

Name _____
Date _____
Period _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) The city of Rome was founded in approximately:

- A) 753 B.C.E. B) 405 B.C.E. C) 509 B.C.E. D) 241 B.C.E.

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2) Rome became a republic in this year:

- A) 241 B.C.E. B) 405 B.C.E. C) 753 B.C.E. D) 509 B.C.E.

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3) Which of the following was conquered last by Rome?

- A) Greece B) Spain C) Syria D) Carthage

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4) The Struggle of the Orders was:

- A) primarily a religious conflict
B) settled when the patricians suppressed the plebeians by force
C) a conflict between plebeians and patricians
D) ameliorated substantially by the expansion of imperial Rome

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5) Which of the following occurred first?

- A) Sulla conquered Greece B) Hannibal invaded Italy
C) the Third Punic War D) Egypt was annexed

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6) The Silk Road linked which of the following cities?

- A) Luoyang and Guangzhou B) Antioch and Alexandria
C) Sarapion and Asabon D) Luoyang and Bactra

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7) Which of the following was the first emperor of the Flavian dynasty?

- A) Trajan B) Flavian C) Valerian D) Vespasian

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8) Which of the following Greek and Roman Gods are linked correctly?

- A) Dionysus and Bacchus B) Aphrodite and Persephone
C) Zeus and Apollo D) Ares and Mercury

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9) The fall of the Roman Empire:

- A) did not occur, according to most historians, until the Byzantine Empire was destroyed in 1453
B) occurred despite solid leadership over the final 200 years
C) was hastened by the actions of Germanic peoples
D) was due primarily to the disrupting influence of Christianity

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10) A key factor in the decline of Rome was:

- A) the defeat of Augustus at the hand of the Han dynasty
B) the Visigoth invasion of Britain

- C) a plague that killed nearly one quarter of the population in some areas
- D) the superiority of Gothic weapons

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11) Zenobia, widow of the leader of Palmyra:

- A) led a revolt, that was defeated after a few years by the Roman Emperor Aurelian
- B) was defeated by the Mesopotamians in 273 C.E.
- C) was defeated by the Egyptians in 273 C.E.
- D) led a revolt against the Roman Emperor Valerian

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12) Under the leadership of Emperor Constantine:

- A) Constantinople served as the sister-capital of Rome
- B) the Hagia Sophia was constructed in 532 C.E.
- C) the Justinian legal code was spread throughout the empire
- D) the Roman Empire was purged of its eastern characteristics

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13) The Byzantine Empire was centered in

- A) Constantinople
- B) Antioch
- C) Rome
- D) Cyrene

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14) Which of the following groups migrated to Carthage, then across the Mediterranean Sea to Rome?

- A) Angles, Saxons, Jutes
- B) Vandals,
- C) Visigoths
- D) Huns

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15) Which of the following controlled the largest geographic region?

- A) Kingdom of the Vandals
- B) Byzantine Empire
- C) Kingdom of the Ostrogoths
- D) Kingdom of the Visigoths

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16) Rome borrowed most from this culture:

- A) Greek
- B) Persian
- C) Egyptian
- D) Celtic

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17) Rome:

- A) usually chose conquest of a state rather than an alliance with it
- B) believed in the domino theory
- C) often granted some level of Roman citizenship to conquered peoples
- D) never could expel the Greeks from southern Italy

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18) Carthage:

- A) lost all three Punic Wars
- B) had little military success when Hannibal invaded Italy
- C) lay nearly 800 miles away from Italy
- D) was eventually defeated by Rome, but was given an honored place within the empire

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19) The Roman patron-client relationship:

- A) defined a state of reciprocity between the weak and the strong
- B) allowed for an approximate equality between people of different classes

- C) applied primarily to the business sector
- D) led to the end of the role of the paterfamilias

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20) The Gracchi:

- A) managed to avoid violence
- B) sought to shift the balance of power toward the upper classes
- C) severely damaged the stability of Rome
- D) succeeded in achieving some of their desired reforms

