Chapter 4
ROME: FROM REPUBLIC TO EMPIRE

Multiple-Choice
1. In the earliest period of the Roman Republic, citizenship required
   (a) service in the army.
   (b) a dispensation of the Senate.
   (c) Roman parents on both sides.
   (d) a Roman father.

2. Ultimately, the Roman Republic came to be dominated by
   (a) the consuls.
   (b) the senatorial aristocracy.
   (c) the army.
   (d) the tribunes of the people.

3. The worst military defeat in Roman history occurred during the wars with Carthage at
   (a) the Ebro River
   (b) the Ticinus River
   (c) Zama
   (d) Cannae.

4. The Roman general Publius Cornelius Scipio (Africanus) was successful in the Second
   Punic War because
   (a) he was a talented military leader.
   (b) he captured New Carthage in Spain.
   (c) he was able to win support from former enemies.
   (d) all of the above

5. Roman education was designed to make young boys
   (a) patriotic and law-abiding.
   (b) moral and pious.
   (c) respectful of Roman tradition
   (d) all of the above

6. Near the end of the Roman Republic slaves accounted for _________ of the population of Italy.
   (a) 20%
   (b) 30%
   (c) 40%
   (d) 50%
7. Central to the reform program of the Gracchi brothers was
   (a) redistribution of land.
   (b) freeing of slaves.
   (c) increased authority for tribunes.
   (d) reduction of senatorial power.

8. The fall of the Roman Republic in part, was due to the rivalries of
   (a) ambitious generals.
   (b) demagogic tribunes.
   (c) influential equestrians.
   (d) all of the above

9. Of approximately 900 Senators, about ____________ were involved in the plot to murder Julius Caesar.
   (a) 6
   (b) 36
   (c) 60
   (d) 600

10. The Second Triumvirate was composed of
    (a) Pompey, Brutus, Cassius.
    (b) Octavian, Brutus, Lepidus.
    (c) Mark Antony, Agrippa, Maecenas.
    (d) Mark Antony, Octavian, Lepidus.

True-False

_____1. During the third century B.C., the Egyptian king Ptolemy Philadelphus recognized
   the emerging power of the Roman Republic within the Hellenistic world.

_____2. Originally, Carthage in North Africa was a Phoenician colony.

_____3. Mercenary soldiers, who considered themselves sons of the war god Mars, were
   called Martians.

_____4. As the Romans increased their role in the Mediterranean world, it became clear
   to them that military campaigns could be profitable.

_____5. The murder of Tiberius Gracchus and his followers is an important watershed of
   the Republic because it was the first politically motivated bloodshed within the
   state.

_____6. Many volunteers for the Roman legions viewed enlistment as an opportunity to
   obtain land and other rewards in exchange for their service.
7. The initial claim of M. L. Crassus to prominence in Rome stemmed from his defeat of Mithridates.

8. The First Triumvirate was formed by Caesar, Pompey, and Mark Antony.

9. Caesar’s military triumphs in Gaul were possible not only because of his own abilities, but also because of the experience of his officers and men.

10. Among his many internal reforms, Caesar substantially increased the number of Roman senators.

Completion
1. The center of Roman life was the ________________ .

2. Winning a battle, but suffering heavy casualties, is referred to as a ________________ .

3. Carthage’s most talented general was ________________ .

4. A Greek slave accompanying a young Roman boy to school was called a _____________ .

5. After the Second Punic, or Carthaginian, War much of Rome’s farmland was reorganized into large estates called ________________ .

6. Success in the Jugurthine War in Numidia helped the political career of _____________ .

7. The aristocratic tribune ________________ was assassinated in 90 B.C. in response to his reforming efforts.

8. In large measure, connections through marriage and in-laws helped the initial political career of ________________ .

9. Among the important original sources for the study of this era are the works of these Roman historians and writers: ________________ and ________________ .

10. ________________ and ________________ are among the better known names of Caesar’s murderers.

Short Answer
1. Describe the Roman Republic’s policies toward conquered peoples. Imagine yourself as a Roman senator of this era. What suggestions would you make or endorse with regard to conquered enemies?
2. What were the causes and historical significance of Rome’s wars against Carthage?

3. Describe the style of education available in the early Roman Republic. In your opinion, why was the emphasis on young men? Briefly comment on what you see as the key differences between the Roman education of young men and young women?

4. Compare and contrast the origins of the First Triumvirate with the Second Triumvirate. How did each relate to the Roman constitution?

5. In your opinion, was Julius Caesar’s threat to the Senate and the political foundations of the Roman Republic real or imagined? Explain your answer fully.