



**IMPORTANT NOTE TO STUDENTS**

**Review text and workbook concepts before you do this sheet. This revision sheet will help you pinpoint main concepts in the book . It is NOT ENOUGH on its own for proper revision & understanding long exam texts.**

**A) Chapter 7 / Rome**

**I) Roman Government and Society (Pages 112-115)**

- 1) Roman society was split into two distinct groups of people, known as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) What best defines a Roman ‘patron’?
  - a) *a powerful senator only*
  - b) *a rich and prestigious Roman citizen*
  - c) *a Greek descendant*
- 3) Describe what Roman clients had to do. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) How could the relationship between patrons and clients be described?
  - a) *A patron took away his clients’ lands by force.*
  - b) *Patrons protected and helped their clients with money or other means.*
- 5) Roman women’s lives \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) *were managed by the city-council*
  - b) *were controlled by male family members*
  - c) *were dominated by elder females*
- 6) A Roman *paterfamilias* was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) *the male head of the family*
  - b) *a member of the Triumvirate*
- 7) The *paterfamilias* \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) *always had to serve in the army*
  - b) *had complete control of the family and household*
  - c) *was the government’s senior advisor*



## II) Roman Expansion (Pages 115-123)

8) What factors helped Roman expansion from 509 BCE onwards? Pick the correct statements.

- a) *War and conquest added glory to Rome.* \_\_\_ / b) *Defense against Etruscans and Samnites.* \_\_\_
- c) *Romulus had planned this with a few generals.* \_\_\_ / d) *Romans were greedy for resources.* \_\_\_
- e) *Romans needed to feed the growing Roman population.* \_\_\_
- f) *The Romans had already destroyed Carthage in their early history.* \_\_\_

9) As a result of the rebellion of the Latin League, \_\_\_\_\_

- a) *other tribes conquered Rome while at war with the other states.*
- b) *Rome won and absorbed their land to make a larger Rome.*
- c) *peace was declared after their leaders had met as to avoid revenge.*

10) With the result achieved against the League's rebellion, what could Romans do?

- a) *Work peacefully to encourage alliances*
- b) *Retreat to Rome and add fortifications as to ward off barbarians.*
- c) *Add more men to the Roman army and establish more colonies*

11) To integrate certain Latin states into Rome, the Roman leaders \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) *made the people of those states slaves*
- b) *gave them all the rights of Roman citizens except the vote*
- c) *sent these people to colonies far away from where they lived*

12) i) Who was Pyrrhus? \_\_\_\_\_

ii) What is a 'Pyrrhic Victory'?

- a) *a war tactic that turns the battle into victory despite severe defeat*
- b) *a victory that turns out to be a defeat for the winner*



- 13) To whom was a *triumph* awarded? a) *to those who had allied with the Latin League*  
b) *to a victorious Roman general*
- 14) What caused war between Rome and Carthage? a) *Carthage launched a surprise attack on Rome.*  
b) *Both states believed they had control of nearby Sicily.*
- 15) i) Who won the **First** Punic War? \_\_\_\_\_  
ii) To get to Italy, Hannibal marched \_\_\_\_\_. a) *through Spain, Gaul and the Alps*  
b) *through Spain, Sicily then crossed the Mediterranean*  
iii) How did Romans exactly defeat Hannibal? a) *They were superior both in land and naval battles.*  
b) *They cut off his food supplies by burning crops.*
- 16) What was the result of the Punic wars?  
a) *Carthage lost while Rome now had unchallenged leadership of the Mediterranean area.*  
b) *The Romans took control of the whole of North Africa, including Egypt.*
- 17) What lands were controlled by the Romans till 44 BCE? **Use the text and the map on page 120,**  
**then pick the right areas' names.**     *Arabia - Southern Gaul - northwest Africa - Spain -*  
*Carthage - east Mediterranean coasts, excluding Asia Minor and Greece - Egypt - Sicily -*  
*west Mediterranean African coasts - Italy*
- 18) Reasons for Roman military success included \_\_\_\_\_ i) *the Roman army's discipline* \_\_\_\_\_  
ii) *using their trained elephants* \_\_\_\_\_     iii) *the large number of motivated soldiers* \_\_\_\_\_  
iv) *advanced technology and tactics* \_\_\_\_\_     v) *their own invention of gunpowder* \_\_\_\_\_
- 19) How did Romans make up for their lack in equipment? a) *forcing slaves to enroll in the army*  
b) *implementing tough, strict discipline*



20) How big were a Roman army 'legion' and 'century'?

- a) *'legion': 6000; 'century': 100*                      b) *legion: 1000 ; 'century': 100*

### **III) From Republic to Empire / Pax Romana (Pages 124-131)**

21) The *Triumvirate* meant \_\_\_\_\_.    a) *a group of paterfamilias*                      b) *three Roman generals*

22) The commanders who made up the *Triumvirate* were \_\_\_\_\_.

23) Why was Caesar's crossing of the Rubicon River significant?

- a) *It was the first time a general leads his army outside the province he governs.*  
b) *It allowed him to immediately become emperor of all Roman controlled territory and also Britain.*

24) Why was tribune Tiberius Gracchus murdered?

- a) *He was one of Caesar's rivals and posed a threat to the Republican system.*  
b) *He wanted reform, suggesting to reduce rich Romans' estates to help the poor.*

25) What was the significance of Tiberius Gracchus' assassination?

- a) *The post of tribunes was removed.*  
b) *It was the first time tribunes' safety was not guaranteed, and Rome suffered serious problems.*

26) Why was Caesar assassinated?    a) *Senators feared he wanted to make himself king.*

b) *He intended to raise taxes as he conquered areas.*

27) What happened after Caesar's murder?    a) *Greek attacks on colonies*

b) *a 13-year civil war in Rome*



28) Trajan's most important achievement was to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) *restore the republic and create foreign armies*
- b) *extend the borders of the Empire to their greatest extent, east*

29) What areas now came under Roman control?

- a) *Mesopotamia, modern-day Jordan, Romania and Saudi Arabia*
- b) *Mesopotamia, Britain and modern-day Saudi Arabia and Romania*

30) Who ruled Rome as Emperor directly after Caesar's death? \_\_\_\_\_

31) What did Hadrian build in the north? For what purpose?

- a) *a defensive wall , to secure the empire's frontiers from barbarian Germanic tribes' attacks*
- b) *aqueducts, to add to Rome's water supplies, and forts on the coast and the interior*

32) Which of these were reforms brought about by Augustus? Pick the right answers.

- a) *He created a new civil service to run the Empire more efficiently.* \_
- b) *He divided provinces of the Empire into 2 categories.* \_
- c) *He gave free land to the poor.* \_\_\_\_\_
- d) *He reduced the size of the army.*
- e) *He gave free bread to the slaves.* \_\_\_\_\_
- f) *He created a special regiment called the Praetorian Guard.*

33) Why were Titus and Domitian unpopular? Pick the right answers.

- a) *They imprisoned people for no reason* \_\_ / b) *They did not tolerate other religions.* \_\_\_\_\_
- c) *They ignored the Senate.* \_\_\_\_\_ / d) *They confiscated lands of people they disliked.* \_\_\_\_\_