Cicero wanted the Romans to give more support to the Senate and to restore checks and balances on government. But the government did not change.



# Christianity



## Rise of Christianity

During the first century, a new religion took hold in Rome. It was called Christianity. The followers of Christianity were called Christians. Christians believed in \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. They refused to worship the Roman gods. In ancient Rome, that was against the law. Christians were hunted as \_\_\_\_\_.

In spite of persecution, Christians grew in numbers rapidly. Christians actively looked for converts. They told others about the \_\_\_\_\_ of being Christian. Christians came from every walk of life in ancient Rome, but Christianity had great appeal to Rome's poor.

- ► **Life After Death:** Christianity promised life after death in heaven. In the Roman religion, only gods went to heaven. Emperors were considered gods. Everyone else went to the underworld.
- 
- ► **Equality:** Christianity promised equal opportunity. You had to be born into the nobility. You could join Christianity and be equally a Christian.

After nearly 300 years of persecution, in 313 CE, Emperor Constantine ruled that Christianity was \_\_\_\_\_ and that Christians would no longer be persecuted for their \_\_\_\_\_. This does not mean that Rome finally had religious freedom. It meant only that it now legal to worship Roman gods or to be Christian. Every other religion was still illegal. The lack of religious freedom in ancient Rome contributed to the fall of the Roman Empire.



Use the link below to define the word: **Persecution** (use the definition *directly* related to Rome)



# Important Facts about Christianity



USE THE FOLLOWING WEBSITE TO DEFINE THESE TERMS RELATED TO CHRISTIANITY:



Jesus of Nazareth

Christianity

Crucifixion

Resurrection

Messiah



THIS INTERACTIVE TIMELINE WILL ALLOW YOU TO CLICK PEOPLE OR EVENTS THROUGHTOUT HISTORY AND READ INFORMATION.

→CLICK ON PEOPLE IN THE LEFT HAND COLUMN

→CLICK 1 - 500 IN THE RIGHT HAND COLUMN,



## Nero

Nero was proclaimed emperor when the emperor \_\_\_\_\_ died of poison. During the first half of his reign, the empire was administered well, mostly on account of his adviser, the philosopher Seneca.

But after A.D. 62 Nero's erratic (unpredictable) personal conduct caused numerous revolts and uprisings. Seneca was forced to commit suicide, and Nero had his own mother, and his wife executed.

There is a legend that during a great fire that swept Rome in A.D. 64 Nero played a lyre. (This legend has now been debunked) Later Nero blamed the \_\_\_\_\_ for



the fire and put many of them to death. In A.D. 68, the Roman armies in Spain revolted and proclaimed their leader, Galba, emperor. Nero fled and committed suicide.

Although usually accepting of others, Roman authorities persecuted Jews and Christians in the empire. However, both Judaism and Christianity survived. In fact, Christianity eventually became the empire's official religion.

# XV

## The Collapse of the Empire



The Fall of Rome didn't happen in a day, it happened over a long period of time. There are a number of reasons why the empire began to fail. Here are some of the causes of the fall of the Roman Empire:

- The politicians and rulers of Rome became more and more \_\_\_\_\_
- Infighting and \_\_\_\_\_ within the Empire
- Attacks from \_\_\_\_\_ tribes outside of the empire such as the Visigoths, Huns, [Franks](#), and Vandals.
- The Roman army was no longer a \_\_\_\_\_
- The empire became so \_\_\_\_\_ it was difficult to \_\_\_\_\_

Define barbarians:



THIS INTERACTIVE TIMELINE WILL ALLOW YOU TO CLICK PEOPLE OR EVENTS THROUGHOUT HISTORY AND READ INFORMATION.

→CLICK ON PEOPLE IN THE LEFT HAND COLUMN

→CLICK 1 - 500 IN THE RIGHT HAND COLUMN,



### Attila the Hun

Attila was the leader of the \_\_\_\_\_ - tribes, and in the West he was known as \_\_\_\_\_ . Attila created a large Hunnish empire from the Black Sea to Germany and he posed a grave threat to the Roman empire and the Germanic tribes alike. After the elimination of his brother Bleda, Attila became sole ruler and advanced into the \_\_\_\_\_ empire. In terrifying \_\_\_\_\_ - Attila continued \_\_\_\_\_ - through Gaul, sacking cities and plundering as he went. Roman forces led by Flavius Aetius and Visigothic soldiers commanded by Theodoric I \_\_\_\_\_ Attila at the battle of the **Catalaunian Fields** in \_\_\_\_\_ (451). Historians consider this one of the most important battles in the history of the world. But Attila was still strong enough to invade Italy the next year. He then retreated to the center of his Empire in Hungary and died unexpectedly on the night of a great banquet.



EVEN THOUGH THE EMPIRE EVENTUALLY FELL TO THE BARBARIANS, IT STILL CONTINUED AS THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE.

