

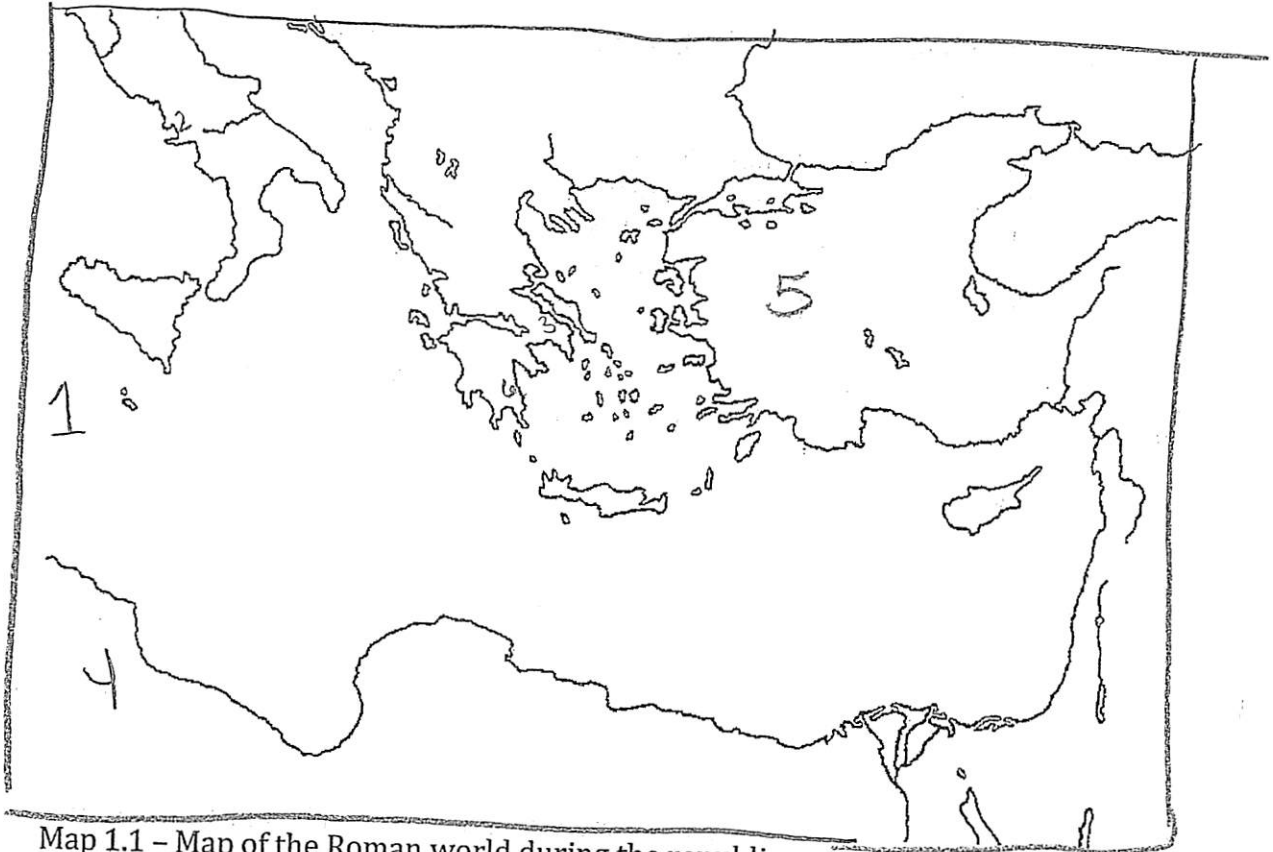
Name [REDACTED]

9th Grade World History
Roman Beginnings and Government Quiz

Directions: Place the number of the following in the correct place on the map below (Map 1.1).

- ~~1. Mediterranean Sea~~
- ~~2. Rome~~
- ~~3. Athens~~

- ~~4. North Africa~~
- ~~5. Asia Minor~~
- ~~6. Sparta~~



Map 1.1 - Map of the Roman world during the republic

7. Place a check mark beside ALL of the following groups that settled what would become the Roman kingdom.

1

- Latins
- Epyptians
- Greeks
- Carthaginians

- Thracians
- Etruscans
- Persians
- Gauls

8. Which of the following governmental institutions could be found in the Roman kingdom, republic, and empire?

- A. Princip
- B. Senate
- C. Praetors
- D. Caviate Assembly

A 9. Which of the following was NOT a Roman origins tale?

- (A) Rome founded by indigenous peoples that practiced seafaring trade for subsistence
- B. Rome founded by Romulus and Remus
- C. Rome founded by Aeneas after Troy fell
- D. Rome founded by Latin tribes who were later controlled by the Etruscans

C 10. Which of the following analogies is correct?

- A. patricians:populares :: plebeians:optimates
- B. optimates:populares :: plebeians:patricians
- (C) plebeians:populares :: patricians:optimates
- D. plebians: rich :: patricians: poor

11. What were two Roman values/traditions that served to supplement law and govern behavior during the Roman Republic?

- ✓ A. gravitas
- B. pietas

12. What was the significance of the assassination of Julius Caesar?

1/2 he was killed by his friend, Brutus, so that Rome's people would not become slaves. He was killed so his people would be free, even though that was what Caesar was trying to do.

