

CHAPTER 5 - ETERNAL ROME

Notes

Geography; Humble Beginnings

Vesuvius
Mount Aetna
Rome
Romulus
patrician
plebeian

The Roman Republic

Tarquinius
Horatius
Cincinnatus
Society of Cincinnatus
Gaul
Manilus

Rome Extends its Empire

Punici
First Punic War
Hannibal
Second Punic War
Third Punic War
Regulus
Games
Circus

The Rise of the Caesars

Knights
Julius Caesar
dictator
ides
Marcus Junius Brutus
Octavius
Roman Empire
manumit
crossing the Rubicon
Rubicon
emperor
Csar
Kaiser

The Persecution of Christians

Septimus Severus
Decius
Diocletian
Constantine
St. Sebastian

The Decline of the Roman Empire

Huns
Germanic tribes
Roman Legacy
Cicero

Map

Rome
Italy
Sicily
Alps - p. 86
Apennine Mountains - p. 86
Vesuvius - p. 86
Mount Aetna - p. 86
Adriatic Sea - p. 86
Mediterranean Sea
Po River - p. 86
Arno River
Florence, Italy
Pisa, Italy - p. 86
Tiber River - p. 86
Naples, Italy - p. 86
Pompeii, Italy - p. 86
Herculaneum, Italy - p. 86
France
Carthage, near Tunis on northern coast of Africa
Spain
Greece
Macedonia - p. 96
England
Mediterranean Sea
Caspian Sea - p. 96
Russia
Germany

Put these Events in order

- _____ Punic Wars
- _____ Emperor Constantine converts to Christianity
- _____ Rome ruled the entire Mediterranean world
- _____ Emperor Decius persecutes Christians
- _____ A small group of families lived in small huts on top of a hill near a river in central Italy
- _____ Plebeians withdrew from Rome and demanded a hearing for their grievances
- _____ Emperor Diocletian persecutes Christians
- _____ Julius Caesar is assassinated
- _____ Patrician families led by Lucius Junius Brutus expelled Tarquinus and formed a Senate
- _____ Julius Caesar crosses the Rubicon River
- _____ The Roman Empire declined

Correct Sequence of Events

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------------|
| 1 | A small group of families lived in small huts on top of a hill near a river in central Italy | 700 BC |
| 2 | Rome ruled the entire Mediterranean world | 100 BC |
| 3 | Patrician families led by Lucius Junius Brutus expelled Tarquinus and formed a Senate | 509 BC |
| 4 | Plebeians withdrew from Rome and demanded a hearing for their grievances | 494 BC |
| 5 | Punic Wars | 264 - 146 BC |
| 6 | Julius Caesar crosses the Rubicon River | Jan. 10, 49 BC |
| 7 | Julius Caesar is assassinated | March 15, 44 BC |
| 8 | Emperor Decius persecutes Christians | 250 AD |
| 9 | Emperor Diocletian persecutes Christians | 302 AD |
| 10 | Emperor Constantine converts to Christianity | 313 AD |
| 11 | The Roman Empire declined | 250 - 500 AD |

CHAPTER 5 - ETERNAL ROME - (ANSWERS)

Put these Events in order

5

Punic Wars

10

Emperor Constantine converts to Christianity

2

Rome ruled the entire Mediterranean world

8

Emperor Decius persecutes Christians

1

A small group of families lived in small huts on top of a hill near a river in central Italy

4

Plebeians withdrew from Rome and demanded a hearing for their grievances

9

Emperor Diocletian persecutes Christians

7

Julius Caesar is assassinated

3

Patrician families led by Lucius Junius Brutus expelled Tarquinus and formed a Senate

