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This LightUnit goes with pages 104-159 of
Across the Ages,
the textbook for Level 700
of Christian Light Education's Social Studies Series.

A Citizens' Assembly Is Created

SECTION 8.2
Text pp. 129-132



Read "A Citizens' Assembly Is Created" (pp. 129-132).

Study Exercises

Complete the sentences.

1. _____ were the common people in Roman society.
2. _____ represented plebeians in the Roman government.
3. The _____ were a Celtic tribe.
4. Three _____ of Romans devoted most of their adult life to conquering Italy.
5. The Romans built _____ to supply water to Rome.

Circle the letter of the correct phrase to complete each sentence.

6. The Roman Senate placed the twelve tablets in the Roman market place so _____.
 - a. everyone would be treated equally
 - b. citizens could participate in elections
 - c. plebeians could vote for their tribunes
 - d. citizens could not be secretly accused and condemned of a crime
7. The new laws in Rome _____.
 - a. generally treated slaves well
 - b. did not make everyone equal
 - c. allowed selling people as slaves to pay debts
 - d. allowed slaves to be represented in the Senate

Put a check mark beside each reason Rome became an important center of trade.

8. a. ____ It had colonies in many lands.
- b. ____ Small ships could sail far inland.
- c. ____ It produced an expensive purple dye.
- d. ____ The Romans had developed outstanding trading ships.
- e. ____ The mouth of the Tiber River formed a harbor for seagoing ships.
- f. ____ An island near Rome allowed a bridge to be built across the river.

Lesson 7

Answer the questions.

9. Which two classes of people were represented in the Roman assemblies?

10. How were Roman and Greek values different? _____

11. From which country did Rome borrow many customs? _____

Complete the exercises.

12. State two areas in which Rome's republican government was successful.

13. List three things the Romans did after the Gallic invasion.

14. Number in order the events in Rome's conquest of Italy. The first one is done for you.
____ Rome paid the Gauls to leave Rome.
____ Rome conquered a league of Latin tribes.
____ The Romans conquered the Etruscans in northern Italy.
1 The Gauls attacked and occupied Rome.

Review

Underline the correct words.

15. The Latins and Etruscans settled on the **Italian, Greek** peninsula.
16. **Cincinnatus, Philip** was an effective dictator who held office for fifteen days.
17. The city of Rome developed a form of government called a **democracy, republic**.
18. The city of **Athens, Rome** covered seven hills and became the center of a vast empire.

Match each group with its description.

19. ____ elders of clans
20. ____ "committee of elders"; ruling body in Rome
21. ____ enforced laws; presided over Senate meetings
22. ____ held absolute power; appointed by the Senate to lead during war

- a. consuls
b. dictators
c. patricians
d. Senate

Conquest Enlarges Rome

SECTION 8.3

Text pp. 133-136



Read "Conquest Enlarges Rome" (pp. 133-136).

Study Exercises

Complete the sentences.

- _____ and Rome were rivals in the Mediterranean region.
- Carthage was founded by _____ traders.
- The series of wars between Rome and Carthage was called the _____
_____ and lasted _____ years.
- A _____ was a warship with five rows of oars.
- The Carthaginian general _____ led an army across the Alps to reach Rome.
- Hannibal lost about a _____ of his men as he crossed the Alps.

Circle the letter of the correct phrase to complete each sentence.

- The Carthaginians won the early battles of the first Punic War because _____.
 - they equipped their ships with a corvus
 - the battles were fought on their homeland
 - they usually fought on board the Roman ships
 - they had a better-equipped and more experienced navy
- The Second Punic War began because _____.
 - Hannibal attacked Rome
 - the Romans attacked Carthage
 - Rome destroyed much Italian farmland
 - Carthage captured a city controlled by Rome
- In the third and final Punic War, _____.
 - Carthage was renamed
 - Rome conquered Carthage in one year
 - Carthage accepted a peace treaty to escape destruction
 - Rome destroyed Carthage and took control of its territory

Lesson 8

Answer the questions.

10. Why did the First Punic War begin? _____

11. Why did Rome destroy Carthage even after it was no longer a threat?

12. Why did the Romans begin to call the Mediterranean Sea “our sea”? _____

Review

Match each group with its description. One answer will be used twice.

13. ____ represented plebeians in government
14. ____ a Celtic tribe
15. ____ Rome borrowed many of their customs
16. ____ the common people in the Roman society
17. ____ ____ were represented in the Roman assemblies

- a. Gauls
- b. Greeks
- c. patricians
- d. plebeians
- e. tribunes

Circle the letter(s) of the answer(s) to each question.

18. What three things did the Romans do after the Gallic invasion?
- a. rebuilt their city
 - b. improved the military
 - c. formed a new government
 - d. built a wall around the city
19. Why did the Romans build aqueducts?
- a. to fortify their city
 - b. to supply water to the city
 - c. to display their skill
 - d. to keep enemies from invading the city
20. In what two areas was Rome’s republican government successful?
- a. It freed commoners of their debts.
 - b. It taught respect for the rule of law.
 - c. It enforced fair treatment for everyone.
 - d. It gave the poor people representation in the assemblies.

