### Matching

**Column A**
- 1. turned Rome into a city
- 2. less wealthy landholders, craftspeople, merchants, and small farmers
- 3. a government by three people with equal power
- 4. committed suicide after being defeated by Octavian
- 5. head of the Roman family
- 6. apartment blocks
- 7. favored cooperation with the Romans
- 8. made Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire
- 9. German tribe that sacked Rome
- 10. deposed by Germanic head of the army, marking the fall of the Western Roman Empire

**Column B**
- A. triumvirate
- B. Romulus Augustus
- C. Antony and Cleopatra
- D. Sardus, Etruscans
- E. Vandals
- F. Theodosius the Great
- G. paterfamilias
- H. insulae
- I. plebeians

### Multiple Choice

11. Which of the following is a form of government in which the leader is not a monarch and certain citizens have the right to vote?
   - A. polis
   - B. republic
   - C. dictatorship
   - D. Circus Maximus

12. The Roman Senate, which came to hold an important position in the Roman Republic, was
   - A. made up of two consuls, two praetors, and officials.
   - B. a select group of about 300 patricians who served for life.
   - C. made up of Greek generals, and was charged with protecting the Republic.
   - D. a group of 500 plebeians who oversaw the expansion of Rome’s borders.

13. Julius Caesar, the first dictator of Rome, was
   - A. the ruler of Ethiopia.
   - B. born in India.
   - C. assassinated.
   - D. the founder of Rome.

14. Which of the following was a period of peace and prosperity that lasted almost 200 years?
   - A. *Pax Romana*
   - B. Long Winter
   - C. Rubicon
   - D. *latifundia*
15. The Augustan Age has been called the
   A. Age of Enlightenment because of the philosophical advances.
   B. pinnacle of Roman singing.
   C. high point of art in the ancient world.
   D. golden age of Latin literature.

16. When the poet Juvenal said, “There’s only two things that concern them: Bread and Circuses,” he was talking about
   A. the “barbaric” Egyptians and their foolish lifestyle.
   B. the Senate’s focus on feasting and camel racing.
   C. the Roman masses being distracted from serious political issues by free grain and entertainment.
   D. the overly posh lifestyle of the landed aristocrats, who did little else but feast and watch plays.

17. Who became the first Christian emperor?
   A. Constantine
   B. Nero
   C. Cicero
   D. Julius Caesar

18. The Edict of Milan proclaimed
   A. official tolerance of Christianity.
   B. a reduction of taxes for the first time in a hundred years.
   C. Christianity as a crime punishable by death.
   D. an immediate end to all religious activity.

19. Believing the Roman Empire had grown too large for a single ruler, Diocletian
   A. withdrew armies from many of its borders, effectively shrinking the empire to a manageable size.
   B. divided it into four units, each with its own ruler.
   C. handed over power to the people, giving them control of the military for the first time.
   D. divided it in half and appointed Zeno as a ruler with equal power.

20. Which of the following were the first invaders to sack Rome?
   A. Greeks
   B. Huns
   C. Visigoths
   D. Aryans

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Explain how the location of the city of Rome was key to its early growth.

22. Explain why Christianity was able to attract so many followers.
Rome and the Rise of Christianity, 600 B.C.–A.D. 500

DIRECTIONS: Matching  Match each item in Column A with an item in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (3 points each)

Column A

1. a form of government in which the leader is not a monarch and certain citizens can vote
2. great landowners who became Rome’s ruling class
3. assassinated by a group of leading senators
4. first Roman emperor
5. author of the Aeneid
6. gladiator who led a massive slave revolt
7. advocated the violent overthrow of Roman rule
8. proclaimed official tolerance of Christianity
9. first invading tribe to sack Rome
10. believed the Roman Empire was too large for a single ruler

Column B

A. Augustus
B. republic
C. Diocletian
D. patricians
E. Edict of Milan
F. Zealots
G. Spartacus
H. Visigoths
I. Virgil
J. Julius Caesar

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice  Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the sentence. (4 points each)

11. The early development of Rome was most influenced by the
   A. Macedonians, who lived in huts and were herders and farmers.
   B. Greeks, who raised pets and passed on their alphabet.
   C. Etruscans, who launched a building program that turned Rome into a city.
   D. Campanians, who were advanced architects and soldiers.

12. The body of laws known as the _____ was one of Rome’s chief gifts to later generations.
   A. Roman Senate
   B. Law of Nations
   C. Ten Commandments
   D. Constitution of the Roman Republic

13. The First Triumvirate was made up of
   A. Marius, Scully, and Cincinnatus.
   B. Tiberius, Gaius, and Timothy.
   C. Lucius, Cornelius, and Sulla.
   D. Crassus, Pompey, and Julius Caesar.

14. At its height, the Roman Empire had a population of about
   A. 3.5 million.
   B. 12 million.
   C. 50 million.
   D. 100 million.
15. The emperor kept the poverty-stricken masses pacified by
   A. giving them free grain and providing entertainment on a grand scale.
   B. making hollow promises that were never fulfilled.
   C. establishing the first lottery in history.
   D. building the world’s largest Ferris wheel.

16. The paterfamilias, or dominant male, was the head of the Roman family and
   A. could be punished for any crimes committed by his parents.
   B. was the only member of the family that could care for the family pets.
   C. could be kicked out of the household if he failed in his duty to provide for the
      family.
   D. gradually lost power over the course of Roman history.

17. Constantine became the Roman Empire’s

18. Under which emperor did Rome adopt Christianity as its official religion?
   A. Julius Caesar                  C. Nero
   B. Theodosius the Great           D. Zeno II

19. The political and military reforms of Diocletian and Constantine
   A. enabled the Roman Empire to withstand the invasions of the Aryan tribes.
   B. strengthened the economy, which had been weakened by several recent wars.
   C. greatly enhanced the army and civil service institutions, but drained most of
      the public funds.
   D. were the direct result of the Roman Empire adopting Islam as its official religion.

20. In the long run, the economic and social policies of Diocletian and Constantine
   A. stifled the vitality the Late Empire needed to revive its sagging fortunes.
   B. produced a period of prosperity unrivaled by any other time in Roman history.
   C. angered the populace to such a degree that they rose up in revolt.
   D. strengthened the Roman Empire against the invading British tribes of the north.

DIRECTIONS: Essay  Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)
21. Explain Rome’s success in gaining control of the entire Italian peninsula.
22. Describe how attitudes toward women changed over the course of Roman history.
# ANSWER KEYS

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