

Ancient Rome Scavenger Hunt



Geography



1. What is the most important sea to Ancient Rome?



☞ The Mediterranean Sea



2. What important place was located at the center of Rome?



↳ The Forum



3. The Romans made changes to their physical environment to meet their needs. List at least 3 changes the Romans made.



- ❧ 1. **Aqueduct: brings water to the cities.**
- ❧ 2. **Roads: made travel and trade easier.**
- ❧ 3. **Walls: for protection.**



4. Sketch the basic design of an aqueduct.



Culture & Society



5. Name the legend of Ancient Rome's founding that included twins.

☞ Romulus and Remus



6. List 2 ways the Romans were influenced by Greeks and Etruscans.



- 1. Greeks: Religion, Columns**
- 2. Etruscans: Gladiator Battles, Chariot Races, arch**



7. Rome's religion was based on what other civilizations gods?



∞ Ancient Greece



8. What does

“bread and circuses” mean?

∞ Bread and Circuses is the nickname given for the free food and entertainment emperors provided for the poor to keep them from rebelling



9. Why did Roman emperors provide “bread and circuses” to the poor?



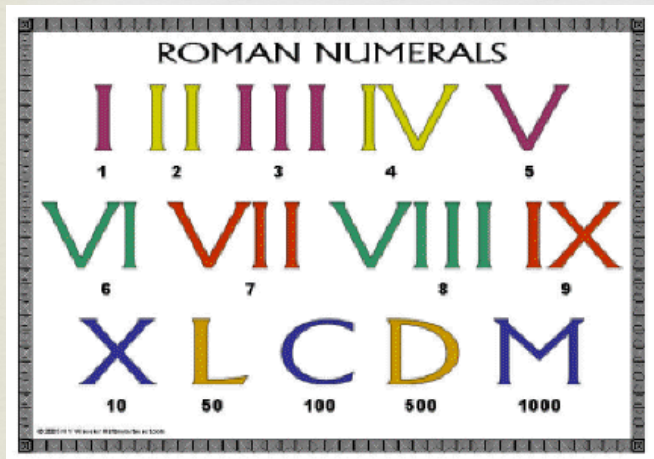
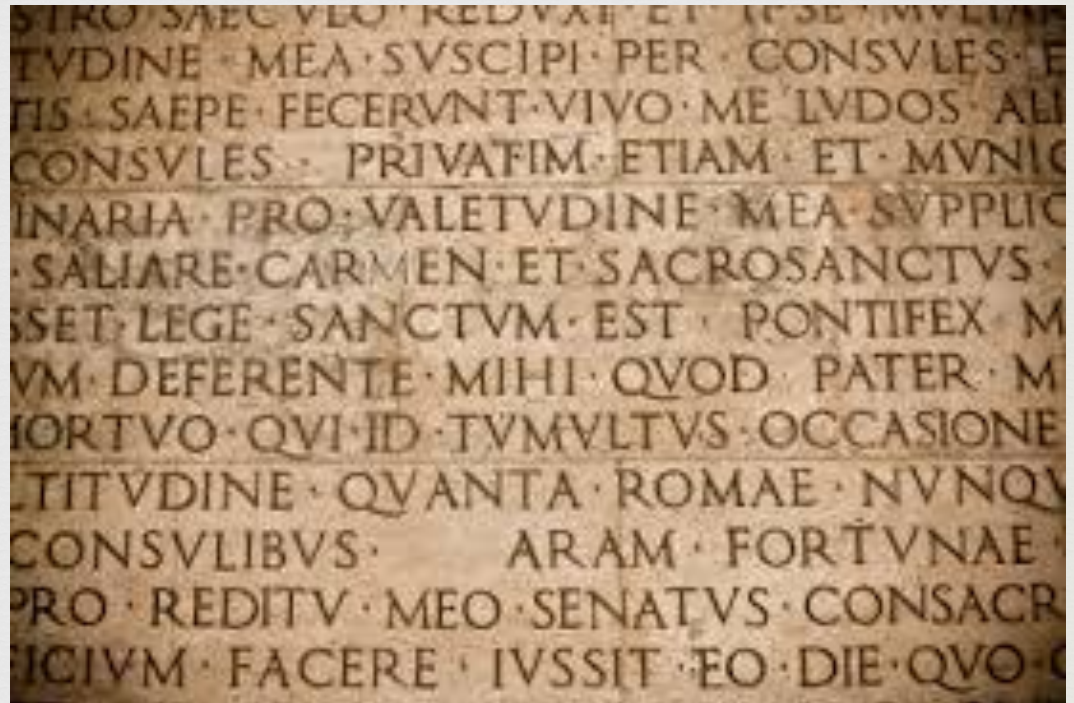
☞ The emperors believed that this would prevent a rebellion from the poor people.



10. What was the language of Ancient Rome?



Latin



Government & Civics



11. Define *Patrician*



Rich person, powerful noble.



12. Define *Plebeian*.



☞ **Poor person; common person.**



13. Why did the plebeians want laws written down?



❧ 1) So the laws could not be changed so easily.

❧ 2) So everyone knew what the law was.