13. Provide one example of separation of powers OR checks and balances in Roman government.

the two consuls - they ruled in opposite months

14. Define the role of the following in Roman government:

two consuls - over all the branches - executive body of people with lots of power

Senate - executive branch of government

1/2 that interprets laws

admin-istrated law, etc.

95

Name: [REDACTED]

9th Grade World History Roman Beginnings and Government Quiz

Directions: Place the number of the following in the correct place on the map below (Map 1.1).

- 1. Mediterranean Sea
- 2. Rome
- 3. Athens

- 4. North Africa
- 5. Asia Minor
- 6. Sparta



Map 1.1 - Map of the Roman world during the republic

7. Place a check mark beside ALL of the following groups that settled what would become the Roman kingdom.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Latins | <input type="checkbox"/> Thracians |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Epyptians | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Etruscans |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greeks | <input type="checkbox"/> Persians |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carthaginians | <input type="checkbox"/> Gauls |

B 8. Which of the following governmental institutions could be found in the Roman kingdom, republic, and empire?

- A. Princip
- B. Senate
- C. Praetors
- D. Caviate Assembly

A 9. Which of the following was NOT a Roman origins tale?

- A. Rome founded by indigenous peoples that practiced seafaring trade for subsistence
- B. Rome founded by Romulus and Remus
- C. Rome founded by Aeneas after Troy fell
- D. Rome founded by Latin tribes who were later controlled by the Etruscans

C 10. Which of the following analogies is correct?

- A. patricians:populares :: plebeians:optimates
- B. optimates:populares :: plebeians:patricians
- C. plebeians:populares :: patricians:optimates
- D. plebians: rich :: patricians: poor

 11. What were two Roman values/traditions that served to supplement law and govern behavior during the Roman Republic?

- ✓ A. gravitas
- B. fidelis

✓ 12. What was the significance of the assassination of Julius Caesar?

The assassination of Julius Caesar marked the end of the Roman Republic and the beginning of the Roman Empire.

✓ 13. Provide one example of separation of powers OR checks and balances in Roman government.

In the republic, power changed hands often, so anything one person did could be changed shortly by someone else, creating a system of checks and balances.

14. Define the role of the following in Roman government:

two consuls- The two consuls were patrician leaders in the Roman monarchy who assisted the king.

✓ Senate - The senate was a group of patricians who chose new leaders and made laws. They were present in all three forms of Roman government.

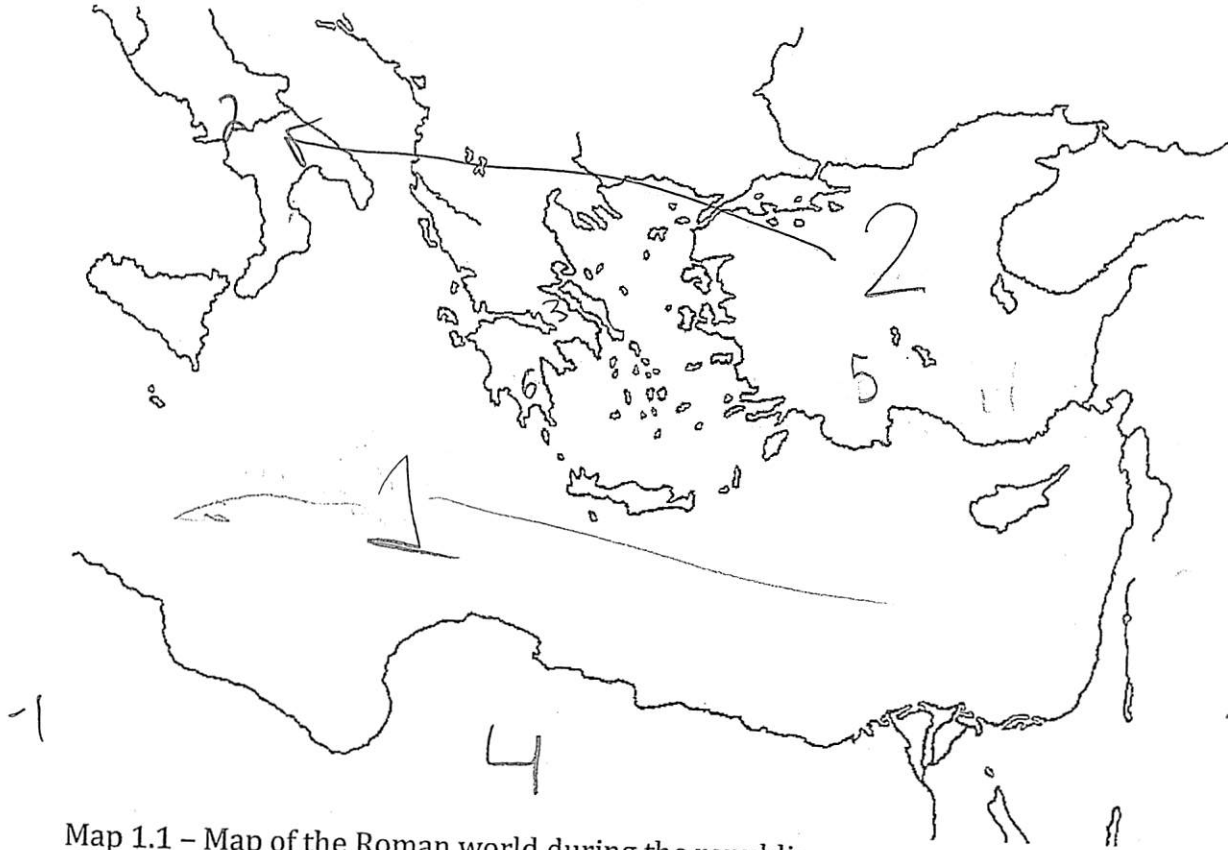
60

Name: [REDACTED]

9th Grade World History Roman Beginnings and Government Quiz

Directions: Place the number of the following in the correct place on the map below (Map 1.1).

