1. The Alps mountains bisect the Italian peninsula. (True/False)

2. The Etruscan civilization originated
   a. with the Phoenicians  b. with Celts from Gaul
   c. in an unknown area  d. with the Greeks.

3. As Rome expanded, it became Roman policy to govern the provinces with officials known as
   a. consuls.  b. quaestors.  c. coloniae.  d. proconsuls and propraetors.

4. The original two primary classes in Rome were
   a. the Equestrians & Plebians  b. the Slaves & the Feuds
   c. The Tribunes & the Consuls  d. the Patricians & the Plebians

5. Rome set a precedent for treating its vanquished foes after forming the Roman Confederation by
   a. forcing slave labor on the populace of the defeated cities.
   b. offering some full Roman citizenship, giving them a stake in successful Roman expansion.
   c. slaughtering the citizens wholesale and selling the rest to pirates.
   d. confiscating all the property of defeated peoples.

6. The struggle between the two classes of Rome turned the Roman state into a democracy. (True/False)

7. The group the Romans fought to gain control of central Italian peninsula were the

8. The purpose of the Via Appia was
   a. to honor the Emperor Claudius  b. keep the conquered peoples happy
   c. provide building projects for lower class Romans  d. to provide an easier route for Roman armies

9. Which was NOT one of the stages of the building of Rome’s empire?
   a. Conquest of Italy  b. Conflict with Carthage in the Western Mediterranean
   c. domination of the Hellenistic kingdoms  d. conquest of Britain and conquering the Celts

10. The Twelve Tables were
    a. the meeting place of the Roman Senate  b. used to record and inspire a new religious cult in Rome
    c. art of the Roman festival celebrating Spring  d. the first formal codification of Roman laws & customs

11. Roman slaves
    a. often worked on the Roman latifundia  b. were often used as soldiers in the army
    c. never received humane treatment  d. none of the above

12. Which of the following Roman writers is correctly matched with his genre?

13. Tiberus Gracchus’ reforms were designed primarily to benefit the ____________ class.
    a. patrician  b. optimate  c. equestrian  d. plebian

14. Among the dangerous military innovations of Marius threatening the Republic, one finds
    a. he employed Greek mercenaries.
    b. he recruited destitute volunteers who swore an oath of allegiance only to him.
    c. he robbed the state treasury’s tax revenues to buy weapons.
    d. all of the above
15. The First Triumvirate included
a. Brutus, Crassus, and Pompey  b. Caesar, Crassus, & Pompey  
c. Pompey, Caesar & Brutus  d. Cicero, Sulla, & Terence

16. By crossing the Rubicon, Caesar showed that he
a. was willing to disobey the direct orders of the Senate to advance his own bid for power.  
b. was willing to compromise with Pompey.  
c. had no will to fight his enemies in Rome.  
d. wished to retire peacefully to his rural estates.

17. The Roman Praetorian guards were
a. elite troops given the task of protecting the emperor.  
b. often used to train the gladiators.  
c. mobile units meant to patrol the boundaries of the empire  
d. cavalry used to spearhead military offensives.

18. Which of the following important official powers did Augustus NOT hold
a. imperator  b. consul  c. tribune  d. senator

19. The event that curtailed Augustus’s expansionist policies was
a. the Senatorial rejection of imperialist policy in 20 B.C.  
b. the defeat of Varus in the Teutoburg Forest.  
c. the revolt of the Egyptians in 14 B.C.  
d. the successful series of invasions by the Parthians in the east

20. Nero was one of the “five good emperors” who treated the ruling classes with respect and maintained peace in the empire.  (True/ False)

21. The largest city in the empire was Rome, but the largest city in the Eastern Mediterranean was

22. Livy was best known in the Augustan Age for his

23. Ovid’s The Art of Love
a. applauded the loose sexual morals of the Roman upper classes.  
b. caused great displeasure to Augustus and led to Ovid’s eventual exile.  
c. was a guidebook for the seduction of women.  
d. all of the above.

24. The prolific “silver age” writer Seneca
a. rejected the Stoic ideal of political service for a carefree life of opulence.  
b. satirized Rome’s new rich class in his Satyricon.  
c. composed philosophical letter on the theme of Stoicism.  
d. dies in a state of abject poverty despite remaining close friends with Nero.

25. Which of the following is not true of the Colosseum?
 a. Its official name was the Flavian Amphitheater.  
b. It was destroyed by Caligula.  
c. It was the scene of gladiatorial combats.  
d. It could seat 50,000 spectators.

26. Imperial Rome’s gladiatorial shows
a. became increasingly associated with religious practices.  
b. were government-backed spectacles used to content the masses.  
c. were limited to fights between slaves and criminals trained at gladiatorial schools.  
d. paled in popularity to the Circus Maximus.
27. The “terrible third century”—meaning the disaster of the late 2nd & early 3rd centuries—was made terrible by all of the following except
a. ignorance of military affairs by the Severan rulers.  b. civil wars and Germanic invasions.
c. a series of natural disasters.  d. serious inflation and devaluation of coinage.

28. The Emperor who met his death at the hands of the Persians in the 3rd century was

29. Among the greatest achievements of the classical age of Roman law was
a. the right to trial by jury.  b. the right of *habeus corpus.*
c. the concept of human natural rights implying that all are equal before the law.
d. the concept of no self-incrimination by defendants in criminal trials.

30. ________________ was a Roman military commander who seized Gaul and set up his own empire for a time.
A. Zenobia  b. Julius Caesar  c. Postumus  d. Aurelian