A. Terms, People, and Places

Write a short definition for each term.

1. imperialism _______________________________________________________
2. latifundia _________________________________________________________
3. Julius Caesar ______________________________________________________
4. census ___________________________________________________________
5. Hadrian __________________________________________________________

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

_____ 6. What was a result of the Punic Wars?
   a. Hannibal and his army conquered Rome.
   b. Rome gained control of the western Mediterranean.
   c. Rome defeated the Hellenistic rulers of the eastern Mediterranean.
   d. Carthage became a serious trade rival to the Romans.

_____ 7. How did Julius Caesar become a leading public figure?
   a. He supported the slave uprisings.
   b. He defeated the Gracchus brothers and reversed their reforms.
   c. He owned one of the largest latifundias.
   d. He won military victories in Gaul and other regions.

_____ 8. What event closely followed on the murder of Julius Caesar?
   a. A round of civil wars brought Octavian to power.
   b. Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus achieved important reforms.
   c. Soldiers began to give loyalty to their generals, not to the state.
   d. The Pax Romana created a widespread peaceful rule.

_____ 9. During the empire period, the Roman senate
   a. retained its enormous power.
   b. was smaller than it had been in earlier times.
   c. had little power compared to the emperor.
   d. began to use the title of king for its rulers.

_____ 10. The ruler of Rome at the beginning of the empire was