

HISTORY OF ROME - QUESTIONS

BASIC QUESTIONS

1. What political organization did the Etruscans form?

- a) They didn't establish one country; they lived in separate settlements and had different political systems.
- b) They created a strong state ruled by the king.
- c) They formed a relationship (union) of towns (probably 12) called Lukumonia Etruscan.

2. What do we know about the religion of the Etruscans?

- a) They did not have their own religion.
- b) They believed in one god to whom they were offering human sacrifice.
- c) They believed in many gods, afterlife, used animal liver to give predictions (to foretell).

3. Where was the original settlement of Latins which later became Rome?

- a) On the hill called Esquiline.
- b) On the hill of the Quirinal Palace.
- c) On the Palatine Hill.**

4. Who and when, according to the legend, found the city of Rome?

- a) Odoacer in 476 AD
- b) Remus in 573 r. BC
- c) Romulus in 753 r. BC

5. How many kings ruled Rome before the creation of the republic?

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 7

6. Into what kind of groups was the Roman society divided in the times of kings?

- a) It consisted of dozens of groups with different rights and obligations.
- b) Consisted of citizens of equal rights and of slaves.
- c) Consisted of rightful members of families (Patricia) and not fully fledged people (commoners) .

7. What power did the Roman kings have?

- a) The King of Rome had the full military, judicial and religious power.
- b) The King of Rome had no real power.
- c) The King of Rome had only the legislative power.

8. What event is considered to be the end of the monarchy and the beginning of the republic?

- a) The overthrow of Emperor Romulus Augustulus in 476 AD
- b) The death of Julius Caesar in 44. BC
- c) Overthrowing and banishment of the last king Tarquinius Superbus in 509 r. BC

9. What institution had the highest administrative and political authority in the Roman republic?

- a) Consul
- b) The Senate
- c) People's Assembly (the people)

10. Who chose the majority of officials in the Roman republic?

- a) Consuls
- b) The Senate

c) People's Assembly (the people)

11. In what circumstances and by who was the dictator appointed?

- a. Consuls, in the time of war.
- b. The Senate, in an exceptional situation for the state.
- c. People's Assembly (the people) when they disagreed with the decisions taken by the officials.

12. What did they call the officials who in the Roman Republic represented the interests of the plebeians?

- a) Censors.
- b) Quaestors.
- c) Tribunes of the People.

13. When did the greatest Roman conquests take place?

- a) In the imperial period
- b) In the time of the Republic
- c) During the reign of kings

14. What were the consequences of the Punic Wars?

- a) Carthage was defeated, deprived of lands in Africa, Spain and the islands, its capital was demolished.
- b) Rome was defeated and deprived of all overseas possessions.
- c) The Gauls meddled in, defeated the weakened Romans and the Nubians defeated Carthage.

15. Who was Hannibal?

- a) Consul and the Roman leader who finally defeated Carthage.
- b) King of Carthage, who declared war on Rome sitting on a war elephant.
- c) The Carthaginian leader, who with his army, crossed the Pyrenees and the Alps, and defeated the Romans in Italy.

16. What was the reform of the army carried out by Gaius Marius about?

- a) Creation of a professional army.
- b) Contracting slaves to the army and giving them freedom later on.
- c) Using fleet and war elephants in the army.

17. Who was Julius Caesar?

- a) Emperor, princeps, a senator, who won the battle of Actium in 30 r. BC
- b) consul, leader, dictator, emperor, assassinated in 44 BC
- c) People's Tribune, who in the 1st century carried out law reform.

18. What was the basis of the principate system?

- a) The emperor as princeps had the absolute power, there were no republican institutions.
- b) The emperor as princeps kept just supremacy over the military, and Senate had the real power
- c) The emperor as princeps had full power, although republican institutions pretended to still exist.

19. When was the Roman Empire divided into two parts?

- a) in 30 BC
- b) in 313 AD.
- c) in 395. AD.

20. What event is considered to be the fall of the Western Roman Empire?

- a) Giving Christians equal rights to other religions in 313. A.D.

- b) The overthrow of Romulus Augustulus by Odoacer in 476 AD.
- c) Division of the empire into the Eastern and Western in 395 A.D.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

21. Why did the Roman Empire fall?

- a) Flourished corruption, bureaucracy, there was an economic crisis and barbarian invasions.
- b) Conquests were discontinued and civil wars began; and internal strife for power.
- c) Both are correct answer.

22. On which two rivers were borders of the Roman Empire in Europe based?

- a) On the river Ebro and the Vistula
- b) On the river Rhine and the Danube
- c) On the river Tiber and the River Thames

23. What was the name of the Roman senator who said: "And anyway, I think Carthage must be destroyed"?

- a) Diocletian
- b) Cato
- c) Scipio

24. What were the causes of the Punic Wars?

- a) The economic crisis and development of technology.
- b) The rivalry between Rome and Carthage in the Mediterranean (e.g. in Sicily, Spain)
- c) The killing of Hannibal by Scipio.

25. Which tribes inhabited the Italian peninsula before the rise of the Roman Empire?

- a) the Latins, Umbrians, Sabians, Etruscans, Volscians
- b) the Persians, Slavs, Germans, Latins
- c) Volscians, Umbrians, Britons and Visigoths