## Part 1: Location of Rome

1. How did the Mediterranean Sea help Rome grow? **Centrally located. Easy to travel to Africa, Asia, and Europe.**
2. How did the climate of Rome help its civilization? **Provided fertile farmland.**
3. What landforms (be specific) helped protect Rome from outside invasions? [KNOW where they are on a map] **Mountains: Alps, Apennine. Water: Mediterranean Sea, Ionian Sea.**

## Part 2: Origins of Rome

1. Who was Aeneas? **According to legend, he was a Trojan soldier who is considered to be the “Father of Rome”.**
2. Who were Romulus and Remus? **According to legend, they were twin brothers who are considered to be the “Founders of Rome”.**
3. What 2 groups were the biggest influences on Rome? **Greeks and Etruscans.**
4. How did Romans connect and treat new territories after they took them over? Created military outposts for protection. Connected them by building roads, treated the people fairly.

## Part 3: Early Roman Government

1. Be able to describe both the plebeians and patricians. **SEE NOTES AND VOCABULARY**
2. Why did the Roman government not make one branch have most of the power? **They did not want anyone to be too strong or have too much power.**
3. When were the plebeians finally allowed to pass laws? [year] **287 BCE.**
4. When was Roman government turned into a temporary dictatorship? **In times of war or crisis.**
5. How is the Roman Republic like the United States government? **Gave the United States its concept of government. 3 branches. Not having one powerful person. Citizens right to vote.**
6. How did the Roman legal system influence the United States legal system? **Gave the United States its concept of laws. Among others...innocent until proven guilty, right to defend yourself, all evidence must be examined.**
7. What was the purpose of the Twelve Tables? **Law written down so all citizens are protected equally. All citizens know what is illegal.**

## Part 4: Punic Wars

1. What was the cause? **Who would control the Mediterranean Sea to be able to control the trade on it.**
2. What was the effect? **Rome was now in control of the Mediterranean. Was able to become richer and gain power (and land) all over the Mediterranean. Became the powerful force in the region.**
## Part 5  
**Republic to Empire**

1. **What was the First Triumvirate?** When three people (Crassus, Pompey, Julius Caesar) had equal power.
2. **Who turned Rome from a Republic to a dictatorship?** Julius Caesar
3. **Why was Julius Caesar killed?** He had declared himself dictator for life. The Senate did not want to lose control and power to him; they feared he was becoming too powerful.
4. **Who is considered to be Rome’s first Emperor?** Augustus
5. **Who was in charge when the Pax Romana began in Rome?** Augustus. Government became the unifying force for the Empire.
6. **When did the Five Good Emperors rule Rome?** Series of rulers in the Roman Empire after Augustus had died.

## Part 6  
**Christianity**

1. **Who traveled with Jesus in his early travels?** 12 disciples.
2. **According to Jesus, who could have a relationship with God?** Anyone could have a personal relationship with God.
3. **What group of people started to follow Christianity first?** Why? The poor. It gave them a new sense of hope.
4. **How is Christianity different than Judaism?** Christians believe the Jesus is the Messiah.
5. **Why did the Romans arrest Jesus?** The Romans said that Jesus was disloyal to the Roman government and was working against it (treason).
6. **What event led to Christianity?** Jesus’ being crucified and then resurrected.
7. **What makes up the Old Testament?** The Hebrew Bible
8. **What makes up the New Testament?** The four accounts of Jesus’ life
9. **What is the basis of the Christian faith?** The Christian Holy Trinity (the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost)

## Part 7  
**EXTRA**

1. **KNOW THE VOCABULARY**
2. **KNOW THE PEOPLE OF ROME**