

**FORMAL
ASSESSMENT**

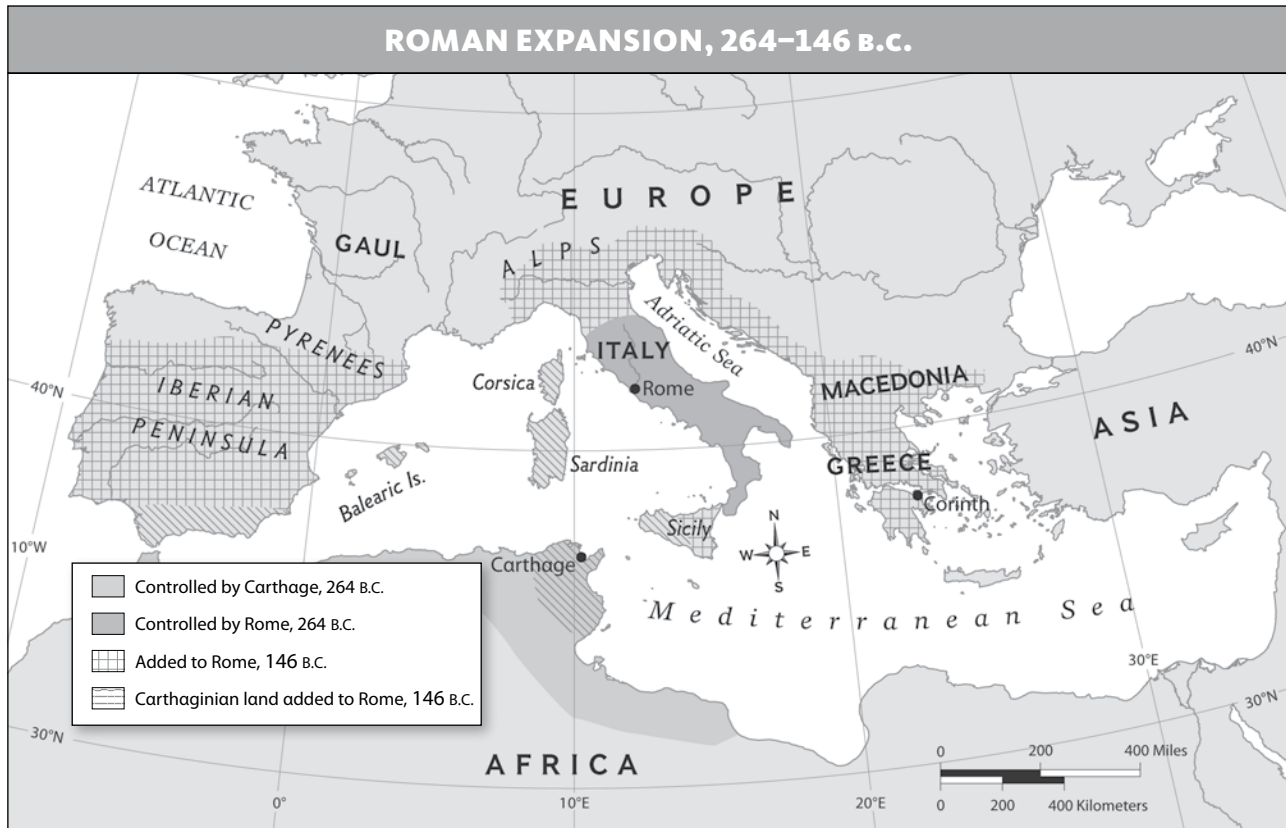
UNIT

4**Chapter 11: The Roman Republic**
CHAPTER TEST B**PART 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE** Choose the best answer for each question from the choices available.

