

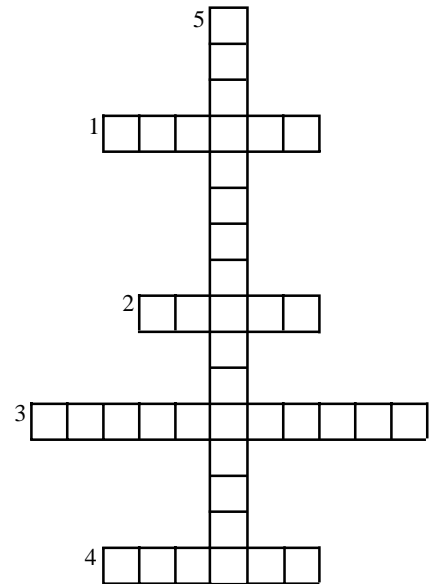
REVIEW EXERCISE: ANCIENT ROME

Game Rules

1. The class will be divided into two teams. Play begins when someone from Team 1 reads a clue from Puzzle 1 below and tries to identify the answer. A correct response is worth 10 points. There is no penalty for a wrong guess. When a correct answer is given, fill it in on the puzzle.
2. When a player gives the correct answer, his team will read another clue and try to identify the person or term being described. When a wrong answer is given, the other team will take its turn.
3. When answers 1 through 4 have all been filled in, the team giving the last answer gets one guess at word 5 on the puzzle. The only clues you will have are the four intersecting letters from words 1 through 4. Teams will alternate guesses until word 5 has been identified. The correct answer is worth 50 points.
4. The team with the most points at the end of the period wins the game.

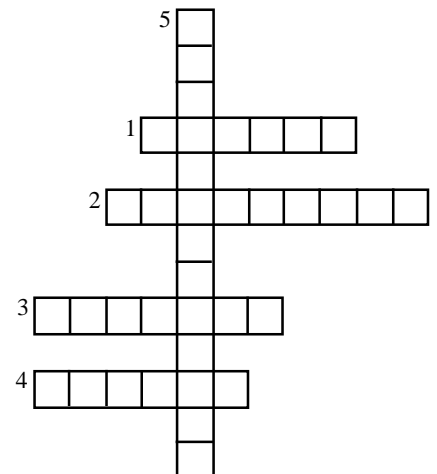
Puzzle 1

1. Geography helped Rome establish a great
_ _ _ _ _ in the Mediterranean region.
2. Trade routes that linked the cities of _ _ _ _ _
passed through Rome, which was centrally located
on the Italian peninsula.
3. Of the three great peninsulas in southern Europe,
Italy is the one in the middle. Also, the Italian
peninsula is just one hundred miles from _ _ _ _ _
_ _ _ _ _.
4. Italy's position in the middle of the Mediterranean
Sea made it easy for the _ _ _ _ _ to launch
military operations to the east and west.



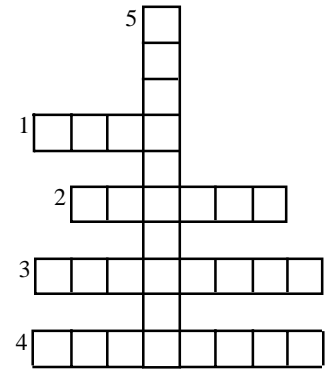
Puzzle 2

1. After 2000 B.C., many groups of people invaded Italy
and settled throughout the peninsula. Settlers
called
_ _ _ _ _ built villages along the Tiber River
which later joined to form the city of Rome.
2. The Etruscans from Asia Minor captured Rome and
surrounding areas. The _ _ _ _ _
introduced an alphabet and a written language.
3. People from Greece started colonies in southern
Italy and spread their _ _ _ _ _ to the
Romans.
4. In time, the Latins, Etruscans, and other
_ _ _ _ _ in and around Rome began to think of
themselves as being Romans.



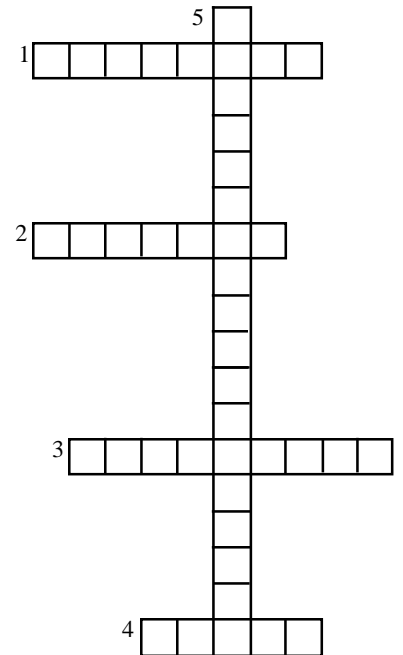
Puzzle 3

1. The Romans gained control of Italy and set up the Roman Republic. A "republic" is a type of government in which the people elect their own leaders. In Rome, government officials were elected by adult _ _ _ _ citizens.
2. The government was controlled by the patricians, a group of powerful aristocrats. The _ _ _ _ _ , made up of 300 patricians, had the most power, including control over tax monies and foreign policy.
3. People who were not patricians were plebeians. The _ _ _ _ _ _ _ , which represented the plebeians, had little real power at first, but gradually was given more responsibilities.
4. Two consuls, both patricians, ran the government and commanded the army. In times of emergency, a _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ was chosen and given absolute power to act quickly and decisively.



