Chapter 8

Multiple Choice

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

"By now it was dawn, but the light was still dim and faint. The buildings round us were already tottering... This finally decided us to leave the town. Once beyond the buildings we stopped, and there we had some... experiences which thoroughly alarmed us. The carriages... began to run in different directions though the ground was quite level... We also saw the sea sucked away and apparently forced back by the earthquake; at any rate it receded from the shore so that quantities of sea creatures were left stranded on dry sand. On the landward side a fearful black cloud was rent by forked and quivering bursts of flame, and parted to reveal great tongues of fire, like flashes of lightning magnified in size."

——Pliny the Younger,
as quoted in *Eyewitness to History*

1. **Q** Why did Pliny and his group decide to leave the town?
   a. The light was dim.
   b. It was near dawn.
   c. The buildings were tottering.
   d. The lightning was dangerous.

2. **Q** Why did the carriages start to run in different directions?
   a. The earth was shaking.
   b. The horses were on fire.
   c. The wheels were melting.
   d. Each was headed to a different town.

3. **Q** This passage is about a volcano, but much of the description in the passage is about
   a. burning buildings.
   b. sea creatures.
   c. carriages.
   d. earthquakes.

4. **Q** "On the landward side" means
   a. away from the volcano.
   b. toward the volcano.
   c. on the far side of the bay.
   d. on the sea floor.

5. **Q** The "great tongues of fire" probably referred to
   a. spurs of lava.
   b. the burning town.
   c. burning carriages.
   d. the sunrise.
"As for the rich, they kept apart in their handsome houses and—when they wished to escape the heat and dust of Rome—in villas at such pleasant retreats as Herculaneum and Pompeii. These villas were estates of superb style and comfort, as can be seen in a letter from the orator Marcus Tullius Cicero to his brother, who was traveling in Gaul. 'All's right on your estate,' Cicero wrote. 'Nothing left to do but the baths and a promenade and the aviary. The paved colonnade gives dignity. The columns have been polished and the handsome curve of the ceiling will make it an excellent summer room. . . . Your landscape gardener has won my praise; he has enveloped everything in ivy—even the Greek statues seem advertising it. It's the coolest, greenest retreat. Statues, wrestling ground, fish pond, water system—all are fine.'"

—Cicero’s letter to his brother,
as quoted in Empires: Time Frame 400 B.C.—A.D. 200

6. From this passage you can infer that poor people
   a. did not live in handsome homes.
   b. lived internixed with the rich people.
   c. escaped the heat and dust of Rome.
   d. had aviaries.

7. Which of these is part of the estate’s water system?
   a. aviary
   b. wrestling ground
   c. baths
   d. colonnade

8. "Even the Greek statues seem advertising it" means
   a. ivy is carved in the statues.
   b. the statues are part of an ad for gardening.
   c. the statues need more ivy.
   d. the statues are covered in ivy.

9. How will Cicero’s brother feel when he receives this letter?
   a. anxious
   b. angry
   c. sad
   d. happy

10. Which item on the estate gets Cicero’s highest praise?
    a. the aviary
    b. the ivy
    c. the fish pond
    d. the polished columns
"[The city’s engineers excelled in areas] neglected by the Greeks, such as the construction of roads and aqueducts, and of sewers that could wash the filth of the city into the Tiber. They have built paved roads throughout the country, leveling ridges and filling up hollows, so as to make possible the movements of heavily loaded wagons. . . . And such is the quantity of water brought in by the aqueducts, that veritable rivers flow through the city and its sewers: almost every house has cisterns, waterpipes, and copious fountains."