6

Julius Caesar crosses the Rubicon River

11

The Roman Empire declined

TEST - CHAPTER 5 - ETERNAL ROME

MATCHING

- | | | |
|----------|---|-------------------------------|
| _____ 1 | Roman emperor who martyred 10,000 Christians | A Tarquinius |
| _____ 2 | a Roman who fell asleep on watch during the siege of Rome by Gallic soldiers | B Horatius |
| _____ 3 | last king of Rome | C Cincinnatus |
| _____ 4 | an assassin of Julius Caesar | D Manilus |
| _____ 5 | Roman Emperor who made Christianity a legal religion of Rome | E Hannibal |
| _____ 6 | fought against Rome in the Second Punic War; came through Spain, France, and across the Alps with elephants | F Regulus |
| _____ 7 | a Christian martyr | G Julius Caesar |
| _____ 8 | kept the Etruscans from crossing the Tiber River until Roman soldiers chopped down supports for the bridge | H Marcus Junius Brutus |
| _____ 9 | ruler of Rome; also called Augustus; adopted son of Julius Caesar | I Octavius |
| _____ 10 | Roman emperor who ordered all people in the empire to sacrifice to him as the divine emperor | J Septimus Severus |
| _____ 11 | dictator of Rome; conquered Gaul and made a raid into England | K Diocletian |
| _____ 12 | Roman orator, philosopher, and lawyer | L Constantine |
| _____ 13 | wealthy general of Rome who lost his wealth; took 16 days to organize a small troop of men and defeat the northern tribes | M Cicero |
| _____ 14 | a Roman general captured by Carthage; kept his oath to return to prison after delivering a peace proposal to Rome | N Sebastian |

MATCHING

- | | | | |
|----------|---|----------|------------------------|
| _____ 1 | a series of battles between Rome and Carthage | A | patrician |
| _____ 2 | a middle class of Roman citizens | B | plebeian |
| _____ 3 | officers of the American Revolution | C | Gaul |
| _____ 4 | Augustus Caesar's title as commander-in-chief of Rome's armies | D | Society of Cincinnatus |
| _____ 5 | a large stadium with a racecourse | E | games |
| _____ 6 | a person of noble birth; an aristocrat | F | circus |
| _____ 7 | Czar, Tsar, Kaiser | G | knights |
| _____ 8 | France | H | dictator |
| _____ 9 | to free another from slavery | I | ides |
| _____ 10 | chariot races, athletic contests, gladiator fights, men fighting animals to the death | J | Roman Empire |
| _____ 11 | defeated Roman Empire | K | manumit |
| _____ 12 | middle day of the month in the Roman calendar | L | crossing the Rubicon |
| _____ 13 | a person of low birth; a commoner | M | emperor |
| _____ 14 | just government by a rule of law; civic spirit; courageous citizenry | N | Caesar |
| _____ 15 | all lands around the Mediterranean Sea from the Atlantic Ocean to the Caspian Sea | O | Germanic tribes |
| _____ 16 | a person who rules absolutely with no checks on his power | P | Roman Legacy |
| _____ 17 | take an irreversible step | Q | Punic Wars |

EVENTS

_____ Punic Wars

_____ Diocletian is emperor of Rome

_____ Moral decline of the Roman Empire

_____ Rome is founded

_____ Constantine is emperor of Rome

_____ Julius Caesar is assassinated

MAP - EUROPE

1 Italy

2 Sicily

3 France

4 Spain

5 Greece

6 Macedonia

7 England

8 Russia

9 Germany

10 Africa

11 Mediterranean Sea

12 Adriatic Sea

13 Caspian Sea

TEST - CHAPTER 5 - ETERNAL ROME - (ANSWERS)