- 1. Mediterranean Sea
- 2. Rome
- 3. Athens
- 4. North Africa
- 5. Asia Minor
- 6. Sparta



Map 1.1 - Map of the Roman world during the republic

7. Place a check mark beside ALL of the following groups that settled what would become the Roman kingdom.

- Latins
- Epytptians
- Greeks
- Carthaginians
- Thracians
- Etruscans
- Persians
- Gauls

B 8. Which of the following governmental institutions could be found in the Roman kingdom, republic, and empire?

- A. Princip
- B. Senate
- C. Praetors
- D. Caviate Assembly

A 9. Which of the following was NOT a Roman origins tale?

- A. Rome founded by indigenous peoples that practiced seafaring trade for subsistence
- B. Rome founded by Romulus and Remus
- C. Rome founded by Aeneas after Troy fell
- D. Rome founded by Latin tribes who were later controlled by the Etruscans

C B 10. Which of the following analogies is correct?

- A. patricians:populares :: plebeians:optimates
- B. optimates:populares :: plebeians:patricians
- C. plebeians:populares :: patricians:optimates
- D. plebians: rich :: patricians: poor

___ 11. What were two Roman values/traditions that served to supplement law and govern behavior during the Roman Republic?

- A. separation of powers
- B. checks and balances

*Fidelity
dignity
honesty, etc.*

12 What was the significance of the assassination of Julius Caesar?

It impacted the whole empire because he was very well known and loved, and it also opened their eyes.

13. Provide one example of separation of powers OR checks and balances in Roman government.

They had 3 different kinds of people/groups in power; senate, consuls, and centurial assembly

14. Define the role of the following in Roman government:

1/2 two consuls- the consuls would be elected by the high-class citizens.

1/2 Senate- the senate was made up of men of wealth and power.

60

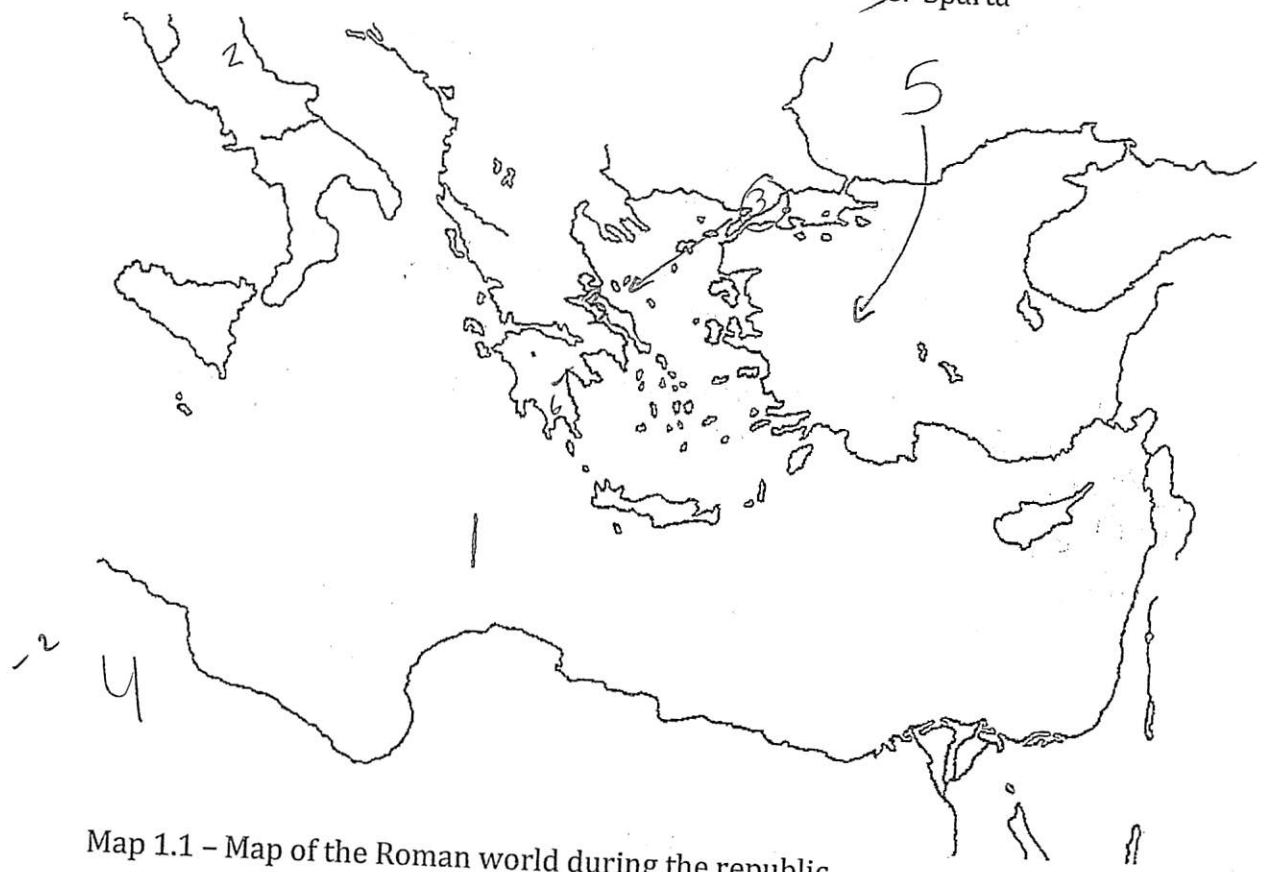
Name: [REDACTED]