→CLICK ON PEOPLE IN THE LEFT HAND COLUMN

→CLICK 1 - 500 IN THE RIGHT HAND COLUMN,



### Justinian

At the time when Justinian became \_\_\_\_\_ - of the eastern Roman empire, \_\_\_\_\_c tribes of central Europe had conquered most of the western Roman empire. Justinian spent more than 20 years in driving the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ - and \_\_\_\_\_ - from Italy and North Africa. He restored most of the empire to Roman control.

### Theodosius

Theodosius I, the *Great*, was the last emperor to rule the Roman empire before it split into \_\_\_\_\_.

Made emperor because of his \_\_\_\_\_ abilities, he settled the long-standing Gothic problem by allowing the Goths to settle South of the Danube as allies of Rome. His title comes from his vigorous championship of orthodox Christianity.



THIS LINK WILL PROVIDE YOU WITH A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE.

→CLICK ON HISTORY IN THE LEFT HAND COLUMN

→CLICK 500-1000 IN THE RIGHT HAND COLUMN,

THEN FIND THE NAME OF THE EMPIRE AND CLICK:



### Byzantine

The **Byzantine Empire** was a continuation of \_\_\_\_\_ in the eastern Mediterranean area. Its name comes from Byzantium, the ancient name of \_\_\_\_\_ so named after Constantine made it the capital of the Roman Empire in AD 330. It is also called the East Roman, or *Greek Empire* because its official language was not Latin but *Greek*. Some historians date the beginning of the empire AD 395 when the Roman Empire was split into Eastern and Western parts.

# JUST FOR GIGGLES

TEACHER: What is a forum?

Scan here to see the pupil's response:



Caesar went to the store to buy a crayon.

Scan here to find out why:



TEACHER: When was Rome built?

STUDENT: At night

TEACHER: Why?

Scan here to find out the student's response:



TEACHER: What did Caesar say to Cleopatra?

Scan here to find out the student's response:



SS

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Mod: \_\_\_\_\_

### Ancient Rome Test

**Matching:** Use each word bank and select the correct terms. Be careful with your letters....make sure they are written clearly!!

#### Word Bank #1

- a. checks and balances
- b. veto
- c. Forum
- d. Consuls

- e. Senate
- f. Magistrates
- g. Patricians
- h. Plebeians

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Common people

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Nobles

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Officials

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. The two most powerful magistrates in Rome

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. A council of wealthy and powerful Romans that advised city's leaders

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Methods to balance power

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. To prohibit or cancel

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. The Roman public meeting place

### Word Bank #2

- a. Romulus and Remus
- b. Spartacus
- c. Cincinnatus
- d. Jesus of Nazareth
- e. Hannibal
- f. Julius Caesar
- g. Cleopatra
- h. Pax Romana
- i. Augustus Caesar

- \_\_\_ 9. Founders of Rome
- \_\_\_ 10. Egyptian Queen
- \_\_\_ 11. Declared himself "emperor for life"
- \_\_\_ 12. Famous dictator who chose not to keep his power
- \_\_\_ 13. Founder of Christianity
- \_\_\_ 14. Famous gladiator who led a slave revolt throughout Rome
- \_\_\_ 15. Carthaginian General that used elephants during the Punic Wars
- \_\_\_ 16. A period of Roman Peace
- \_\_\_ 17. Nicknamed Octavian, we has the adopted son of Julius Caesar

### Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_ 18. The two major mountain ranges that run through Italy are the Alps and the:
- a. Apennines
  - b. Vesuvius
  - c. Etruscans
  - d. Greek
- \_\_\_ 19. All of the following were part of the government of the Roman Republic EXCEPT
- a. Senate
  - b. Assembly
  - c. Consuls
  - d. Supreme Court
- \_\_\_ 20. This group made up the majority of the assembly in the Roman Republic and is made up of tradesmen and craftspeople.
- a. Patricians
  - b. Plebeians
  - c. Consuls
  - d. Supreme Court



- \_\_\_\_21. Latin, the language of the Romans, is the foundation of the Roman Languages. Which language is NOT a romance language.
- a. French
  - b. Spanish
  - c. Italian
  - d. German
- \_\_\_\_22. Legend tells us that Rome was founded by the twins, Romulus and \_\_\_\_\_ in 753 BC
- a. Spongebob
  - b. Apennines
  - c. Remus
  - d. Howard
- \_\_\_\_23. The city of Rome began as villages on seven hills along the \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Banks of the Nile
  - b. Tigris River
  - c. Euphrates River
  - d. Tiber River
- \_\_\_\_24. Octavian, later called \_\_\_\_\_ was the first Roman Emperor
- a. Augustus
  - b. Aprilus
  - c. Mayus
  - d. Septemberus
- \_\_\_\_25. This signal was given after a gladiator fight to determine whether a person should live or die.
- a. Thumbs Up/Thumbs Down
  - b. Flag Waving
  - c. Bull Fighting
  - d. Smoke Signals
- \_\_\_\_26. These structures were channels used to carry water in Roman times.
- a. vessels
  - b. aqueducts
  - c. Colosseums
  - d. trains
- \_\_\_\_27. These were so well built by the Romans that many have been paved over and are still in use today.
- a. Latin
  - b. Roads
  - c. Towers
  - d. Plebeians
- \_\_\_\_28. The country of Italy is shaped like:
- a. a marshmallow
  - b. a boot
  - c. an artichoke
  - d. a mitten
- \_\_\_\_29. This was the first group of people to settle in the Tiber River region.
- a. Etruscans
  - b. Egyptians
  - c. Mesopotamians
  - d. Chinese
- \_\_\_\_30. The Ancient Romans used \_\_\_\_\_ to represent numbers in their number system.
- a. sticks
  - b. symbols
  - c. hieroglyphics
  - d. letters