21. What were three main reasons Rome became an important center of trade?
 - a. Small ships could sail far inland.
 - b. Its colonies paid tribute money to fund shipbuilding.
 - c. A nearby island allowed a bridge to span the Tiber River.
 - d. Seagoing ships used the harbor at the mouth of the Tiber River.
22. How were the Roman and Greek values different?
 - a. The Romans valued skill and beauty while the Greeks valued wisdom.
 - b. The Greeks valued ambition while the Romans valued ideas and beauty.
 - c. The Greeks valued ideas and beauty while the Romans valued ambition and practicality.
 - d. The Romans valued wisdom and faith while the Greeks valued faith and understanding.

Rome Suffers the Consequences of War

SECTION 8.4
Text pp. 136-141



Read “Rome Suffers the Consequences of War” (pp. 136-141).

Study Exercises

Complete the chart to show how Rome’s wars affected each class of people. In the left column, write the name of the correct class. In the right column, describe how the war affected that class.

Roman Wars Affect Rome’s People

Class	Effects of the Wars
The Wealthy (Patricians)	1. _____
2. _____	Returned to farms ruined by war. Fell into debt, lost their farms, and moved to the cities, where thousands were killed by hunger, disease, and plagues.
Slaves	3. _____ _____

Circle the letter(s) of the answer(s) to each question.

4. Which two statements are true about Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus?
 - a. angered the Senate
 - b. made themselves dictators
 - c. tried to help the poor through reforms
 - d. ignored traditional land ownership laws
5. What did Sulla do after he became dictator?
 - a. resigned after carrying out reforms
 - b. took away more of the Senate’s power
 - c. made his army larger
 - d. made the courts less efficient
6. How did General Sulla win the loyalty of his troops?
 - a. by giving them many slaves
 - b. by giving them great tracts of land
 - c. by granting their wishes
 - d. by giving them free wheat

Complete the sentences.

7. A fight between _____ often continued until one of the contestants died.
8. Many Roman _____ cared less for the republic than for their own goals.
9. Roman soldiers began to obey their _____ instead of the Senate.
10. An _____ is ruled by an emperor.

Complete the exercises.

11. What was the purpose of gladiatorial battles? _____
12. Write *B* for *Before* or *A* for *After* beside each description to show the shift in values of the early Roman republic with its values after the wars.
 - a. _____ corruption, greed, and ease
 - b. _____ hard work, simplicity, and moderation
 - c. _____ luxury and indifference to the poor
 - d. _____ practicality and devotion to duty

**Going Global****Underline the correct words.**

13. Confucianism and **Buddhism, Taoism** were two belief systems that originated in China.
14. Confucius's teachings emphasize love for **a god, others**.
15. Taoism was popularized by **Confucius, Lao Tzu**.
16. Confucianism and Taoism both emphasize **self-control, love**.
17. Chinese Buddhism, Confucianism, and **Taoism, Jainism** have become intertwined.

Review

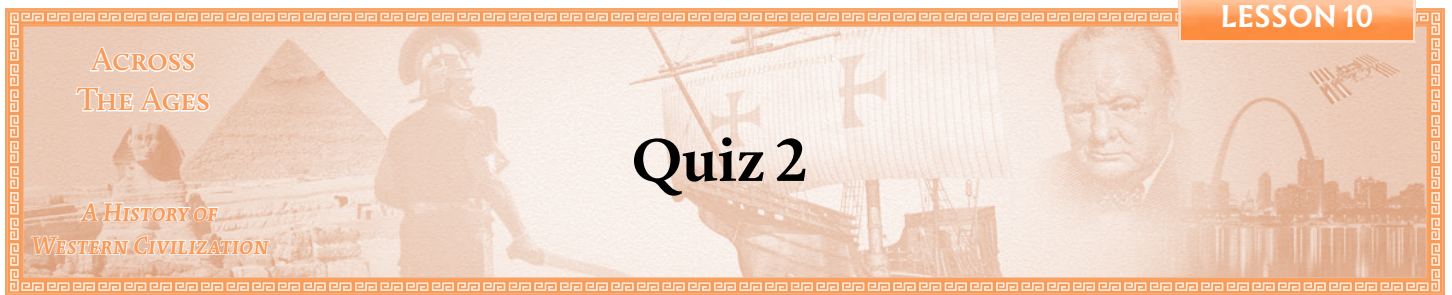
Answer the questions.

18. Which Carthaginian general led an army across the Alps to reach Rome? _____
19. Which city competed with Rome for power in the Mediterranean? _____
20. What was the name of the series of wars between Rome and Carthage that lasted 120 years?

21. What did the Romans begin to call the Mediterranean Sea because they controlled the region around it? _____

Write *cause* or *effect* to show the relationship between the two events in each set of statements.

22. _____ Rome destroyed Carthage.
_____ Romans remembered the losses from Carthage and feared they would be attacked again.
23. _____ Rome and Carthage both wanted to control Sicily's farmland.
_____ The First Punic War began.



Use this checklist to prepare for Quiz 2.

- ☐ Review the *Review* sections in this section.
- ☐ Review the work you did in Lesson 9.



Tell your teacher when you are ready for the quiz.