9th Grade World History Roman Beginnings and Government Quiz

Directions: Place the number of the following in the correct place on the map below (Map 1.1).

- ~~1.~~ Mediterranean Sea
- ~~2.~~ Rome
- ~~3.~~ Athens

- ~~4.~~ North Africa
- ~~5.~~ Asia Minor
- ~~6.~~ Sparta



Map 1.1 - Map of the Roman world during the republic

7. Place a check mark beside ALL of the following groups that settled what would become the Roman kingdom.

- Latins
- Epyptians
- Greeks
- Carthaginians

- Thracians
- Etruscans
- Persians
- Gauls

8. Which of the following governmental institutions could be found in the Roman kingdom, republic, and empire?

- A. Princip
- B. Senate
- C. Praetors
- D. Caviate Assembly

9. Which of the following was NOT a Roman origins tale?

- A. Rome founded by indigenous peoples that practiced seafaring trade for subsistence
- B. Rome founded by Romulus and Remus
- C. Rome founded by Aeneas after Troy fell
- D. Rome founded by Latin tribes who were later controlled by the Etruscans

10. Which of the following analogies is correct?

- A. patricians:populares :: plebeians:optimates
- B. optimates:populares :: plebeians:patricians
- C. plebeians:populares :: patricians:optimates
- D. plebians: rich :: patricians: poor

11. What were two Roman values/traditions that served to supplement law and govern behavior during the Roman Republic?

Faith / Fidelity
dishonest
honest

A. The Coliseum and the games that took place inside.

12. What was the significance of the assassination of Julius Caesar?

Julius Caesar was beginning to do things the senate did not agree with. The famous line from his best friend, "Not that I love Caesar less, but that I love Rome more," showed dedication to Rome. It was the cutting off of greedy power.

13. Provide one example of separation of powers OR checks and balances in Roman government. An example of checks & balances was

the consuls & the senate. They depended on each other.

14. Define the role of the following in Roman government:

two consuls - The consuls elected the senate, made laws, and were legislators. held exec. power not legislation

Senate - The senate was in charge of administering laws & deciding sentences, much like a judge today.

68

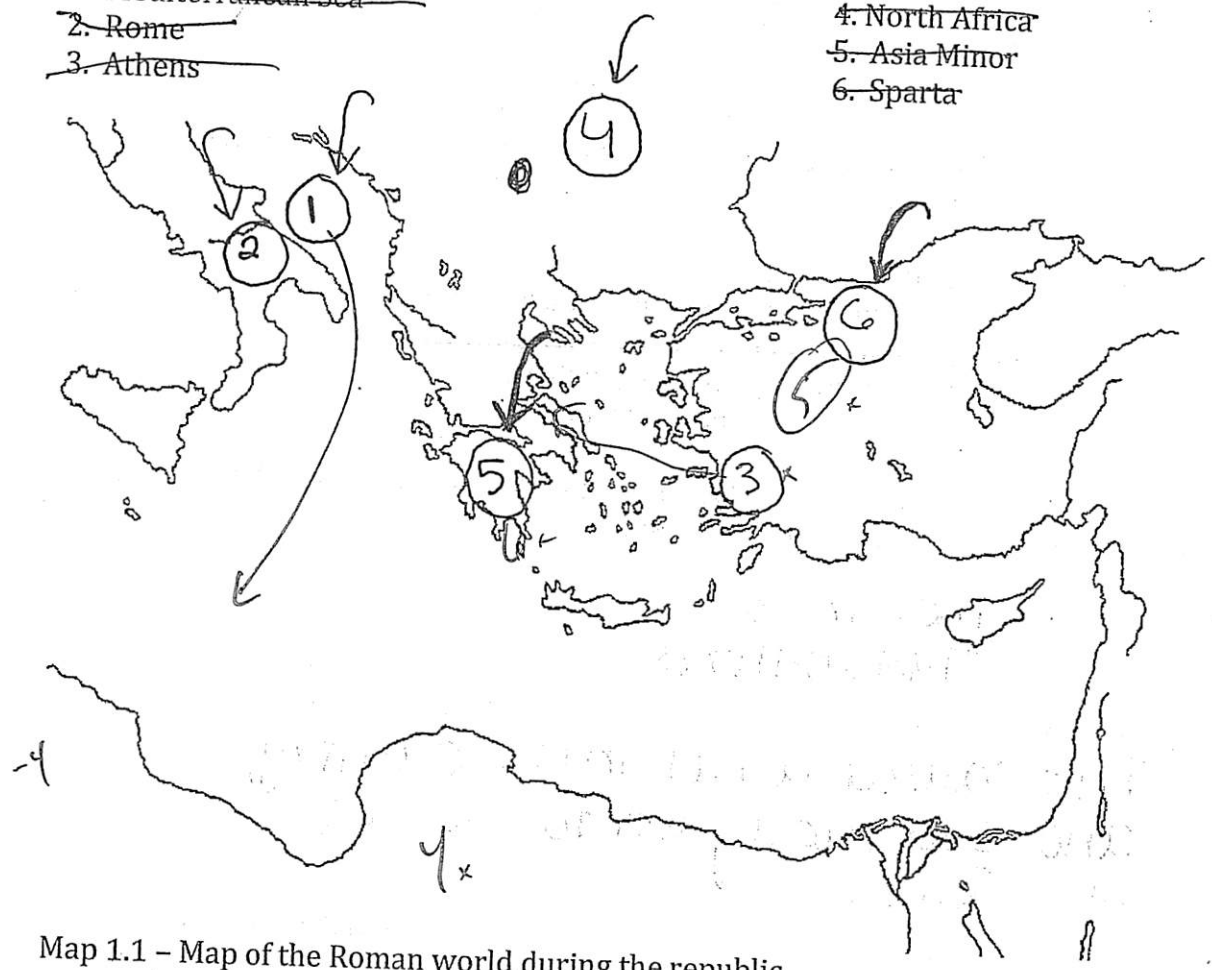
Name: [Redacted]

