**Ancient Rome Study Guide**

**Study Guide must be submitted to turnitin.com by 7am on test date**

* Know the positions of the Roman government
* Describe the Punic Wars and the significance of them.
* Who did Rome base much of their religious, government, architecture and philosophy from?
* Describe the military and unit name of Rome
* Where is Gaul located?
* Who were Julius Caesar’s allies and what was their relationship to Caesar?
* Who became emperor of Rome after Caesar?
* What is the 200-year period of peace in Rome called?
* Know the main Roman gods/goddesses.
* Who was a majority of the Roman population?
* Which was easier to unify Greece or Rome?
* Describe the geography of Italy.
* The Etruscans conquered who before the Romans claimed power?
* What is the New Testament?
* Be able to describe the role of the plebeians.
* Describe features of the Roman democracy that are still present in our society today.
* What are causes of the decline of the Roman Republic?
* Who were members of the First Roman Triumvirate? (Who were allies before Caesar took power in Rome – one was killed in battle in Egypt)
* Know what the Coliseum and the Pantheon look like and what their purpose was.
* What was the *Aeneid* and who wrote it?
* Know the Roman economy, social and political life of Rome during the Pax Romana.
* What area did the Etruscans conquer?
* Who were considered citizens in ancient Rome?
* Explain the significance of the Punic Wars.
* Describe the different stages of the Roman government.
* How is the New Testament described as?
* Know the features of Roman democracy that is still present in our government.
* Define:
	+ Consuls
	+ Tribune
	+ Senator
* Why did plebeians like the Twelve Tables?
* What lead to the decline of the Roman Republic?
* Why did leaders of the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire want strict social class order?
* Be able to identify the following:
	+ Parthenon
	+ Pantheon
	+ Forum
	+ Coliseum
	+ Circus Maximus
	+ Aqueducts
* Be able to compare and contrast social, political, cultural and economic aspects of Rome and Greece.