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21) The triumvirate formed in 60 B.C.E. did NOT include this man:

- A) Julius Caesar
- B) Crassus
- C) Pompey
- D) Tiberius

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22) Rome's armies:

- A) were paid for primarily by taxes on Roman citizens
- B) spent little time developing new technology
- C) required few male citizens to actually serve in it
- D) were often made up in part by men from conquered regions

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23) During the height of the Roman Empire:

- A) the most important import for Rome was wine
- B) Rome paid for most luxury goods with precious metals
- C) all major cities were relatively self-sufficient
- D) It was not possible to obtain goods from India or China

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24) The belief system of Rome:

- A) centered on the emperor as a god
- B) incorporated Christianity within a few decades of the death of Jesus
- C) prohibited paganism
- D) did not allow any holidays

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25) Which of the following was the first to be made part of the Roman empire?

- A) Egypt
- B) Britain
- C) Sicily
- D) Syria

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26) The "barbarians":

- A) were labeled by that term by the Romans because of their viciousness
- B) had their own written languages
- C) were usually considered inferior by Romans
- D) built large cities beyond the boundaries of the Roman Empire

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27) Once the Goths began to work with iron, contact with Greeks and Romans resulted in:

- A) the development of more sophisticated tools and weapons
- B) the Germanic invasion of Britain
- C) a dramatic increase in intertribal violence
- D) a Gothic victory against the Roman invaders

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28) Attila, leader of the Huns:

- A) became the first barbarian king of Italy in 476 C.E.
- B) executed Pope Leo I after he invaded Italy
- C) invaded Italy in 451 C.E.
- D) deposed the last Roman emperor in the west

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29) Christianity was initially embraced by the poor of the Roman Empire as a means of:

- A) expressing their alienation from the power of the Caesars
- B) escaping the hopelessness of their situation
- C) expressing their loyalty to the Holy Roman Empire
- D) distinguishing themselves from the invading Germanic peoples

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30) A significant reason that the Byzantine Empire survived for 1000 years after Rome had fallen was:

- A) the lack of large urban centers
- B) its legal separation of the socio-economic classes
- C) the more extensive geographic scope of the eastern empire
- D) its much more efficient administration of government

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31) Stoicism held all of the following principles, except:

- A) a person should accept the world as it is
- B) a person should accept all events dispassionately
- C) a person should treat other people decently, even if they are from a lower social class
- D) the world is an irrational place

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32) Rome's military leaders:

- A) were initially free from supervision by the assembly
- B) were initially free from supervision by the senate
- C) rarely became political leaders
- D) were initially constrained by elected civilian government

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TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

33) Romans thought of the Mediterranean Sea as being at the middle of their world.

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34) Plebians were the land holders who possessed longstanding hereditary connections to the state.

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35) Intermarriage between the patricians and plebians was prohibited.

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36) Julius Caesar ruled as dictator from 47 — 44 B.C.E.

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37) The Celts sacked Rome in 390 B.C.E.

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38) The Huns left a rich store of archaeological remains.

39) The Saxons fled to Britain to escape the Germanic invasion.

40) Under the guidance of Diocletian, the Roman Empire became much less ostentatious.

41) The Monophysites did NOT believe that Jesus' nature was human.

42) Emperor Justinian oversaw the codification of Roman law.

43) The iconoclasts endeavored to restore religious icons to eastern churches.

44) England became part of the Roman empire in the 40s C.E.

45) Pompey conquered Gaul and brought it into the Roman Empire.

46) Roman women did not gain any rights until after citizenship was granted for all Roman males.

47) After 566 C.E., the Byzantine Empire included Italy and Libya.

48) According to historian Edward Gibbon, Christianity turned people against secular power.

49) When the Pax Romana faltered, trade declined.

50) Rome tolerated other religious sects as long as they did NOT challenge the authority of the empire or the emperor.

51) "Bread and circuses" exacerbated class conflict in Rome.

52) Christianity and Stoic philosophy had no significant common ground.