9th Grade World History Roman Beginnings and Government Quiz

Directions: Place the number of the following in the correct place on the map below (Map 1.1).

- ~~1. Mediterranean Sea~~
- ~~2. Rome~~
- ~~3. Athens~~

- ~~4. North Africa~~
- ~~5. Asia Minor~~
- ~~6. Sparta~~



Map 1.1 - Map of the Roman world during the republic

7. Place a check mark beside ALL of the following groups that settled what would become the Roman kingdom.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Latins | Thracians |
| Egyptians | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Etruscans |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greeks | Persians |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carthaginians | Gauls |

B 8. Which of the following governmental institutions could be found in the Roman kingdom, republic, and empire?

- A. Princip
- B. Senate
- C. Praetors
- D. Caviate Assembly

A 9. Which of the following was NOT a Roman origins tale?

- A. Rome founded by indigenous peoples that practiced seafaring trade for subsistence
- B. Rome founded by Romulus and Remus
- C. Rome founded by Aeneas after Troy fell
- D. Rome founded by Latin tribes who were later controlled by the Etruscans

C D 10. Which of the following analogies is correct?

- A. patricians:populares :: plebeians:optimates
- B. optimates:populares :: plebeians:patricians
- C. plebeians:populares :: patricians:optimates
- D. plebians: rich :: patricians: poor

___ 11. What were two Roman values/traditions that served to supplement law and govern behavior during the Roman Republic?

- ✓ A. manliness
- ✓ B. trustworthiness

12. What was the significance of the assassination of Julius Caesar?

1/2 This caused a riot in the country, and eventually led to the fall of Rome

13. Provide one example of separation of powers OR checks and balances in Roman government.

1/2 The three Branches of government.

14. Define the role of the following in Roman government:

1/2 two consuls - They checked on more crimes that had to do with suing people, and regaining money.
✓ Senate - They dealt with more capital crimes for example committing murder.

9th Grade World History
Roman Beginnings and Government Quiz

Directions: Place the number of the following in the correct place on the map below (Map 1.1).

- 1. Mediterranean Sea
- 2. Rome
- 3. Athens

- 4. North Africa
- 5. Asia Minor
- 6. Sparta



Map 1.1 - Map of the Roman world during the republic

7. Place a check mark beside ALL of the following groups that settled what would become the Roman kingdom.

- Latins
- Epyptians
- Greeks
- Carthaginians

- Thracians
- Etruscans
- Persians
- Gauls

B 8. Which of the following governmental institutions could be found in the Roman kingdom, republic, and empire?

- A. Princip
- B. Senate
- C. Praetors
- D. Caviate Assembly

A 9. Which of the following was NOT a Roman origins tale?

- A. Rome founded by indigenous peoples that practiced seafaring trade for subsistence
- B. Rome founded by Romulus and Remus
- C. Rome founded by Aeneas after Troy fell
- D. Rome founded by Latin tribes who were later controlled by the Etruscans

C 10. Which of the following analogies is correct?

- A. patricians:populares :: plebeians:optimates
- B. optimates:populares :: plebeians:patricians
- C. plebeians:populares :: patricians:optimates
- D. plebians: rich :: patricians: poor

5% Patricians Optimate
95% Plebians Populare

 11. What were two Roman values/traditions that served to supplement law and govern behavior during the Roman Republic?

- A. fides - trustworthiness
- B. dignitas - dignity

12. What was the significance of the assassination of Julius Caesar?

it lead to the ~~end~~ fall of Rome

1/2

13. Provide one example of separation of powers OR checks and balances in Roman government.

the government of Rome was not governed by solely one person, there were 3 groups of people who all had different jobs

1/2

14. Define the role of the following in Roman government:

1/2 two consuls - ~~to~~ took charge when Rome was in war / had complete political power

✓ Senate - 300 people appointed for life - made the laws

95

Name: [REDACTED]

9th Grade World History Roman Beginnings and Government Quiz

Directions: Place the number of the following in the correct place on the map below (Map 1.1).