- \_\_\_\_31. This is the primary reason that Julius Caesar was stabbed to death.
- a. He was a poor ruler
  - b. He was an unpopular dictator
  - c. The senate felt he was becoming too powerful
  - d. People wanted to steal his money
- \_\_\_\_32. This island near the south of the Italian peninsula was the land that was fought over during the first Punic War with Carthage
- a. Sicily
  - b. Corsica
  - c. Africa
  - d. Italy

### EXAM Questions

Directions: Write a well written, detailed paragraph with a minimum of six sentences for ONE of the following questions on a loose leaf sheet of paper. Be SURE to include an introduction, at LEAST 3 facts and a concluding sentence.

1. Ancient Rome is known as one of the greatest civilizations of the world. Explain why Rome is deserving of this distinction.
2. Rome had many famous emperors. Which one do you think was the best for Rome and why?
3. Explain the development of Christianity throughout the Roman Empire. Give examples of how the Christians were persecuted and be sure to explain when the persecutions stopped and by whom.
4. Rome became an empire due to its army. Describe the army, their successful battle tactics and their roles during peace time.
5. How did the Punic Wars highlight that Rome had changed from a republic to an empire?



## Ancient Rome Test - Answer Section

### MATCHING

1. ANS: H                      PTS: 1
2. ANS: G                      PTS: 1
3. ANS: F                      PTS: 1
4. ANS: D                      PTS: 1
5. ANS: E                      PTS: 1
6. ANS: A                      PTS: 1
7. ANS: B                      PTS: 1
8. ANS: C                      PTS: 1
  
9. ANS: A                      PTS: 1
10. ANS: G                      PTS: 1
11. ANS: F                      PTS: 1
12. ANS: C                      PTS: 1
13. ANS: D                      PTS: 1
14. ANS: B                      PTS: 1
15. ANS: E                      PTS: 1
16. ANS: H                      PTS: 1
17. ANS: I                      PTS: 1

### MULTIPLE CHOICE

18. ANS: A                      PTS: 1
19. ANS: D                      PTS: 1
20. ANS: B                      PTS: 1
21. ANS: D                      PTS: 1
22. ANS: C                      PTS: 1
23. ANS: D                      PTS: 1
24. ANS: A                      PTS: 1
25. ANS: A                      PTS: 1
26. ANS: B                      PTS: 1
27. ANS: B                      PTS: 1
28. ANS: B                      PTS: 1
29. ANS: A                      PTS: 1
  
30. ANS: D                      PTS: 1
31. ANS: C                      PTS: 1
32. ANS: A                      PTS: 1

## TEACHER NOTES:

THIS PACKET IS DESIGNED TO FACILITATE INDEPENDENT/COOPERATIVE STUDENT LEARNING ABOUT ANCIENT ROME. USING A DEVICE WITH A SCANNING APP, STUDENTS SCAN EACH QR CODE AND VIEW THE CORRESPONDING WEBSITE. THERE THEY READ THE INFORMATION AND COMPLETE THE FILL IN THE BLANK SECTIONS. THERE ARE HIGHER ORDER THINKING QUESTIONS SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE PACKET TO ENSURE STUDENT COMPREHENSION AND UNDERSTANDING.

THERE ARE SEVERAL OUTSTANDING AND FREE QR CODE SCANNING APPS ON THE MARKET. I RECOMMEND 'I-QR CODE' OR 'SCAN'

FOR MORE ON QR CODES AND THEIR USE, PLEASE VISIT MY BLOG: [HTTP://WWW.YOURSMARTICLES.BLOGSPOT.COM](http://www.yoursmarticles.blogspot.com)

THIS PACKET TOOK ME APPROXIMATELY 3 DAYS (40 MINUTE PERIODS) TO COMPLETE WITH THE STUDENTS WITH 1 DAY TO GO OVER THE MATERIALS.

SECTION #II REQUIRES A MEMBERSHIP TO BRAINPOP.

SECTION #VIII HAS A FLASH LINK OF A GLADIATOR BATTLE THAT DOES NOT WORK ON IOS DEVICES. WE DID IT AS A WHOLE GROUP ON THE SMARTBOARD.

FOR A REVIEW SET OF FLASHCARDS, SEE: <http://quizlet.com/718062/ancient-rome-flash-cards/>