14. What was the name
of Rome's written laws?

☞ Law of
the 12
Tables



15. What is a republic?



☞ A government in which people elect leaders or representatives to govern them.



16. Republic Vocabulary



- ❧ **Tripartite: 3 branch government**
- ❧ **Checks and Balances: methods to balance power so one part of government does not have more power than another.**
- ❧ **Veto: stop laws from going into effect**
- ❧ **Senate: council of wealthy and powerful Romans who advised their cities leaders.**
- ❧ **Consuls: Two most powerful magistrates, one controlled army, one controlled city.**

17. What are the similarities between Roman Republic and US Republic?



☞ BOTH:

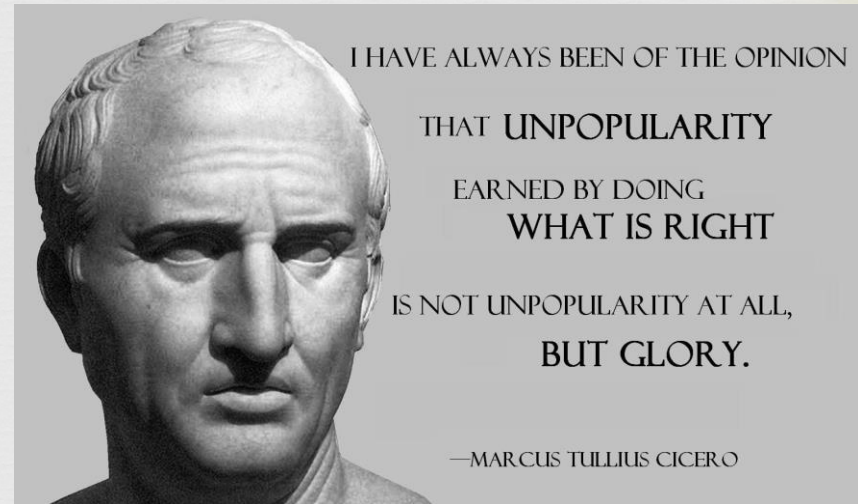
- ☞ elect leaders,
- ☞ have senate
- ☞ have veto power
- ☞ Tripartite
- ☞ check and balances
- ☞ written laws/Constitution
- ☞ Civic Duty



18. What were some problems of the Roman Republic?



- ❧ High Taxes
- ❧ Generals fight for power
- ❧ Rich kept getting richer, poor were getting poorer.
- ❧ Rome had to fight off attacks
- ❧ Slave rebellions
- ❧ People who wanted change were assassinated



Historical Perspective



19. What were the Punic Wars? Who fought them?



Series of 3 wars between Rome and Carthage over control of the Mediterranean region.

Rome v. Carthage

Rome wins



20. Who was Hannibal? How did he impact Rome?



- General of Carthage
- Almost destroyed Rome
- Finally defeated after 15 years



21. Who was Julius Caesar and why was he assassinated?

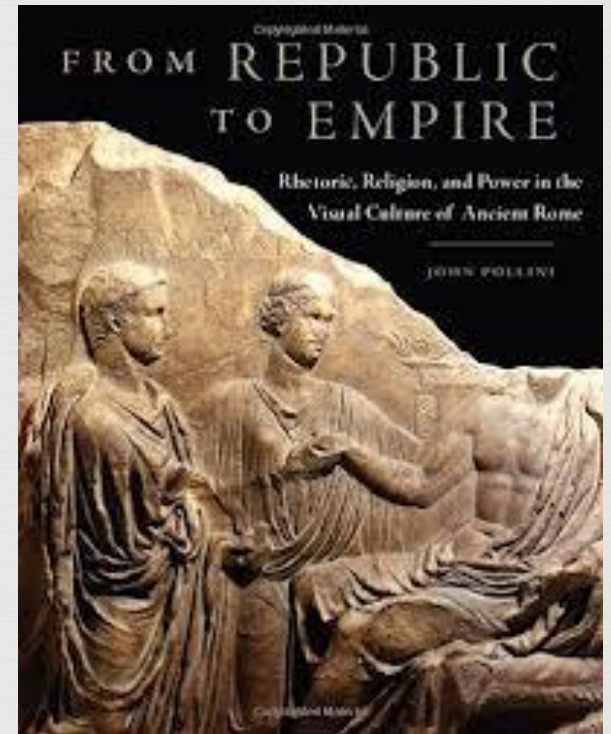


✧ Julius Caesar was a military general who became dictator of Rome. He was assassinated by the Senate because they were afraid he was becoming too powerful and they were afraid of him.



22. What was the major effect of Caesar's death?

Caesar's death led to the end of the Roman Republic and the beginning of the Roman Empire.