- 1. Mediterranean Sea
- 2. Rome
- 3. Athens

- 4. North Africa
- 5. Asia Minor
- 6. Sparta



Map 1.1 - Map of the Roman world during the republic

7. Place a check mark beside ALL of the following groups that settled what would become the Roman kingdom.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Latins | <input type="checkbox"/> Thracians |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Epyptians | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Etruscans |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greeks | <input type="checkbox"/> Persians |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carthaginians | <input type="checkbox"/> Gauls |

~~B C~~ Which of the following governmental institutions could be found in the Roman kingdom, republic, and empire?

- A. Princip
- B. Senate
- C. Praetors
- D. Caviate Assembly

A. 9. Which of the following was NOT a Roman origins tale?

- A. Rome founded by indigenous peoples that practiced seafaring trade for subsistence
- B. Rome founded by Romulus and Remus
- C. Rome founded by Aeneas after Troy fell
- D. Rome founded by Latin tribes who were later controlled by the Etruscans

C. 10. Which of the following analogies is correct?

- A. patricians:populares :: plebeians:optimates
- B. optimates:populares :: plebeians:patricians
- C. plebeians:populares :: patricians:optimates
- D. plebians: rich :: patricians: poor

11. What were two Roman values/traditions that served to supplement law and govern behavior during the Roman Republic?

- / A. Pietas Fides
- / B. disciplina Gravitas

12. What was the significance of the assassination of Julius Caesar?

Julius Caesar's death marked the beginning of the Republic. Rome was no longer ruled by one man, but by many. Giving people more ways to interact in government.

13. Provide one example of separation of powers OR checks and balances in Roman government. In Rome government the plebians were allowed to be on the Centorial Assembly. This was to keep Patricians from having all of the power. Other example would be the praetor and senate. In an attempt to keep power from being given all to one group they broke it up between the two.

14. Define the role of the following in Roman government:
two consuls- they did alot of work to keep Senate and the Assembly on the same page; had alot of excutive power

Senate- judged mostly case concerning investigating like the CSI did alot of the law

100

Name: [Redacted]

9th Grade World History Roman Beginnings and Government Quiz

Directions: Place the number of the following in the correct place on the map below (Map 1.1).

- 1. Mediterranean Sea
- 2. Rome
- 3. Athens
- 4. North Africa
- 5. Asia Minor
- 6. Sparta



Map 1.1 - Map of the Roman world during the republic

7. Place a check mark beside ALL of the following groups that settled what would become the Roman kingdom.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Latins | <input type="checkbox"/> Thracians |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Epyptians | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Etruscans |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greeks | <input type="checkbox"/> Persians |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carthaginians | <input type="checkbox"/> Gauls |

B 8. Which of the following governmental institutions could be found in the Roman kingdom, republic, and empire?

- A. Princip
- B. Senate
- C. Praetors
- D. Caviate Assembly

A 9. Which of the following was NOT a Roman origins tale?

- A. Rome founded by indigenous peoples that practiced seafaring trade for subsistence
- B. Rome founded by Romulus and Remus
- C. Rome founded by Aeneas after Troy fell
- D. Rome founded by Latin tribes who were later controlled by the Etruscans

C 10. Which of the following analogies is correct?

- A. patricians:populares :: plebeians:optimates
- B. optimates:populares :: plebeians:patricians
- C. plebeians:populares :: patricians:optimates
- D. plebians: rich :: patricians: poor

 11. What were two Roman values/traditions that served to supplement law and govern behavior during the Roman Republic?

- ✓ A. *Instruuntur* (fides)
- ✓ B. *Self-control* (gravitas)

12. What was the significance of the assassination of Julius Caesar?

✓ The assassination of Julius Caesar was the spark that eventually led to the Roman civil war and the downfall of the Republic.

13. Provide one example of separation of powers OR checks and balances in Roman government.

✓ While the centuriate assembly held most of the legislative power, the senate exercised most of the executive power, separation of the 3 sides of government.

14. Define the role of the following in Roman government:

✓ two consuls- two men with extreme political power who were elected and served by rotating every month.

