

Worksheet 1 - 3 Answers:

WS#1 Rome: Citizens and Slaves pg. 172

1. What is the definition of a contradiction?(1 mark)

Things that seem to tell us two different stories at the same time. Such as wealth and poverty, laws and chaos, freedom and oppression...all can be found in societies everywhere.

2. Why is it sort of a contradiction with Historians when they talk about the “Grandeur of Rome”?(2 marks)

Rome had some astounding achievements that altered the destiny of societies everywhere, but this whole empire were built on slave labour and conquest of nations.

The Romans and Their Empire pg. 173

3. What can you even today still find Roman remains of?(2 marks)

You may find remains of Roman forts, roads, bridges, walls, etc scattered among the world were the Roman Empire once reigned.

4. What could you visit in England or even Turkey that was built by the Romans?(2 marks)

There still see much of the old wall built across Northern England, and ancient markets and roads in Turkey.

5. How many people lived in the Roman Empire back in the day and approximately how much of the world’s population used to be part of the Roman Empire?(2 marks)

60,000,000 (60 million people) about 1/3 of the world's population at that time.

6. a.The Romans conquered what parts of the world?(3 marks)

Much of Europe, Northern Africa and Asia.

B. How did Roman roads shrink the world, similarly to how the Internet shrinks the road today?Explain using your critical thinking brain for the answer is not in the book.(2 marks)

The network of roads made a direct route to a known location that joined countries, and cultures that were once isolated. Similarly, the internet makes communicating to someone around the world instant and easy...something that not long ago was expensive or even impossible. You can connect with someone in Europe instantly via Skype today, while 100 years ago you would send a letter that could take months or never reach the destination.

A Safe and Abundant Land pg. 174

7. Where did the ancient Latins live?(2 marks)

Early Latins lived on a plain south of the Tiber River.

8. What was so important about this land?(2 marks)

The land was flat, and fertile unlike many other regions of Italy.

9. How was the climate in this region(2 marks)

It was warm and rainfall was plentiful of rain.

10. What was this climate and area ideal for and how did this give them an edge over other areas of Italy?(2 marks)

Ideal for farming and easy to produce enough food to feed a large population.

11. What was the significance of the seven hills?(3 marks)

The village sat along the Tiber River that sat among seven hills. The hills made it hard for invaders to approach the city unseen. The hillsides could be seen from the city and hilltops served as lookout points.

12. Rome's location on the banks of the Tiber River permitted what that helped them flourish?(2 marks)

Rome's location on the banks of the Tiber River meant that people could travel easily to and from the sea permitting them to trade with other parts of the Mediterranean Sea.

13. Latin's were eventually known as Romans because of what occurrence?(3 marks)

Rome became the centre for government and trade for all Latin villages. It became so central in Latin society that the Latins eventually became known as the Romans.

14. Who were the Etruscans, where did they originally live and what was so significant about them?(3 marks)

A wealthy trading people who cleared the forest and begun farming in the area North of Rome. In earlier times they ruled the Romans.

15. What did the Etruscans teach Romans?(2 marks)

They taught the Romans great engineering and artistic skills...taught Romans techniques for making everything from wine, olive oil, gold-smithing,ships to aqueducts(bridge for supporting a water pipe over a river or valley).

16. a. Why did Roman's despise Etruscans?(2 marks)

However Etruscan's were cruel and greedy, so the Romans hated them.

B. When did Romans' overthrow the Etruscans and approximately how many years ago was this?(2 marks)

They finally overthrew these rules in 509 BCE(BEfore common era) so 2019 + 509= 2,528 years ago.

17. What did the Romans copy from the Greeks?(3 marks)

Greek art and architecture and even the Greek alphabet.

18. What did Roman's model from the Greeks(copy)?(2 marks)

Modelled the Greek system of government and law on the democratic ideas of the Greeks.

From Village to Empire pg. 176

19. What were the three different forms of government that changed as Rome developed?(3 marks)

Monarchy, democracy and dictatorship.