- Where is the city of Rome located?
 - east of the Apennines on the Italian Peninsula
 - on the island of Sicily
 - in the Alps in northern Italy
 - on the west coast of the Italian Peninsula
- According to legend, who founded the city of Rome?
 - Roman gods
 - Romulus and Remus
 - Aeneas and the Etruscans
 - Cicero and Cincinnatus
- Which of the following did the Greeks introduce to the early Romans?
 - the long epic poem
 - the grid system for city streets
 - stone houses
 - metalworking
- Which of the following was NOT a branch of the Roman government?
 - executive
 - judicial
 - patrician
 - legislative
- What was one result of the plebeian strike in 494 B.C.?
 - The plebeians were allowed to elect their own representatives.
 - The patricians allowed women the right to vote.
 - Slaves were allowed to own property.
 - The plebeians took over the Senate.
- Why didn't Roman girls have much control over their future?
 - Girls had to get married at a young age.
 - Romans were always fighting with foreigners.
 - There were no laws to protect children.
 - Girls had to do what their fathers and brothers told them to do.
- What statement describes the life of the aristocracy?
 - They lived and worked on small farms.
 - They owned most of the land and dominated the government.
 - They worked at manual labor for very low wages.
 - They were craftspeople, teachers, and doctors.
- Which human qualities were important to the ancient Romans?
 - beauty, grace, elegance
 - curiosity, intelligence, imagination
 - discipline, strength, loyalty
 - honesty, humor, helpfulness
- What was the legion in ancient Rome?
 - a group of loyal Senators
 - a group of well-trained professional soldiers
 - a group of elected plebeians
 - a group of patriarchs
- Who defeated the Roman army at Cannae during the Second Punic War?
 - Scipio
 - Philip V
 - Marius
 - Hannibal

FORMAL ASSESSMENT Continued

PART 2: INTERPRET MAPS Use the map and your knowledge of the Roman Republic to answer the questions below.



- 11** What territory did Rome control by 264 B.C.?
- A most of the Iberian Peninsula
 - B most of the Italian Peninsula
 - C Corsica and Sardinia
 - D Greece and Macedonia
- 12** Which of the following was controlled by Carthage in 264 B.C.?
- A Greece
 - B Macedonia
 - C Corsica
 - D Rome
- 13** What Carthaginian territory did NOT come under Rome's control in 146 B.C.?
- A Carthage
 - B Corsica
 - C Sardinia
 - D part of northern Africa

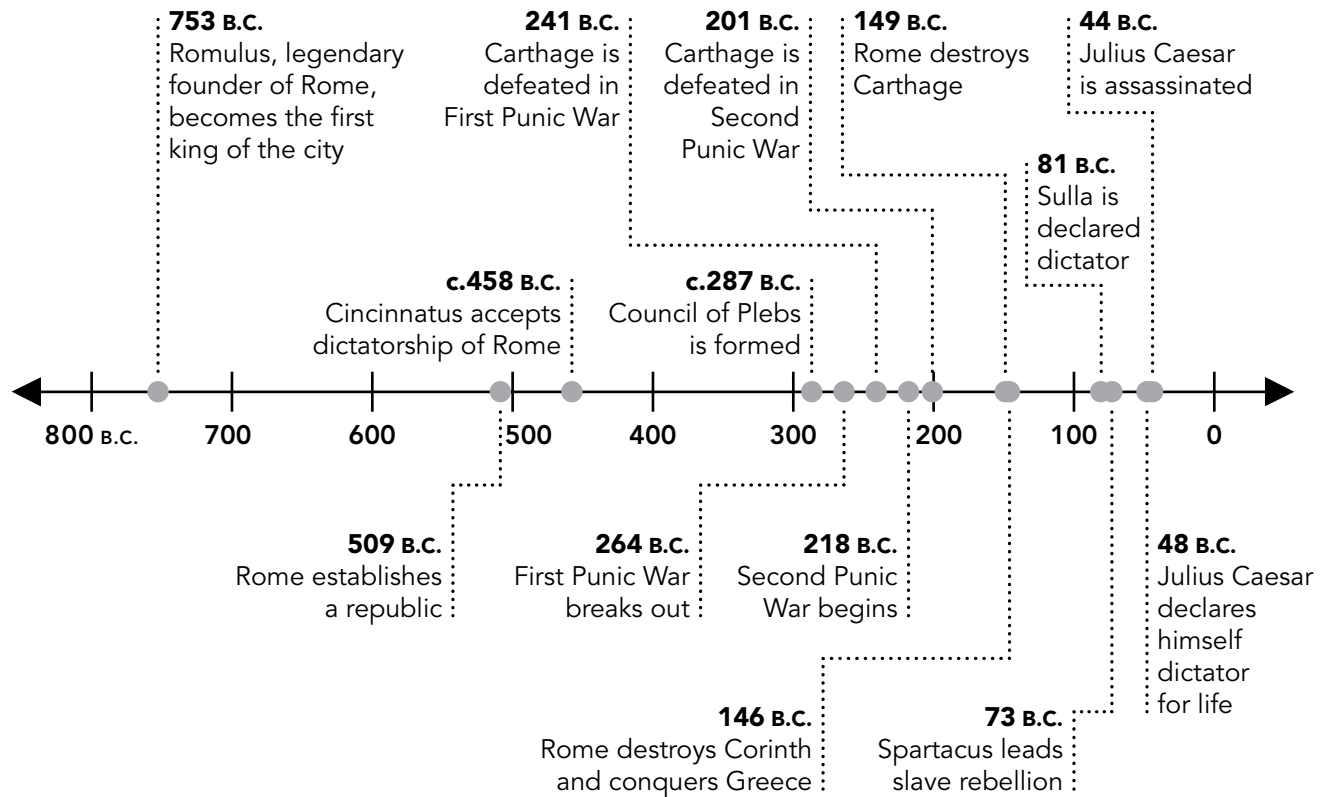
CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE Use a complete sentence to write the answer in the space provided.