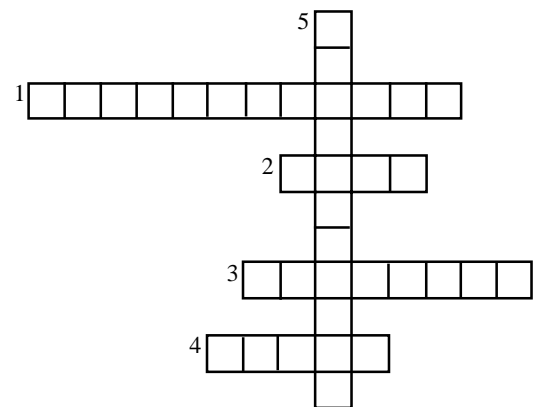
Puzzle 4

1. The Roman Republic gained lands in the western Mediterranean during the Punic Wars. Rome took the island of Sicily away from _ _ _ _ _ _ _ , its rival in North Africa, in the First Punic War.
2. In the Second Punic War, the men of Carthage made a daring march across the Alps and into northern Italy. Under the command of the great general Hannibal, they won many victories. But Hannibal was forced to return to Africa to defend Carthage, and was defeated there by the Roman _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Scipio.
3. In the Third Punic War, the Romans totally _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ the city of Carthage.
4. Other conquests gave Rome control over the eastern Mediterranean. Macedonia fell in 197 B.C., and soon afterwards the _ _ _ _ _ city-states surrendered.



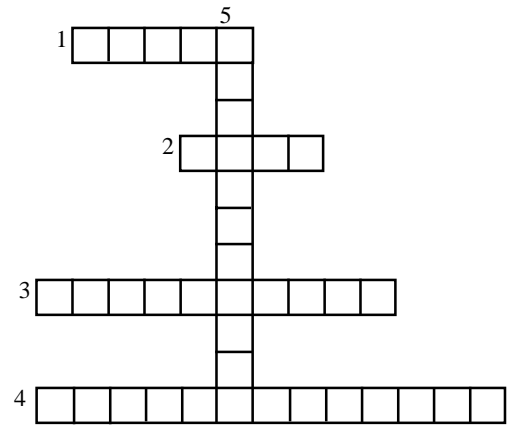
Puzzle 5

1. Three men, known as the "First Triumvirate," took control of the Roman government. They were Gnaeus Pompey, Marcus Crassus, and _ _ _ _ _ _ _ .
2. Marcus Crassus was killed in a war in Asia. Next, Caesar defeated Pompey in a civil war and became the sole ruler of Rome. Caesar introduced a number of reforms, including giving public lands to the _ _ _ _ .
3. Under Caesar, roads were built, swamps were drained, and other public works projects were undertaken. A new calendar was set up that had 365 days, plus an extra day every four years for "_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _."
4. Members of the Senate, who were jealous and fearful of Caesar's power, stabbed him to death on _ _ _ _ _ 15, 44 B.C.



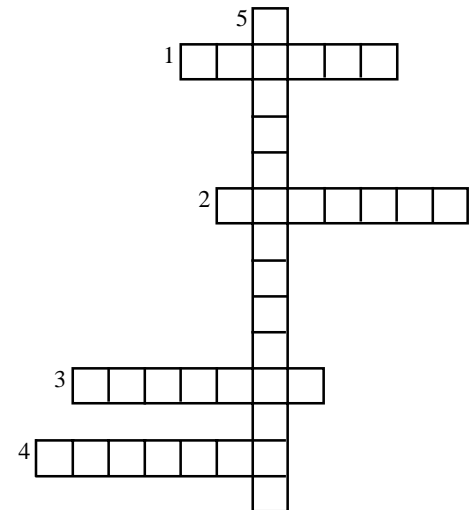
Puzzle 6

1. Octavian seized power by defeating the forces of Mark Antony. Octavian then became the first Roman emperor. The Senate gave him the name "Augustus," meaning "most high _ _ _ _ _."
2. As emperor, Augustus had the authority to make laws and veto any _ _ _ _ proposed by the Senate.
3. Under Augustus, Rome experienced a "Golden Age." His reign marked the beginning of "Pax Romana," or _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _.
4. Augustus supported the growth of business and established a sound money system. New roads were built and _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ departments were organized.



Puzzle 7

1. The emperors after Augustus enlarged the Roman Empire and brought about important changes. Tiberius did away with the Assembly. Claudius made Britain a Roman territory and helped unify the empire by letting _ _ _ _ _ from the provinces sit in the Senate.
2. Vespasian built the Colosseum and sent an army to destroy Jerusalem. Under Trajan, the Roman Empire continued to expand and reached its _ _ _ _ _ size.
3. Hadrian reinforced the northern border to guard against barbarian invasions. Marcus Aurelius was the last _ _ _ _ _ during Pax Romana, the long period during which Roman culture flourished and spread throughout the empire.
4. Diocletian divided the Roman Empire into an eastern half and a western half, each with its own emperor. Constantine temporarily reunited the empire. He moved the _ _ _ _ _ from Rome to Byzantium, later called Constantinople in his honor.



Puzzle 8

1. The Western Roman Empire steadily declined in power. When emperors limited personal _ _ _ _ _ , they lost the support of the people.
2. The empire was too large to govern effectively. While some people were very rich, most were poor and often did not own their own _ _ _ _ .
3. The increased use of slaves put many Romans out of work. The population declined because of war, hunger, and disease. The Huns, Goths, Vandals, Angles, Saxons, Franks, and other barbarian _ _ _ _ _ overran the empire.
4. The Eastern Roman Empire lasted for another _ _ _ _ _ years until conquered by the Turks in 1453 A.D.

