

# Guided Reading Activity

**networks**

## The Romans

### Lesson 1 *The Rise of Rome*

#### Review Questions

**Directions:** Read each main idea. Use your textbook to supply the details that support or explain each main idea.

**A. Main Idea:** Geography played an important part in the development of Rome.

**1. Detail:** Italy is a narrow \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ Sea with a gentle mountain range extending from north to south and fairly large, fertile \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Detail:** Rome was located safely \_\_\_\_\_, with access to the \_\_\_\_\_ and protection provided by the seven \_\_\_\_\_, on which it was built.

**3. Detail:** Rome was settled by the \_\_\_\_\_, colonized by the \_\_\_\_\_, and then developed by the \_\_\_\_\_.

**B. Main Idea:** In 509 B.C., the Romans overthrew the last Etruscan king, established a republic, and ushered in a new era in Rome's history.

**1. Detail:** In a republic, the leader is not a \_\_\_\_\_, and some \_\_\_\_\_ have the right to \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Detail:** The Roman \_\_\_\_\_ was a system by which some people had full Roman \_\_\_\_\_ and others were made \_\_\_\_\_, but all had a stake in Rome's success.

**3. Detail:** In addition to being very practical, the Romans were good \_\_\_\_\_, accomplished \_\_\_\_\_, and brilliant \_\_\_\_\_.

**4. Detail:** Early Rome was divided into two groups or orders of citizens—the ruling \_\_\_\_\_, or wealthy landowners, and the \_\_\_\_\_, who paid taxes, served in the military, and voted.

**5. Detail:** Despite equality under the law for all \_\_\_\_\_ citizens, the Roman Republic did not become a \_\_\_\_\_.

**6. Detail:** The Romans developed a sophisticated system of \_\_\_\_\_ law and a larger body of law known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

# Guided Reading Activity *Cont.*



## The Romans

**C. Main Idea:** Beginning in 264 B.C. the Romans began a series of wars with their main rival Carthage, called the Punic Wars. These wars led to gains in territory for Rome.

**1. Detail:** Founded by the Phoenicians around 800 B.C., the city of \_\_\_\_\_ struggled with Rome for control of the \_\_\_\_\_ Sea.

**2. Detail:** During the First Punic War, Carthage and Rome fought over the island of \_\_\_\_\_.

**3. Detail:** To make up for its losses during the First Punic War, Carthage settled the southern coast of \_\_\_\_\_. During the Second Punic War, the Carthaginian general \_\_\_\_\_ began his march from this territory. His army included \_\_\_\_\_. To reach Rome they would have to cross the \_\_\_\_\_.

### Summary and Reflection

**Directions:** Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

How did Rome develop from a farming settlement into a republic?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

# Guided Reading Activity

**networks**

## The Romans

### Lesson 2 *From Republic to Empire*

#### Review Questions

**Directions:** Read the lesson and complete the outline below. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

#### I. The Decline of the Roman Republic

- A. Though \_\_\_\_\_ formed only a tiny minority of the Roman Republic, they came to control the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ offices.
- B. Tiberius and Gaius \_\_\_\_\_ were killed after they had the council pass \_\_\_\_\_ bills to help the poor.
- C. The Roman general \_\_\_\_\_, who recruited poor men, promised recruits \_\_\_\_\_ and demanded loyalty to \_\_\_\_\_.
- D. Lucius Cornelius \_\_\_\_\_ used his armies to seize \_\_\_\_\_ and conduct a reign of terror against the \_\_\_\_\_.

#### II. The End of the Republic

- A. The \_\_\_\_\_, which was formed by Crassus, Pompey, and Julius Caesar, lasted until 47 B.C., when Caesar became \_\_\_\_\_ of Rome.
- B. Pompey had a command in \_\_\_\_\_, Crassus had a command in \_\_\_\_\_, and Caesar had a special military command in \_\_\_\_\_.
- C. After Caesar's death, his heir and grandnephew \_\_\_\_\_, his ally and assistant \_\_\_\_\_, and his cavalry commander \_\_\_\_\_, joined forces.
- D. The \_\_\_\_\_ ended when Octavian defeated the allied forces of \_\_\_\_\_, and the two fled to \_\_\_\_\_, where they committed suicide.

#### III. The Beginning of the Roman Empire

- A. In 27 B.C., \_\_\_\_\_, who was called \_\_\_\_\_, or "the revered one," became the first Roman \_\_\_\_\_.



# Guided Reading Activity



## The Romans

### Lesson 3 *The Early Roman Empire*

#### Review Questions

**Directions:** Read each main idea and answer the questions below. Refer to your textbook to write the answers.

**A. Main Idea:** Augustus's new political system allowed the emperor to select his successor from his natural or adopted family.

1. What was the Pax Romana, and when did it take place?

---

---

2. How did Hadrian protect the Roman Empire's borders?

---

---

3. What were the chief economic activities of Romans?

---

---

**B. Main Idea:** After they conquered Greece, the Romans began to adopt many aspects of Greek culture. By adapting Greek styles, the Romans spread Greco-Roman civilization throughout their empire.

1. What aspects of Greek culture did the Romans adopt? What innovations did they initiate?

---

---

2. When was the golden age of Latin literature, and who were its most distinguished writers?

---

---

# Guided Reading Activity *Cont.*



## The Romans

**C. Main Idea:** Roman society was structured around the family, headed by the paterfamilias—the dominant male.

1. When did Roman women begin to enjoy freedom and independence? How did their lives change?

---

---

2. Why did Rome have more slaves than any other ancient society?

---

---

3. Where did rich Romans live? Where did the poor live?

---

---

**D. Main Idea:** Roman priests observed rituals to honor the gods.

1. What was the Roman attitude toward religion?

---

---

### Summary and Reflection

**Directions:** Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

How was the early Roman Empire different from the Roman Republic?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---