- 14** Look at the amount of territory that Carthage and Rome controlled in 264 B.C. How do the different amounts compare?

FORMAL ASSESSMENT Continued

PART 3: INTERPRET TIME LINES

Use the time line and your knowledge of the Roman Republic to answer the questions below.



15 Who declared himself dictator for life?

- A Cincinnatus
- B Sulla
- C Spartacus
- D Julius Caesar

17 When was Carthage destroyed?

- A in 264 B.C.
- B in 241 B.C.
- C in 201 B.C.
- D in 149 B.C.

16 Who is said to have founded Rome?

- A Romulus
- B Cincinnatus
- C Sulla
- D Spartacus

CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE Use a complete sentence to write the answer in the space provided

18 Based on this time line, what characterized much of the history of the Roman Republic?

FORMAL ASSESSMENT Continued

PART 4: DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION Use the documents and your knowledge of the Roman Republic to answer the questions below.

INTRODUCTION In the time of the Roman Republic, many factors divided people. In government, patricians had more power than plebeians. In society, Roman men had all the power, while women had no control over their futures. Rich and poor were further divided. While the wealthy few lived in luxury, most of the poor lived and worked on small farms. About the only thing that united the Roman people was religion. They worshipped many gods, most of which they adopted from the ancient Greeks.

OBJECTIVE: Explain the role of religion in the daily lives of the ancient Romans.

DOCUMENT 1 Chart of the 12 major gods adopted from ancient Greece

ROMAN GOD	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
Jupiter	King of the gods	Thunderbolt
Juno	Goddess of women, marriage, childbirth, and children	Wedding ring
Neptune	God of the sea and earthquakes	Trident
Ceres	Goddess of agriculture	Wheat
Vesta	God of the hearth, home, and family	Fireplace
Minerva	Goddess of wisdom	Owl
Diana	Goddess of the moon and the hunt	Moon
Apollo	God of poetry and music	Lyre
Venus	Goddess of love and beauty	Dove
Vulcan	God of fire	Hammer
Mars	God of war	Dog
Mercury	Messenger of the gods	Staff with two entwined snakes

CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE Use a complete sentence to write the answer in the space provided.

19 Which god might have been most important to Romans in their daily life? Why?

20 Which god did farmers probably pray to? Why?

FORMAL ASSESSMENT Continued

DOCUMENT 2 Excerpt from *On Agriculture* by Cato. Cato was an ancient Roman statesman and historian. His manual, *On Agriculture*, contains rules on farming.

Make an offering in this way for your work oxen to keep them in good health. Make an offering to Mars Silvanus [god of the forest] in the wood in the daytime for each head of work oxen. Three pounds of spelt grits [a grain], four and one half of lard, four and one half of meat, three sextarii [more than two quarts] of wine.

Source: *Roman Civilization: Selected Readings*, Naphtali Lewis and Meyer Reinhold, 1990, Columbia University Press

CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE Use a complete sentence to write the answer in the space provided.

21 According to the excerpt, who is Mars Silvanus?

22 What four items does Cato suggest farmers include in the offering?

FORMAL ASSESSMENT Continued

DOCUMENT 3 Image of a lar statuette. Lares were believed to be spirits that watched over each Roman home. These household spirits were represented by figurines and kept in a special cupboard. Roman families made offerings and said prayers to the lares every day.



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CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE Write the answer to each question in the space provided.

23 How would you describe what the lar shown here looks like?

24 Why did Roman families make daily offerings to the lares?

EXTENDED RESPONSE Write a paragraph to answer the following question. Use information from all three documents and your knowledge of ancient Rome in writing your paragraph. Use the back of this page or a separate piece of paper to write your answer.

25 What role did Roman gods play in the daily lives of the ancient Romans?