

The Legacy of Ancient Rome

Your Name:

1. Which Roman innovation in government is often cited as a precursor to modern democratic systems, particularly concerning the distribution of power?

- ☐ A. The reliance on a simple majority vote in all matters
 - ☐ B. The exclusive power of the patrician class
 - ☐ C. The absolute rule of a single emperor
 - ☐ D. The system of dual consulship and checks and balances
-

2. The Roman legal system, codified in texts like the Twelve Tables, had little to no impact on the development of contemporary legal frameworks around the world.

- ☐ A. True
 - ☐ B. False
-

3. What Roman economic practice focused on funding vast public projects such as roads and aqueducts?

4. The Roman military's classic 'triplex acies', or three-line formation, allowed for fresh troops to relieve the front lines, maintaining combat effectiveness and psychological resilience during battles.

5. Match the Roman political concept with its modern impact:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Republican government | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">A. Structures of Western democracies</div> |
| 2. Civic participation | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">B. Foundation of civil rights</div> |
| 3. Legal equality | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">C. Inspiration for broader political involvement</div> |
-

6. Which of these best describes the economic impact of Rome's extensive road and maritime networks?

- ☐ A. They were only used for private commerce and not for state-controlled trade.
 - ☐ B. They facilitated trade across the Mediterranean and promoted economic integration.
 - ☐ C. They primarily served military movements and had little economic purpose.
 - ☐ D. They led to extreme localization of trade due to difficulty of travel.
-

7. The Roman legal system, particularly the concept of 'cursus honorum', promoted social mobility primarily by allowing anyone to hold high office regardless of wealth.

- ☐ A. True
 - ☐ B. False
-

8. What ancient Roman document codified laws and made them visible to all citizens for the first time?

9. The Roman economy was fundamentally agrarian, with large estates known as and a reliance on slave labor.

10. Match the Roman military feature with its characteristic:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1.
Testudo
formation | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 300px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">A. Flexible deployments</div> |
| 2.
Pilum | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 300px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">B. Javelin</div> |
| 3.
Manipular
and
cohort
systems | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 300px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">C. Protection against missiles</div> |
-

11. Which statement accurately reflects the Roman military's approach to innovation?

- ☐ A. They relied solely on brute force without strategic planning.
 - ☐ B. They were pioneers in military engineering like siege works.
 - ☐ C. They only used infantry in their combat formations.
 - ☐ D. They rarely adapted equipment from their enemies.
-

12. The 'Pax Romana' was a period of Roman history known for economic instability and a decline in trade.

☐ A. True

☐ B. False

13. What specific feature of the Roman consulship prevented any single individual from holding excessive power for a long period?

14. The change from the Roman Republic to the Imperial system occurred after became the first Roman Emperor.

15. Match the economic concept with its Roman application:

1. Trade networks		A. Efficient commerce and tax collection
-------------------	----------------------	--

2. Standardized coinage		B. Connecting distant provinces
-------------------------	----------------------	---------------------------------

3. Property rights		C. Modern concepts of inheritance
--------------------	----------------------	-----------------------------------

16. How did Roman political institutions typically limit the power of the poor, or plebeians?

- ☐ A. By giving them more voting groups than the wealthy.
 - ☐ B. By ensuring equal access to political office for all classes.
 - ☐ C. Through wealth-based voting systems that favored richer citizens.
 - ☐ D. By establishing the Plebeian Council with absolute veto power.
-

17. The Roman denarius was a standardized coin that hindered efficient commerce and tax collection.

- ☐ A. True
 - ☐ B. False
-

18. What common military innovation did the Romans utilize for rapid troop movement and supply lines across their vast empire?