—Strabo, as quoted in *Empires Ascendant: Time Frame 400 B.C.—A.D. 200*

11. What area of engineering did the Greeks neglect?
   a. buildings
   b. roads
   c. monuments
   d. arches

12. Where did the sewage of Rome finally end up?
   a. in the aqueducts
   b. in sewers
   c. in the Tiber
   d. in heavily loaded wagons

13. What seems to impress Strabo the most?
   a. plumbing in almost every house
   b. roads in almost every house
   c. movement of heavily loaded wagons
   d. sewers

14. Cisterns are tanks that hold water until it is needed; if a house has a cistern, it is likely to also have
   a. aqueducts
   b. a fish pond
   c. a swimming pool
   d. sinks and faucets

15. What is Strabo’s attitude toward the Roman achievements?
   a. disgust
   b. anger
   c. admiration
   d. boredom
### JULIAN CALENDAR: ORIGINS OF MONTH NAMES

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<th>Name</th>
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<td>January</td>
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<td>March</td>
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<td>God of war</td>
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<td>April</td>
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<td>To open</td>
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<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Maia</td>
<td>Goddess of honor</td>
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<td>June</td>
<td>Juno</td>
<td>Queen of the gods</td>
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<td>July</td>
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<td>Roman ruler</td>
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<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>Augustus</td>
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<td>ten</td>
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*March was the original first month of the Roman calendar

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16. **DQ** Which month was named after Julius Caesar?
   a. July   
   b. January
   c. June   
   d. August

17. **DQ** What do January, March, May, and June have in common?
   a. They are all the names of planets.
   b. Their names mean different numbers.
   c. Their names mean different gods.
   d. Their names are different rulers.

18. According to a traditional legend, who founded the city of Rome?
   a. Helen of Troy
   b. Romulus and Remus
   c. Aristotle and Plato
   d. Julius Caesar

19. When did the Romans take over most of Italy?
   a. by 500 B.C.
   b. by 267 B.C.
   c. by 125 B.C.
   d. by A.D. 100
20. Who could hold political office in early Rome?
   a. any citizen  
   b. women  
   c. only plebeians  
   d. only patricians

21. What important political reform occurred in 287 B.C.?
   a. Council of the Plebs could pass laws.  
   b. Council of the Plebs was created.  
   c. Women earned the right to vote.  
   d. Plebeians could marry patricians.

22. What were the Twelve Tables?
   a. Rome’s first written laws  
   b. the tables in the Senate  
   c. the seats in a courtroom  
   d. the leaders of the government

23. In the Second Punic War
   b. most battles took place at sea.  
   c. Carthage defeated Rome.  
   d. Rome invaded Spain.

24. What happened on March 15 in the year 44 B.C.?
   a. Caesar began a civil war.  
   b. Caesar’s enemies killed him.  
   c. The Council of the Plebs met.  
   d. All enslaved people were freed.

25. What title did Octavian take?
   a. Cicero  
   b. Antony  
   c. King  
   d. Augustus

26. What was Hadrian’s Wall?
   a. a wall built for defense in Britain  
   b. an aqueduct  
   c. a great wall in Italy  
   d. a memorial to Hadrian in Rome

27. Which of the following helped Rome’s trade?
   a. the Punic Wars  
   b. Hannibal’s invasion  
   c. Hadrian’s Wall  
   d. Roman currency
28. According to the chart, which class was made up of landowners?
   a. patricians
   b. plebeians
   c. Both patricians and plebeians
   d. None of the above

29. Which was true of patricians?
   a. Most people in the Roman Empire were patricians.
   b. People who owned only a small amount of land were patricians.
   c. Patricians did not usually participate in Roman government.
   d. Patricians made significant contributions to the economic welfare of the Roman Empire.

30. Members of the Senate were originally from which group?
   a. craftsmen
   b. plebeians
   c. merchants
   d. patricians

31. What is the first thing the Romans must do to declare war?
   a. attack the frontier
   b. make a public announcement
   c. attack the marketplace
   d. consult the rulers of Rome
32. What is the second thing the Romans must do to declare war?
   a. attack the nation
   b. go to church
   c. appeal to the god Jupiter
   d. repeat the demands

33. What does the herald say would be his punishment if the demands are unjust?
   a. He would be exiled from Rome.
   b. He would be put to death.
   c. He would be made a slave.
   d. His credit would be denied.

