

All Roads Lead to Rome

Unit 2 Study Guide

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

This is a multipart and multiday assignment, designed to be done in pairs and groups, with the aid of a multimedia presentation that will be provided in class and made available for download on Schoology. Your facilitator will explain the directions to you in detail, but make sure to keep an eye out for additional directions as you and your partner(s) progress through this packet.

Section I: Forging an Empire

The phrase “all roads lead to Rome,” refers to fact that, at the height of its grandeur, the “Eternal City” of Rome was connected to much of the known world through a series of sophisticated roads. Roads, however, were only one of the many engineering feats that the Romans used to cement their names in history. Watch the History Channel documentary, [“Rome: Engineering an Empire.”](#) (see QR code) to answer the below questions. Use the provided word bank to help in finding the correct terms to complete each sentence.

Rhine River	aqueduct	Nero	Forum
hypogeum	Colosseum	republic	Hadrian
arch	mile castle	Trajan’s Forum	Christians
sacked	Via Appia	architect	Middle East
Augustus	Caracalla	Great Fire	rotunda
wall	Vespasian	Pantheon	Claudius
Senate	empire	concrete	gladiators
Etruscans	Trajan	Persian Gulf	Julius Caesar

1. On March 15th, 44 BCE, Gaius _____, the “most powerful man in the world” was assassinated on the floor of the Roman Senate by a group of Roman conspirators (1:20).

2. For centuries, the _____ protected the German tribes from Roman expansion (3:10).

3. Caesar’s death marked the end of a democratically-elected _____ and the birth of an _____ (9:35).

4. The Romans borrowed from the _____, technologies such as road building, the moving of large water systems through tunnels, and the construction of large walls (12:50).

5. The _____ was ancient Rome’s downtown district (13:40).

6. The _____ was Rome’s first “national highway” (14:55).



All Roads Lead to Rome

Unit 2 Study Guide

7. Caesar's eventual successor was his great nephew, Octavian, who was renamed _____ (r. 31 BCE – 14 CE) and crowned Rome's first emperor (16:55)
8. Rome's "secret weapon" that allowed them to build structures better, stronger, and faster than anyone else in antiquity was a special type of waterproof _____ (18:30).
9. In the capital city of Rome, 11 _____ lines, guided fresh water to its citizens (20:20).
10. The Emperor _____ (r. 41 – 54 CE) was one of the most unlikely leaders in Roman history, due to his physical ailments and speech impairments. Historians, however, have determined that he was an intelligent man and good ruler (22:40).
11. While building aqueducts, the Romans perfected the _____ – an ancient engineering concept that saved building materials while still adding strength (24:30).
12. In 50 CE, Claudius's wife, Agrippina, convinced him to name her son, from a previous marriage, his heir. Four years later, Claudius was poisoned to death, which led to the mad emperor _____ ascending to the Roman throne (22:20).
13. Nero (54 – 68 CE) is thought to have been behind the setting of the _____ of Rome (64 CE). According to legend, he was supposedly seen playing his lyre (harp) from the top of a nearby tower as the fire raged (29:50).
14. Nero blamed the Great Fire on a group of religious "cultists" called _____ (31:00).
15. In 68 CE, Nero was declared a public enemy by the _____ and hunted by his own guards. Nero committed suicide rather than be captured or murdered by his guards (37:00).
16. _____ (r. 69 – 79 CE), was a simple and straight-talking general, who rose to power following Nero's demise and a brief civil war. A good man, he was widely considered the "anti-Nero" (40:00).
17. Vespasian built the Flavian Amphitheater atop the remains of Nero's golden house. One of Rome's greatest and most enduring achievements, we know this structure as the _____ (41:30).
18. In the afternoons at the Colosseum, one of the main events was trained warrior-slaves fighting against one another to the death. These competitors were called _____ (47:05).
19. Mock fleet battles and the flooding of the Colosseum were gradually abandoned for a new two-story substructure beneath the building called the _____, that contained elevators and trap doors, which enabled combatants to suddenly pop up through the floor (50:00).
20. The first non-Italian emperor of the Roman Empire was _____ (r. 98 – 117 AD), an ambitious warrior who hailed from the province of Spain (52:30).