MATCHING

- | | | |
|-----------------|--|-------------------------------|
| <u>K</u> | 1 Roman emperor who martyred 10,000 Christians | A Tarquinus |
| <u>D</u> | 2 a Roman who fell asleep on watch during the siege of Rome by Gallic soldiers | B Horatius |
| <u>A</u> | 3 last king of Rome | C Cincinnatus |
| <u>H</u> | 4 an assassin of Julius Caesar | D Manilus |
| <u>L</u> | 5 Roman Emperor who made Christianity a legal religion of Rome | E Hannibal |
| <u>E</u> | 6 fought against Rome in the Second Punic War; came through Spain, France, and across the Alps with elephants | F Regulus |
| <u>N</u> | 7 a Christian martyr | G Julius Caesar |
| <u>B</u> | 8 kept the Etruscans from crossing the Tiber River until Roman soldiers chopped down supports for the bridge | H Marcus Junius Brutus |
| <u>I</u> | 9 ruler of Rome; also called Augustus; adopted son of Julius Caesar | I Octavius |
| <u>J</u> | 10 Roman emperor who ordered all people in the empire to sacrifice to him as the divine emperor | J Septimus Severus |
| <u>G</u> | 11 dictator of Rome; conquered Gaul and made a raid into England | K Diocletian |
| <u>M</u> | 12 Roman orator, philosopher, and lawyer | L Constantine |
| <u>C</u> | 13 wealthy general of Rome who lost his wealth; took 16 days to organize a small troop of men and defeat the northern tribes | M Cicero |
| <u>F</u> | 14 a Roman general captured by Carthage; kept his oath to return to prison after delivering a peace proposal to Rome | N Sebastian |

MATCHING

- | | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------------|
| Q | 1 a series of battles between Rome and Carthage | A patrician |
| G | 2 a middle class of Roman citizens | B plebeian |
| D | 3 officers of the American Revolution | C Gaul |
| M | 4 Augustus Caesar's title as commander-in-chief of Rome's armies | D Society of Cincinnatus |
| F | 5 a large stadium with a racecourse | E games |
| A | 6 a person of noble birth; an aristocrat | F circus |
| N | 7 Czar, Tsar, Kaiser | G knights |
| C | 8 France | H dictator |
| K | 9 to free another from slavery | I ides |
| E | 10 chariot races, athletic contests, gladiator fights, men fighting animals to the death | J Roman Empire |
| O | 11 defeated Roman Empire | K manumit |
| I | 12 middle day of the month in the Roman calendar | L crossing the Rubicon |
| B | 13 a person of low birth; a commoner | M emperor |
| P | 14 just government by a rule of law; civic spirit; courageous citizenry | N Caesar |
| J | 15 all lands around the Mediterranean Sea from the Atlantic Ocean to the Caspian Sea | O Germanic tribes |
| H | 16 a person who rules absolutely with no checks on his power | P Roman Legacy |
| L | 17 take an irreversible step | Q Punic Wars |

EVENTS

2

Punic Wars

4

Diocletian is emperor of Rome

6

Moral decline of the Roman Empire

1

Rome is founded

5

Constantine is emperor of Rome

3

Julius Caesar is assassinated

MAP - EUROPE

1 Italy

2 Sicily

3 France

4 Spain

5 Greece

6 Macedonia

7 England

8 Russia

9 Germany

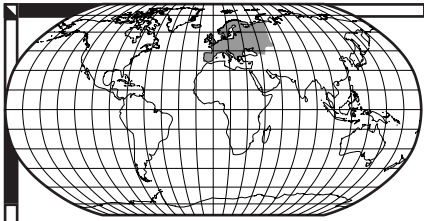
10 Africa

11 Mediterranean Sea

12 Adriatic Sea

13 Caspian Sea

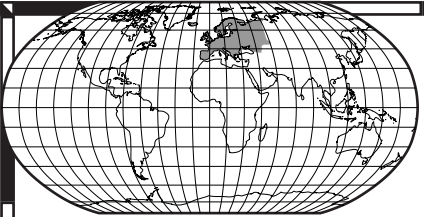
Europe: Political Map



- 1** Belgium
- 2** Luxembourg
- 3** Switzerland
- 4** Liechtenstein
- 5** Andorra
- 6** Monaco
- 7** Vatican City (Holy See)
- 8** San Marino
- 9** Slovenia
- 10** Croatia
- 11** Bosnia and Herzegovina
- 12** Serbia and Montenegro
- 13** Albania
- 14** Macedonia
- 15** Turkey (European)
- 16** Slovakia
- 17** Moldova
- 18** Georgia (European)
- 19** Azerbaijan (European)
- 20** Russia (Kaliningrad)



Europe: Political Map



Europe: Political Map