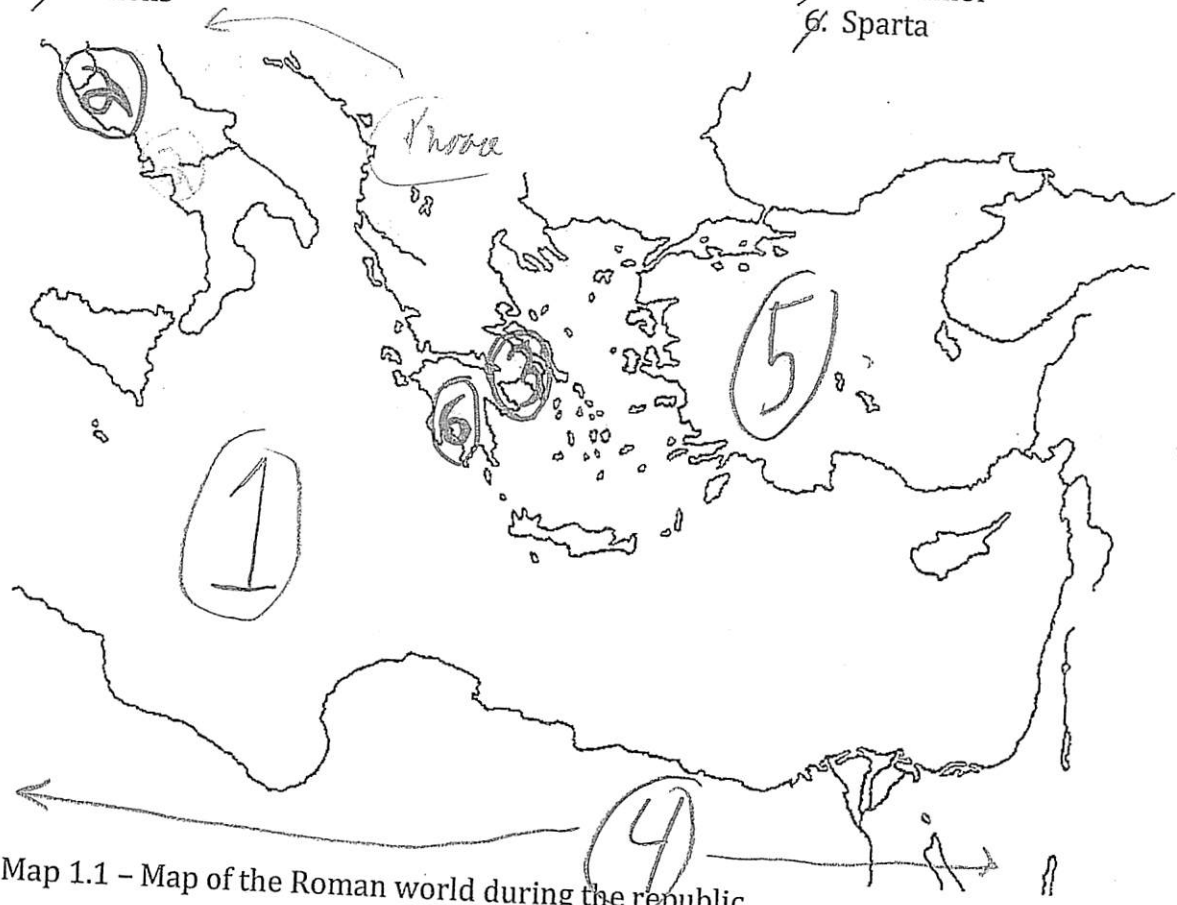
✓ Senate - a body of 300 patricians who were usually former consuls who exercised executive and legislative powers

9th Grade World History Roman Beginnings and Government Quiz

Directions: Place the number of the following in the correct place on the map below (Map 1.1).

- 1. Mediterranean Sea
- 2. Rome
- 3. Athens

- 4. North Africa
- 5. Asia Minor
- 6. Sparta



Map 1.1 - Map of the Roman world during the republic

7. Place a check mark beside ALL of the following groups that settled what would become the Roman kingdom.

- Latins
- Epyptians
- Greeks
- Carthaginians

- Thracians
- Etruscans
- Persians
- Gauls

Q.8. Which of the following governmental institutions could be found in the Roman kingdom, republic, and empire?

- A. Princip
- B. Senate
- C. Praetors
- D. Caviate Assembly

Q.9. Which of the following was NOT a Roman origins tale?

- A. Rome founded by indigenous peoples that practiced seafaring trade for subsistence
- B. Rome founded by Romulus and Remus
- C. Rome founded by Aeneas after Troy fell
- D. Rome founded by Latin tribes who were later controlled by the Etruscans

Q.10. Which of the following analogies is correct?

- A. patricians:populares :: plebeians:optimates
- B. optimates:populares :: plebeians:patricians
- C. plebeians:populares :: patricians:optimates
- D. plebians: rich :: patricians: poor

✓ 11. What were two Roman values/traditions that served to supplement law and govern behavior during the Roman Republic?

- A. Respect
- B. Valor / honor

12. What was the significance of the assassination of Julius Caesar?

✓ The assassination of Julius Caesar led to the beginning of the Roman empire. The senate kept giving him more power, until people in the senate decided to kill him over this power. A civil war then proceeded and the victor became emperor.

✓ 13. Provide one example of separation of powers OR checks and balances in Roman government.

One example is how the senate and assembly choose people to be one of the two consuls. The senate would choose a person for five days and the centuriat assembly had to approve them.

14. Define the role of the following in Roman government:

✓ two consuls - To be the mediators between the other two governing groups.

