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Ancient Rome: Government and Economy

You are about to go back in time to a place called Ancient Rome! As you move back in time, you'll get to experience the birth of a government that still has an impact on many nations of the world today!

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Find It!

The legend of the founding of Rome is a brutal one. While the beginning was filled with greed and deception, the result was one of the greatest empires the world has ever known. Find the World Book article on the founders of Rome, "Romulus and Remus," to learn the story of how it all began.

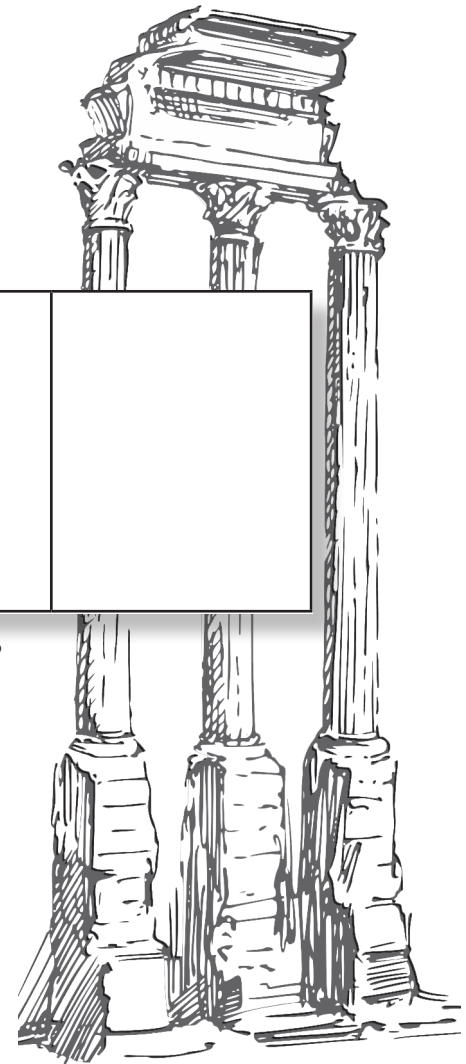
1. Where were Romulus and Remus born?
2. Why did Amulius force Rhea Silvia to become a Vestal Virgin?
3. According to legend, who was the father of the twins?
4. What animal found the twins on the shore of the Tiber River?
5. How did the brothers choose the site of their new city?
6. Why was Remus killed?
7. Since Rome began as a city of men, how did Roman men find wives?



Use the “Search” tool to find the answers below. Since this activity is about Ancient Rome, it is recommended you start by searching the key words “Ancient Rome.” Write the answers below each question.

8. Put the events in the correct order on the timeline below. Include the dates for each event.
- a. Date when Rome was founded
 - b. Date when Rome reached its peak
 - c. Date when Rome fell to Germanic invaders
 - d. Date when Rome controlled most of the Italian Peninsula
 - e. Date when the Roman Empire split into two parts

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9. According to the article, what caused the eventual downfall of Rome?
10. Name at least three ways the culture of Ancient Rome has had long-lasting effects on Western culture and civilization.
- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.

The Government

11. What was the most powerful governing body in Rome starting around 509 B.C.?
12. To succeed politically, Romans had to follow *cursus honorum*. Describe the steps to obtaining the top position of consul.

13. What would a magistrate do if he served a year in office and decided that he wanted to run for office again?
14. Explain the root issue in the Conflict of the Orders.
15. What were the main differences in values between the *optimates* and the *populares*?
16. After the republican government collapsed in 27 B.C., who held supreme authority in Rome?
17. What was the name of history's first known law code, established in 451 B.C.?
18. How did the code of law (from question 17 above) create the first known lawyers?
19. Each of the three groups within the Roman army had very special purposes. Describe the strengths of the legions, the auxiliaries, and the Praetorian Guard.
Legions:

Auxiliaries:

Praetorian Guard:

Economy



20. The majority of Romans did what job for a living?
21. Who primarily worked in mines in Ancient Rome?
22. What two methods of transportation facilitated Ancient Roman trade?
23. How was the Roman Republic intended to benefit the people?

24. What caused the economic gap to widen between the rich and the poor during the Roman Republic?
25. How might common Romans describe the ruler Augustus during the *Pax Romana*?
26. How did Diocletian use *tetrarchy* (rule of four) to stabilize the country and did it work?
27. Who caused the final collapse of Rome in 476 when he forced the last emperor from the seat of power and where was he from?

Learning about Rome Today

28. The article on Ancient Rome describes ways that historians learn about Ancient Rome. If you were a scholar on the history of Rome, explain at least three different types of sources you could use to discover information about these ancient people.