20. A. What are the 3 different Kingdoms that were part of Roman History and their Empire(include the dates)? (6 marks)

- **900 -509 BCE called the "Kingdom"...Etruscan monarchs ruled Rome...Kings and Queens rule and such a right is inherited.**
- **509 BCE-27 BCE called "The Republic"...democratic government in which the people hold the power. Male citizens can vote and first laws were created.**
- **27CE - 476 CE called "The Roman Empire" Roman Generals fight for control of Rome and government becomes a dictatorship with one emperor who holds all power.**
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b. Provide detail for each time period.(6 marks)

(answered above with details)

1. **Janus was a two faced God who kept the doors to heaven. Janus was also the God of beginnings and ends.**

- a. **When was the temple of the god Janus to be closed?(1 mark)**

Janus was a two faced Roman God of beginnings and ends...the temple could be closed during peace time only.

- a. **In almost 500 years why were the gates closed only twice?(1 mark)**

Rome was continually conquering and at war with foreign lands, so there were very few times of peace in 500 years.

1. **What enabled the Roman Empire to expand?(1 mark)**

The backbone of Rome was a strong army that made expansion of the Empire possible.

1. **By the time Rome conquered their neighboring enemies they had become what?(1 mark)**

Romans had become expert warriors by that time.

1. **What did Rome do next for the next 500 years(200 CE - 300 BCE)?(1 mark)**

For 500 years, from 300 BCE to 200 CE Roman waged war.

1. **A. What did Rome's army first conquer?(1 mark)**

They first conquered all of Italy.

- B. Next, who did they conquer?(1 mark)**

Next they conquered the Greeks and spread west and east capturing one land after another.

1. **Rome's army at first were composed of who and how long did they have to serve as soldiers?(2 marks)**

The army at first was made of Roman citizens, who had to serve for 20 -25 years as soldiers.

1. **What were soldiers trained to do?(3 marks)**

They were trained to fight, build forts, roads.

1. **What was the necessary importance of forts and roads?(2 marks)**

Forts and roads were needed to control the provinces, which were Rome's conquered lands.

1. **Who were early Roman police and what was their job?(2 marks)**

Soldiers served as police...they kept the peace in the provinces.

1. **While marching on foot Roman soldier were required to carry many things.**

- a. **What items did they carry? (4 marks)**

They carried tools, arms, a shield as well as personal possessions.

- a. **What were the possible advantage of carrying these items. I want you to look at the answers for a) and think about possible benefits for the army.(3 marks)**

With tools you can fix, repair, build, defend yourself, keep in shape having to carry everything and being always ready to fight.

1. **Romans became masters of warfare. What did the strength of a Roman army come from?(3 marks)**

Tough discipline, effective weaponry and skillful military strategy.

1. **List the advantages of each of the following that Romans took into battle:(2 marks each)**
 - a. **Armour:** *Curved plates of iron or steel to protect themselves from enemy swords.*
 - a. **Shields:** *Oblong, curved shields gave excellent protection...in battle shields would be used to form a wall.*
 - a. **Troop Formation:** *Legions of 4000 to 6000 soldiers. Each legion was made of 10 units. Each of these units was made up of six groups of 80 men and a commander. Each group of 80 moved as a unit...the legion commander gave commands with trumpet signals.*
 - a. **Cavalry:** *Were soldiers on horseback...rode on both sides of foot soldiers and could move quickly to any spot.*

1. **Properly read "Ancient Stories" pg 179 - 181**

- a. **Who were the Celtic people were located where?(1 mark)**
They lived in what is now known as England.
- a. **Who were some of the most ferocious warriors that the Romans had to face?(1 mark)**
The Celtic people were some of the most ferocious warriors Romans ever faced.
- a. **Who was Queen Boadicea?(1 mark)**
She was a Celtic Queen.
- a. **This battle, described with this story is being told through the eyes of who?(1 mark)**
b. *The battle has been told through the eyes of the Queen's faithful record keeper.*
- c. **How many Romans were camped in preparation for a battle with the Queen?(1 mark)**
10,000
- a. **Besides foot soldiers, what was the powerful war weapon that the Celtic Queen used for this battle? (She rode one herself)(1 mark)**
The queen used a Chariot propelled by horses.
- a. **What was the successful method that Romans used to defeat their enemies in such a battle?(2 marks) Explain clearly with some detail.**

The Roman soldiers use their shields to become an unbroken wall of shields...often taken the shape of a wedge that is impenetrable by the invaders. From the small opened gaps shields and swords poke out injuring the enemy.