✓ Senate - To lead armies, to choose a person to be consul

85

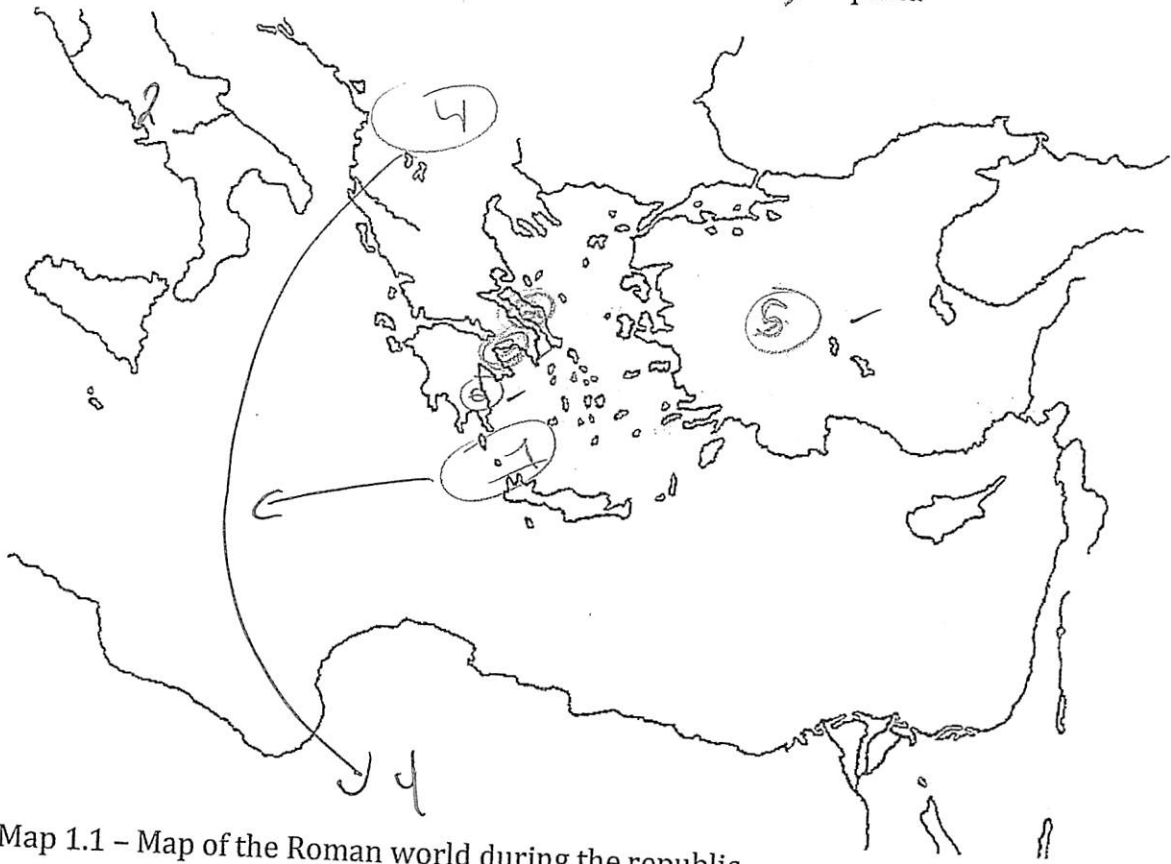
Name: [REDACTED]

9th Grade World History Roman Beginnings and Government Quiz

Directions: Place the number of the following in the correct place on the map below (Map 1.1).

- 1. Mediterranean Sea
- 2. Rome
- 3. Athens

- 4. North Africa
- 5. Asia Minor
- 6. Sparta



Map 1.1 - Map of the Roman world during the republic

7. Place a check mark beside ALL of the following groups that settled what would become the Roman kingdom.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Latins | <input type="checkbox"/> Thracians |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Epyptians | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Etruscans |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greeks | <input type="checkbox"/> Persians |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carthaginians | <input type="checkbox"/> Gauls |

B 8. Which of the following governmental institutions could be found in the Roman kingdom, republic, and empire?

- A. Princip
- B. Senate
- C. Praetors
- D. Caviate Assembly

A 9. Which of the following was NOT a Roman origins tale?

- A. Rome founded by indigenous peoples that practiced seafaring trade for subsistence
- B. Rome founded by Romulus and Remus
- C. Rome founded by Aeneas after Troy fell
- D. Rome founded by Latin tribes who were later controlled by the Etruscans

C 10. Which of the following analogies is correct?

- A. patricians:populares :: plebeians:optimates
- B. optimates:populares :: plebeians:patricians
- C. plebeians:populares :: patricians:optimates
- D. plebians: rich :: patricians: poor

 11. What were two Roman values/traditions that served to supplement law and govern behavior during the Roman Republic?

- A. Dignitas
- B. Fides

12. What was the significance of the assassination of Julius Caesar?

After Julius Caesar was assassinated by his best friend Brutus, it had led to a civil war and was significant as it also led to the fall of the Roman Republic.

✓ 13. Provide one example of separation of powers OR checks and balances in Roman government.

There was a sense of separation of power in the Roman government as they separated it into 3 parts, the consuls, senate, and assembly. An ex. of check and balances in Roman government was the distribution of powers to the branches. Every area had a certain power so they couldn't "overtake" another area or pass a law in a shady way.

14. Define the role of the following in Roman government:

1/2 two consuls - The consuls were considered prime to government rule. They oversaw government offices, elected the senators, made laws, vetoed laws, acted as judges, and at times, directed the Senate.

The Senate's role was to advise the consuls and assembly, control money spending, collect taxes, make laws, and deny or veto certain laws of the assembly.

the army, and if an emergency, they could elect a dictator for a short period of time to make quick decisions as the people chose a new leader.