

Visual Summary

Use the visual summary below to help you review the main ideas of the chapter.



The Romans created many legends about their city's glorious history.



The early Romans set up a type of government called a republic.



The Roman Republic conquered lands in Italy and around the Mediterranean.

FACTS

Reviewing Vocabulary, Terms, and People

Match each numbered definition with the correct lettered vocabulary term.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| a. republic | g. Forum |
| b. plebeians | h. dictator |
| c. Spartacus | i. veto |
| d. legions | j. Roman Senate |
| e. Aeneas | k. patricians |
| f. consuls | l. primary |

1. Rome's public meeting place
2. groups of about 6,000 soldiers
3. the legendary Trojan founder of Rome
4. main, most important
5. a government in which people elect leaders
6. a council that advised Rome's leaders
7. a leader with absolute power for six months
8. the common people of Rome

9. the two most powerful officials in Rome
10. leader of a slave rebellion
11. prohibit
12. noble, powerful Romans

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

SECTION 1 (Pages 294–299)

13. a. **Describe** What are two legends that describe Rome's founding? How are the two legends connected?
- b. **Compare and Contrast** What roles did the plebeians and the patricians take in the early Roman government? In what other ways were the two groups different?
- c. **Predict** How do you think Italy's geography and Rome's location would affect the spread of Rome's influence?

SECTION 2 (Pages 302–307)

14. **a. Describe** What were the three parts of Rome's government?
- b. Analyze** How do checks and balances protect the rights of the people? How do written laws do the same thing?
- c. Elaborate** What are some places in modern society that serve purposes similar to those of the Roman Forum?

SECTION 3 (Pages 308–313)

15. **a. Identify** What difficulties did Hannibal, Lucius Cornelius Sulla, and Spartacus cause for Rome?
- b. Analyze** How did Roman occupations, economics, and society change during the Late Republic?
- c. Evaluate** Some historians say that Rome and Carthage were destined to fight each other. Why do you think they say this?

Reviewing Themes

16. **Politics** Why did Roman magistrates only hold office for one year?
17. **Geography** How do you think Rome's location helped the Romans in their quest to conquer the entire Mediterranean region?

Using the Internet

go.hrw.com

KEYWORD: SNG WH10

18. **Activity: Explaining Roman Society** A key reason the Roman Republic fell was because the Roman people gave up on it. The army, once Rome's protector, let itself be turned against the Roman people. The Senate gave up on debate and compromise when it turned to political violence. Enter the keyword. Research the fall of the Roman Republic and create an exhibit for a local history museum. Make sure your exhibit contains information about key figures in the Roman military and government. Use words and pictures to explain the political, religious, and social structures that made Rome an empire and what caused its eventual downfall.

Reading Skills

19. **Outlining and History** Look back at the discussion "Crises Strike the Republic" in the last section of this chapter. Prepare an outline that will help clarify the people, events, and ideas of this discussion. Before you prepare your outline, decide what your major headings will be. Then choose the details that will appear below each heading. Remember that most outlines follow this basic format:

- I. Main Idea
 - A. Supporting Idea
 - B. Supporting Idea
 - 1. Detail
 - 2. Detail
- II. Main Idea
 - A. Supporting Idea

Social Studies Skills

Interpreting Culture Maps Look at the culture map on page 314. Then answer the following questions.

20. What was the main language spoken in Italy during the 400s BC?
21. Which language do you think was spoken by the fewest people? Why do you think this?

FOCUS ON SPEAKING

22. **Presenting Your Legend** Now that you've chosen the subject for your legend, it's time to write and present it. As you write your legend, focus on exciting details that will bring the subject to life in your listeners' minds. Once you've finished writing, share your legend with the class. Try to make your legend exciting as you present it. Remember to alter the tone and volume of your voice to convey the appropriate mood.

DIRECTIONS: Read each question, and write the letter of the best response.

- 1** Use the map to answer the following question.



The order in which Rome expanded its control in the Mediterranean region is shown by which of the following sequences of letters?

- A Y–W–X
 B X–W–Y
 C Y–X–W
 D W–X–Y
- 2** Which was the *least* important reason for the growth of Rome's power and influence in the Mediterranean region?
- A religion
 B trade
 C military organization
 D wars and conquests
- 3** According to Roman legend, the city of Rome was founded by
- A Latin peoples who moved to Italy from ancient Egypt.
 B two men named Romulus and Remus who were raised by a wolf.
 C the gods of Greece, who were looking for a new home.
 D a Greek warrior named Achilles who had fled from the destruction of Troy.

- 4** Roman nobles were called
- A patricians.
 B plebeians.
 C tribunes.
 D magistrates.
- 5** Which of the following characteristics did *not* apply to Roman government?
- A system of checks and balances
 B sense of civic duty
 C written code of laws
 D equality of all people

Connecting with Past Learnings

- 6** You learned earlier in this course about other ancient peoples who, like the Romans, founded their civilizations along rivers. These peoples include all of the following *except* the
- A Chinese.
 B Egyptians.
 C Sumerians.
 D Hebrews.
- 7** Virgil's *Aeneid* is similar to what other piece of ancient literature that you've learned about in this course?
- A the *Shiji*
 B the *Book of the Dead*
 C *The Odyssey*
 D the *Bhagavad Gita*