Click on the link “Emperors of Rome” located in the left column of the “Ancient Rome” article. This link lists all of the emperors who reigned over Rome, as well as information about their lives.

Choose one emperor and research the following:

29. Name:
30. Life dates:
31. Two or more major accomplishments and/or interesting facts:
32. Based on the information, would you consider this emperor to be a successful ruler? Why or why not?

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Ancient Romans. Chicago: World Book, 2013. Early Peoples. *World eBook*. Web. 15 Oct. 2015.
<<http://www.worldbookonline.com/wb/ebooks/mall/instit/catalog/urn:ISBN:978-0-7166-2333-5/detail.do>>.

Teacher Page

Use the Ancient Roman on-the-go activity as an engaging way to introduce students to the life and terminology of Ancient Egypt.

Answers:

1. According to tradition, Romulus and Remus were born in the ancient Italian city of Alba Longa.
2. Amulius hoped that Rhea Silvia's being a Vestal Virgin would prevent her from bearing children who might threaten his rule.
3. The god Mars seduced Rhea Silvia.
4. A female wolf found the infants and nursed them.
5. To decide where to build Rome, the twins agreed that the one who saw the largest number of vultures in flight should choose the site.
6. Remus leaped over the ditch that was chosen to hold the foundational wall of Rome. This act was considered disloyal to his brother, and Remus was killed.
7. The men kidnapped women from the neighboring village of Sabine.
8. Correct order is A, D, B, E, C

Date when Rome was founded: 753 B.C.	Date when Rome controlled most of the Italian Peninsula: 272 B.C.	Date when Rome reached its peak: A.D. 100's and 200's	Date when Rome split into two parts: A. D. 395	Date when Rome fell to Germanic invaders: A.D. 476
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9. The empire then began to crumble, partly because it was too big for Rome to govern. The West Roman Empire fell to Germanic invaders in A.D. 476.
10. Answers:
 1. Rome's influence can still be seen in the use of Latin for modern languages, such as French, Italian, Spanish, and other Romance languages.
 2. Roman law provided a foundation for modern legal systems.
 3. Roman roads, bridges, and aqueducts—some of which are still used—served as models for engineers in later ages.
11. The Senate became the most powerful governing body under the Roman Republic.
12.
 1. The first step was serving as a military officer.
 2. Next, they would try to be elected as a *quaestor* (financial official)
 3. Then, they would serve as an *aedile* (public works official)
 4. Then as a *praetor* (judicial official).
 5. After serving as praetor, magistrates automatically entered the Senate.
 6. The highest position was consul.

13. All magistrates held office for one year. After serving in one position, they had to return to private life for a year before holding another office.
14. During the B.C. 400's and 300's, the landowning upper classes—the patricians—struggled for power with the other classes—the plebeians.
15. The *optimates* believed in the traditional power of the Senate, which they used to increase their power and get laws passed. The *populares* believed in the power of the people.
16. When the government collapsed the republican institutions of government continued, but emperors held supreme authority.
17. The Roman's first law code was known as the Laws of the Twelve Tables.
18. Rome became the first society with experts whose job was to interpret the law on behalf of clients—experts now called lawyers.
19. Legions: Besides soldiers, legions also had doctors, surveyors, and engineers. The chief purpose of the legions was military, but they also built roads, aqueducts, walls, and tunnels.
Auxiliaries: Fighting alongside the legions, the auxiliaries were made up of specialized troops, such as archers or cavalry.
Praetorian Guard: The Praetorian Guard was an elite group of soldiers who served as the emperor's personal bodyguard.
20. Most of the people in the Roman world lived by farming.
21. Slaves, condemned criminals, and prisoners of war worked in the mines.
22. Trade routes crossed land and sea, both within the empire and beyond its borders.
23. The Roman Republic was intended to be a partnership between the Senate and the people of Rome, as indicated by the motto *Senatus Populusque Romanus* (Senate and People of Rome).
24. The gap between the rich and poor widened as military campaigns took longer and longer, and poverty-stricken farmers often returned to find their lands ruined. But the wealthy Romans profited from the slaves and goods captured in the fighting and from business opportunities in the new lands.
25. Citizen assemblies had little power, but Augustus kept the masses happy through entertainment and handouts of free grain and money. His reign marked the beginning of stability for the Roman people.
26. Diocletian divided the provinces into smaller units and gave each its own government and army. After Diocletian retired in 305, several men struggled to gain power, and the tetrarchy failed.
27. The empire's final collapse came in 476, when the German leader Odoacer forced the last emperor from the seat of power.
28. Most of our knowledge of ancient Rome comes from documents written by the Romans themselves. These records include masterpieces of Latin literature, such as the letters and speeches.
- 29-32. Answers will vary. All information can be located within the "Ancient Rome" World Book article.