34. Italy is
   a. an island in the Mediterranean Sea.
   b. a peninsula shaped like a boot.
   c. a large country in Central Europe.
   d. part of Scandinavia.

35. When do historians believe Rome was founded?
   a. between 800 B.C. and 700 B.C.
   b. between 700 B.C. and 600 B.C.
   c. between 600 B.C. and 500 B.C.
   d. around A.D. 100

36. In 509 B.C., Romans
   a. gave all people the right to vote.
   b. developed written language.
   c. appointed a king.
   d. began a republic.

37. Who was Cincinnatus?
   a. a dictator who served 16 days
   b. a dictator in power until his death
   c. a plebeian
   d. a member of the Senate

38. The First Punic War was
   a. a war between Rome and Greece.
   b. fought in the Alps.
   c. fought over control of Sicily.
   d. a war between Rome and China.

39. Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus wanted to
   a. give women the right to vote.
   b. give land to the poor.
   c. take over Roman government.
   d. free all enslaved people.

40. At the Battle of Actium, Antony and Cleopatra
   a. were killed.
   b. defeated Octavian.
   c. killed themselves.
   d. were defeated by Octavian.

41. The Julio-Claudian rulers included
   a. Antony, Cleopatra, and Octavian.
   b. Caligula, Nero, Tiberius, and Claudius.
   c. Trajan, Hadrian, Antonius Pius, and Marcus Aurelius.
   d. Crassus, Pompey, and Caesar.

42. Which of the following were produced in central Italy?
   a. oats and corn
   b. spices
   c. wine and olive oil
   d. silk goods
43. Who benefited from the Roman Empire’s prosperity?
   a. merchants and skilled workers
   b. small farmers
   c. all Roman citizens
   d. women

44. According to the timeline, which happened first?
   a. Romans set up a code of laws.
   b. Romans form a republic.
   c. Plebeians could participate in Roman legislature.
   d. The Roman legislature gains control of Rome.

45. For how many years did the Etruscans control Rome?
   a. 59 years
   b. 163 years
   c. 141 years
   d. 202 years

46. How many years was it before the Roman Republic established a code of laws?
   a. 222 years
   b. 363 years
   c. 131 years
   d. 59 years

1. A notably deformed child shall be killed immediately.
2a. To a father . . . shall be given over a son the power of life and death.
2b. If a father thrice surrenders a son for sale the son shall be free from the father.
3. To repudiate [separate from] his wife her husband shall order her . . . to have her own
   property for herself, shall take the keys, shall expel her.

   —Table IV: Paternal Power, Twelve Tables

47. According to this table, what power did a father have over his children?
   a. to give them land
   b. to order them to leave
   c. life and death
   d. to give them away in marriage

48. What happens to a son that a father has tried to sell three times?
   a. The father is put to death.
   b. The son is free.
   c. The son is put to death.
   d. The son is expelled.
49. How could a husband separate from his wife?
   a. Send her away with her possessions.
   b. Go to court for a divorce.
   c. Ask a bishop for an annulment.
   d. only at death
Chapter 8
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: C  
   NOT: 290  
   PTS: 1  
   MSC: Document Based Question

2. ANS: A  
   NOT: 290  
   PTS: 1  
   MSC: Document Based Question

3. ANS: D  
   NOT: 290  
   PTS: 1  
   MSC: Document Based Question

4. ANS: B  
   NOT: 290  
   PTS: 1  
   MSC: Document Based Question

5. ANS: A  
   NOT: 290  
   PTS: 1  
   MSC: Document Based Question

6. ANS: A  
   NOT: 283  
   PTS: 1  
   MSC: Document Based Question

7. ANS: C  
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8. ANS: D  
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9. ANS: D  
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10. ANS: B  
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11. ANS: B  
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12. ANS: C  
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13. ANS: A  
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14. ANS: D  
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15. ANS: C  
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16. ANS: A  
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17. ANS: C  
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18. ANS: B  
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19. ANS: B  
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20. ANS: D  
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21. ANS: A  
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22. ANS: A  
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23. ANS: A  
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