19. The military organization of the Roman Empire, centered around the, was known for its discipline and adaptability.

20. Match the Roman political structure with its purpose:

- 1. Senate A. Advisory and legislative body
 - 2. Popular assemblies B. Highest executive office
 - 3. Consuls C. Voting and lawmaking for citizens
-

21. Which of the following was a primary driver of Roman economic power?

- ☐ A. Prohibition of private enterprise.
 - ☐ B. Extensive trade and commerce across provinces.
 - ☐ C. Exclusive focus on localized agricultural production.
 - ☐ D. Reliance solely on internal bartering systems.
-

22. Roman emperors had no protection or bodyguards, which made them vulnerable to attacks.

- ☐ A. True
 - ☐ B. False
-

23. What specific system allowed for advancement through public offices in Rome based on merit, mirroring modern civil services?

24. Roman law formed the basis for modern concepts of rights, inheritance, and contracts.

25. Match the Roman influence with the aspect of modern life it shaped:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Roman law | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 300px; height: 30px; display: inline-block;"></div> | A. Contemporary legal systems |
| 2. City planning | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 300px; height: 30px; display: inline-block;"></div> | B. Influence on modern languages |
| 3. Languages derived from Latin | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 300px; height: 30px; display: inline-block;"></div> | C. Modern urban development |
-

26. What significant economic challenge did Rome face as its empire expanded and conquest slowed?

- ☐ A. A decrease in administrative and military expenses.
 - ☐ B. Increased trade volume causing deflation and economic surplus.
 - ☐ C. An oversupply of new resources from conquered lands.
 - ☐ D. Rising costs leading to reliance on taxation and currency debasement.
-

27. The Roman military's discipline and organization into units have no impact on modern armies.

- ☐ A. True
 - ☐ B. False
-

28. What military formation, meaning 'tortoise', did the Romans use for protection against missiles during sieges?

29. Roman institutions prevented wealthy elites from consolidating unchecked power through a system of overlapping offices, legal checks, and structured

30. Match the Roman economic challenge with its effect:

1. Economic
fragmentation

A. Inflation

2.
Reliance
on slave
labor

B. Social inequality

3. Currency
debasement

C. Breakdown of long-distance trade

31. What was the primary purpose of the Roman engineering feats, such as roads and aqueducts?

- ☐ A. To facilitate military movement and boost commerce.
 - ☐ B. To create barriers against invading forces.
 - ☐ C. To provide entertainment for the public.
 - ☐ D. To serve as elaborate monuments to Roman gods.
-

32. The Roman Republic was characterized by a single, powerful ruler rather than shared power among institutions.

- ☐ A. True
 - ☐ B. False
-

33. What type of economy was fundamentally characteristic of the Roman Empire, relying heavily on large estates?

34. Roman thinkers like deeply influenced Enlightenment philosophers and the framers of modern constitutions.

35. Match the modern democratic form with its Roman inspiration:

1.

International
cooperation
for peace

A. Principles from Roman law

2.

Voting
for
leaders

B. Lessons from Pax Romana

3. Fair

laws
and
justice

C. Citizen participation in elections

36. What factor significantly contributed to the economic challenges and eventual decline of the Roman Empire?

- ☐ A. Consistent currency appreciation and stable prices.
 - ☐ B. Inflation and currency devaluation due to state fiscal mismanagement.
 - ☐ C. Decreased social inequality and greater wealth distribution.
 - ☐ D. A shift towards an innovation-driven economy.
-

37. The Roman military did not evolve much over centuries, maintaining the same structure and tactics from its early days.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False
-

38. What institution in Republican Rome was primarily responsible for issuing laws that could be binding for all Romans, even if it was sometimes manipulated by the elite?

39. After the fall of the Western Roman Empire, the Eastern Roman Empire, also known as, continued to influence European culture.

40. Match the Roman military concept with its description:

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|---|
| 1. | <input type="text"/> | A. Commanding officer of a century |
| Centurion | | |
| 2. | <input type="text"/> | B. Non-citizen units providing specialized troops |
| Legion | | |
| 3. | <input type="text"/> | C. Backbone of the Roman military |
| Auxiliaries | | |
-