All Roads Lead to Rome

Unit 2 Study Guide

21. Trajan, in an effort to replace the outdated and overpopulated forums of old, commissioned the building of _____, which included colossal statues and was the last of the Imperial fora to be constructed in ancient Rome (56:30).
22. By the end of Trajan's reign, in 117 CE, the Roman Empire had reached its greatest size, stretching across the _____ to the _____ (1:03:10).
23. Trajan had no biological sons. Upon his death, the emperorship was passed on to his adopted son, _____ (r. 117 – 138 CE), who like Trajan was an accomplished general (1:04:10).
24. In 122 CE, Emperor Hadrian visited the front lines of Britannia. He quickly concluded that his soldiers lacked discipline. To solve this problem, he put his soldiers to work building a towering 73-mile defensive _____ across the entire country (1:05:20).
25. Every mile along Hadrian's Wall the Romans built a guard post, called a _____, which housed up to 60 troops at a time. These men kept watch over the borderlands between Roman lands and northern Britannia (1:08:30).
26. In 126 CE, Hadrian returned to Rome where he commissioned the building of the _____, a majestic temple to the Roman gods and one of Rome's most celebrated engineering marvels (1:10:50).
27. The Pantheon's 150-foot _____ dome remained the largest unsupported concrete span in the world for 18 centuries (1:13:05).
28. Although the true identity of the Parthenon's _____ remains unknown even today, some historians speculate that Emperor Hadrian himself designed the structure (1:17:15).
29. The crowning achievement of Roman engineering was a public bath complex, commissioned in 212 CE by the corrupt Emperor _____ (r. 211 – 217 CE). This tyrant rose to power the "old-fashioned" way – through murder and betrayal (1:19:45).
30. In the fifth and sixth centuries, Germanic warrior tribes repeatedly _____ Rome, demanding land and money (1:28:40).

Section II: Textbook Search

Using your digital copy of World History, Texas, search for the answers to the below questions in "Chapter 7: The Romans" of your textbook. Follow the directions provided to access the information and resources needed to correctly answer each question.

If you find yourself unable to access the digital textbook through the McGraw-Hill app, ask your facilitator to add you to the ConnectEd online classroom. If asking for access outside of class,

All Roads Lead to Rome

Unit 2 Study Guide

you can contact Mr. R by emailing him at robert.ranstadler@humbleisd.net or by using the Remind app.

31. Access Lesson 1, pg. 4 and read the section titled, "Roman Political Structure." Next, answer the following questions:

During the early Roman Republic, what was the main differences between plebians and patricians? What were the three things they had in common with one another? Which of the two classes was the only one that could be elected to public office?

32. Watch the video about the Roman legions and answer the following question:

What was decimation?

33. Read pg. 5-6, view the Twelve Tables of Rome interactive activity, and answer the following question:

What was the Law of Nations?

34. Read pg. 6-7, view the interactive timeline of the Punic Wars, and answer the questions that follow:

What do you think was the main cause of the Punic Wars? Recall that there were three Punic Wars; each was fought for separate but related reasons.

35. Proceed to Lesson 2, read pg. 3-4 and answer the below question:

The Roman Republic collapsed under the great weight of widespread political, social, and economic instability. In response to this, three powerful men formed the First Triumvirate. Of the three, who went on to become the first lifetime dictator of Rome? How did he do it?

All Roads Lead to Rome

Unit 2 Study Guide

Part III: Pax Romana Web Quest (Unit 2 Test)

Note: This is the final step of this assignment. It will also count as your Unit 2 Test. Be sure to read all the below directions carefully and ask questions if needed.

Access the World History Encyclopedia's article about the [Pax Romana](#). Research the information in the article to create a mini-poster that accurately captures the following information about any one of the major people, places, or developments outlined below. At a minimum, your poster must contain the following:



- The name of the person, place, or event
- The time during which the selected person lived, when the event occurred, or the time in history that the person, place, or event either directly or indirectly affected or contributed to the Pax Romana.
- A brief narrative (2-3 complete sentences) explaining the significance of your selection
- Your name, date, and period (written on the back of the poster)

Suggested Topic Selections

Augustus (Octavian)
Rome
Julius Caesar
Marcus Aurelius
Vespasian

Roman Law
Punic Wars
Claudius
Roman Senate
Titus

Roman Republic
Gaul
Battle of Actium
Pretorian Guard
Hadrian

Submission Deadlines

This completed package (Sections I and II) is due by the end of the last day of class the week of 7 – 10 September (Thursday, 9 Sept. for Periods 5 – 8 and Friday, 10 Sept. for Periods 2 & 3).

Your completed mini-poster (Unit 2 Test) must be turned in at the beginning of the first day of class the following week of school, the week of 13 – 17 September (Monday, 13 Sept. for Periods 2 & 3 and Tuesday, 14 Sept. for Periods 5 – 8).

Grading Criteria

All Required Criteria Met: 30% Accuracy of Narrative (facts, spelling/grammar): 30%

Logic/Applicability of Topic: 30% Creativity/Aesthetic Quality: 10%