23. How did Augustus impact Ancient Rome?



- ☞ **He was the first true Emperor of Rome!**
- ☞ Improved trade and transportation
- ☞ Standardized currency
- ☞ Focused on Education
- ☞ Supported the Arts
- ☞ Built Temples
- ☞ He turned Rome into an Empire

“I found Rome a city of bricks and left it a city of marble.”
Augustus Caesar



quotesdata.com

24. What was *Pax Romana*?

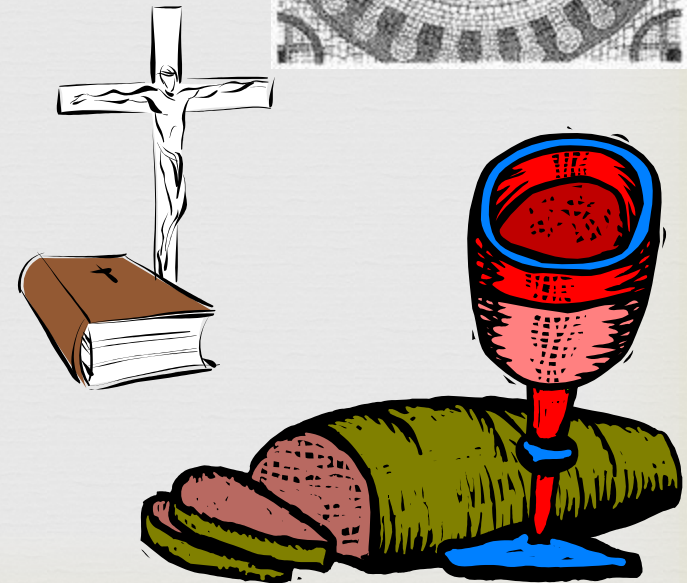


☞ “Roman Peace” ~ A time of 200 years of relative peace in Rome.



25. What major religion was persecuted by the Romans for many years?

Christianity

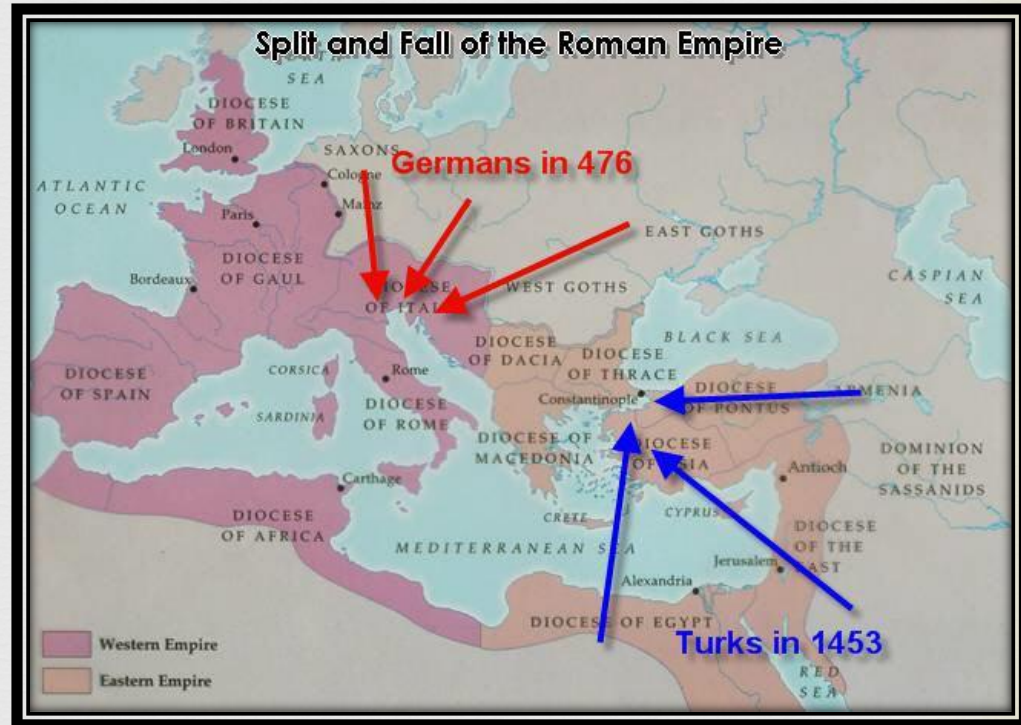


26. Who was Diocletian? What did he do to “save” Rome?



Diocletian DIVIDED the empire into two parts.

He thought it would make it easier to control.



27. Who was Constantine? What did he do to “save” Rome?



Reunited Rome

He moved the capital from Rome to Turkey

Named it Constantinople



28. What factors led to the fall of the Roman Empire?



- ❧ Political Instability (poor leaders, unsuccessful transfer of power)
- ❧ Social and Economic Issues (high taxes, poverty, poor communication, disease)
- ❧ External Threats (Germanic soldiers in legions, invasion, attacks)
- ❧ Empire was too large to govern/defend
- ❧ Christianity: Xtians had more loyalty to God than Rome.
- ❧ Splitting the empire in two left the west weak.
- ❧ Moving the capital to Constantinople shifted power from west to east.

29. What new empire emerged after Rome's fall?



The Byzantine Empire



30. What were some of Rome's greatest achievements ?



❧ **REPUBLIC!**

❧ **Architecture**

❧ **Concrete**

❧ **Roads, walls,
bridges**

❧ **Aqueducts**

❧ **Military**

Advancements

❧ **Stadiums/Arenas**

❧ **Roman
Numerals**

❧ **Latin**