- a. **What was the added benefit of the Roman cavalry?(2 marks)**

The calvary can break the lines of foot soldiers, flank the enemy and move to different positions very quickly...simply, the calvary can move to any needed spot quickly.

1. **Carefully draw a typical Roman Soldier including all his armour and critical weapons.(4 marks)**
(Everything should be properly labelled)

(the diagram should include tools, personal belongings, a sword, shield and spear)

Roman Empire Worksheet 3 Keeping an Empire pg. 182

1. **What was commonly practiced and used among the millions who were part of the Roman Empire?(2 marks)**

A common language(Latin) and common rule of law

1. **Latin was the common language during the Roman Empire. What are a few languages today that evolved directly from Latin or are partly Latin in origin?(4 marks)**

Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese and half of the English language.

Keeping Order pg. 182

1. **What did many Roman war victories end up with and why?(2 marks)**

Most Roman victories ended with a peace treaty because Rome wants this conquered people to become Roman citizens and to trade with in the future

1. **What is a Peace Treaty?(1 mark)**

A peace treaty is an agreement between two parties to stop fighting...

1. **Why did Peace Treaties usually always favor Rome and provide an example.(3 marks)**

Rome always won the war, so the treaty favored Rome. Such benefits were that taxes were now collected from these people and paid to Rome...further increasing Rome's wealth.

1. **Rome also provided benefits to conquered(defeated) people as well. Provide 3 examples.(3 marks)**

Conquered people were allowed to travel and trade anywhere within the Roman empire. Roman laws protected their rights and they eventually became Roman Citizens.

1. **Who were the only people not granted Roman citizenship?(1 mark)**

Slaves

1. **Conquered people who were loyal to Rome were granted what?(2 marks)**

Conquered people were permitted to keep their customs and govern themselves to an extent if they remained loyal to the empire.

1. **What services did the Roman government also supply to people in their provinces often with their soldiers?(4 marks)**

Roman soldiers worked as builders, engineers, and farmers. They built towns and cities connected by excellent roads. Soldiers also drained marshes and cleared forests for fertile farmland.

1. **Regarding religion, what did Rome allow citizens to do?(2 marks)**

As long as new citizens worshipped Roman gods and goddesses, they were also permitted to worship their own gods as well.

1. **Where did the Romans get many of their ideas from that was a big part of their formed government?(1 mark)**

The Greeks.

2. What did Roman Laws cover and include?(5 marks)

-inheritance, women's rights, money dealings, treatment of slaves, and behaviour expected of citizens.

1. Still, even with what Rome provided, why were many conquered people in now Roman provinces not happy?(1 mark)

Their way of life has been changed usually forever and they were now under Roman rule.

1. Provide 4 examples of things that did change while under Roman rule after being conquered?(4 marks)

Languages disappeared, lands were seized and given to wealthy Romans, and people were under control of a Roman government they had not chosen, plus some conquered people were made into slaves.

Economic Opportunities for All pg. 185

1. A. What year did Roman conquest get halted?(1 mark)

100 CE...1,919 years ago.

B. What Emperor halted conquest?(1 mark)

Emperor Hadrian halted conquest.

C. What is conquest?

Conquest is the act of conquering new lands from others...invading in order to take from others.

D. What did he want to concentrate on instead of conquest?

He wanted to concentrate instead on keeping peace and order throughout the empire.

E. Approximately how many years ago did this happen?

1, 919 years ago.

F. How many years did this period of peace last?

The period of peace lasted for almost 200 years.

1. What did Rome provide to the empire that made Rome rich with trade?(2 critical things)

Rome provided soldiers that policed roads making it safer for travel and trade over distances on Roman roads...Roman towns became centers where people travelled to buy and sell goods.

1. Looking at the Map on page 185 answer the following.

a. What did Rome itself trade to the other provinces in the empire?(4 marks)

Olive oil, wine and bricks.

a. Where did Rome get tin from?(1 mark) Britain

b. What did France provide for Rome?(2 marks) Timber and wool

c. What did they get from Spain?(3 marks) lead, silver and copper.

d. Where did gold come from?(1 mark) Gold came from the Ukraine.

e. Where did glass come from?(2 marks) Eastern Mediterranean

f. Where did Egypt supply to Rome?(2 marks) Papyrus and grain

g. What was the importance of trading with Africa?(2 marks)_ Wheat and ivory