Test 3 Textbook & Lecture Study Guide

On test day, several versions of each test are distributed. The questions on each version are COMPLETELY DIFFERENT from the questions on the other versions. This means is that, depending on the number of versions, as many as 200 of the items on the study guides for each test (Lecture-Textbook, and Readings) will appear on the versions of the test, but that only fifty will appear on the version that you get. The tests are randomly shuffled, so there is no way to know which version any one student will receive. That is why you must study all of the study guide items.

Lecture Items:

1. What is Rome’s greatest contribution to our civilization?
2. How did Rome transform Greek civilization?
3. How did Rome shape the religious future of our civilization?
4. How did Rome shape the relationship between ethnicity and citizenship?
5. What contributions did Rome make in the area of law?
6. What is the importance of the Corpus Iuris Civilis?
7. Who designed our calendar?
8. What elements of our calendar do we owe to the Romans?
9. What are the “Ides of March”?
10. What role does Latin play in our world today?
11. What style of conquest did Rome employ? What made it so effective?
12. What recruitment system did early Rome use for her army?
13. What enabled Rome’s army to be so large and replace its heavy losses?
14. What made the legion effective as a military formation?
15. How did Rome’s attitude toward her citizenship differ from the attitude of Greek city-states?
16. What gradations of citizenship did Rome create for her subjects?
17. What was the underlying cause of the Punic Wars?
18. What role did the First Punic War and its aftermath play in the birth of the Roman empire?
19. What was Hannibal’s strategic plan for victory in the Second Punic War?
20. What battle in the Second Punic War was the worst defeat Rome ever suffered?
21. Who said “Carthage must be destroyed!”
22. What enabled Rome to crush Macedonia and the Seleucids militarily?
23. Why did Julius Caesar conquer Gaul?
24. How large an administration did the Roman Republic provide for its provinces?
25. What produced the corruption in the administration of the Republican empire?
26. How did the growth of the Republican empire affect the Roman army?
27. Who benefited economically and politically from the growth of the Republican empire?
28. What social effects did the growth of the Republican empire have in Italy?
29. What were the large, slave-worked estates in Italy?
30. Who were the Gracchi? What did they attempt to do, and why?
31. What was the position of the princeps in Augustus’ restructuring of Rome’s government?
32. What steps did Augustus take to impose honesty in provincial administration?
33. What did Augustus do to reduce corruption in the empire’s revenue system?
34. Why was Augustus’ separation of power from office important in restoring stability?
35. How did Augustus tame Rome’s political patronage system?
36. What role did belief in Fate and “heavenly powers” play in ancient people’s lives?
37. What did mystery religions offer to the people who joined them?
38. What did Plato teach about Dualism and the Afterlife?
39. What did 1st-century Zoroastrianism teach?
40. How did the “worship of great men” originate?
41. What were the objects of worship in the Imperial Cult?
42. What attitude did Romans have toward the idea that living emperors were gods?
43. What political content was there to the act of worship in the Imperial Cult?
44. What new beliefs sprang up in intertestamental Judaism?
45. How did the sects in intertestamental Judaism differ from one another?
46. Why is the Septuagint important?
47. Who were the ‘God-Fearers’? What did they believe?
48. What religious concepts characterized Hellenistic Judaism?
49. What do the four gospels say about Jesus’ birth?
50. What religion did Jesus belong to?
51. What did Jesus teach about the morality of wealth?
52. What types of miracles did Jesus perform?
53. How does what Jesus says is necessary for eternal life differ between the Synoptic Gospels and John?
54. What is the essence of Jesus’ teaching?
55. Who killed Jesus? Why did they do it?
56. What was Jesus’ actual name? What did Jesus look like?
57. What factions existed within the early Jesus Movement? What were their differences about?
58. What major issues arose between Paul and other leaders of the Jesus Movement?
59. How did the Great Jewish Revolt affect the future of Christianity?
60. What enabled Paul’s Christianity to become the Christianity of the future?

Textbook Items:

1. What impact did geography have on Roman history?
2. In what ways did the Greeks influence Rome?
3. In what ways did the Etruscans influence Rome?
4. What actually led to the overthrow of Rome’s monarchy?
5. What was the “power to command”?
6. Who were the chief executive officers of the Roman Republic?
7. What role did dictators perform at Rome?
8. What body had the function of advising Rome’s magistrates?
9. What role did the paterfamilias play?
10. What were the elements of the Roman naming system?
11. How did clientage work?
12. Who were the patricians?
13. Who were the plebeians?
14. What lay behind the Struggle of the Orders?
15. What did the tribunes of the plebs do?
16. What were plebiscita (‘plebiscites’)?
17. What were the Twelve Tables?
18. What was the impact of the Struggle of the Orders on Rome?
19. What sort of victory is a “Pyrrhic victory”?
20. What policies explain Rome’s success in conquering Italy?
21. What were the origins of Carthage?
22. What was the institutions of Carthaginian government?
23. What does the word ‘Punic’ mean?
24. Who finally defeated Hannibal?
25. What was the nature of Rome’s creation of her empire?
26. Who were the four major gods of Rome’s official pantheon?
27. What role did ritual play in Roman religion?
28. Who controlled Roman state religion?
29. What did the Romans call the signs or warnings that the gods gave?
30. What sorts of cults characterized Roman household religion?
31. What sorts of events did Rome’s religious festival games consist of?
32. How did Greek influence manifest itself in Roman education?
33. What subjects was the standard Roman educational curriculum based on?
34. In what capacities were slaves used in Roman society?
35. Who was Spartacus?
36. What types of marriage existed during the Roman Republic?
37. How did the role of Roman women compare to that of Athenian women?
38. How did the *ius civile, ius gentium,* and *ius naturale* differ from one another?
39. How did the plays of Plautus and Terence differ?
40. What did the Romans call the customs or traditions of their ancestors?
41. Who were the *nobiles*?
42. What made a man a *novus homo*?
43. What were the *optimates* and the *populares*?
44. Who were the *equites/equestrians,* and what role did they play in Roman life?
45. What is Marius’ significance in Roman history?
46. What did Sulla do as dictator?
47. Which late Republican politician believed in a “concord of the orders”?
48. To what groups did Julius Caesar appeal in his rise to power?
49. Who were the members of the First Triumvirate? What were their policies?
50. What modern countries were part of Gaul? What is Gaul’s significance?
51. What is the meaning of “crossing the Rubicon”?
52. What reforms did Caesar undertake as dictator?
53. Who were the members of the Second Triumvirate? What were their policies?
54. What is the meaning of “proscription” or “proscribing”?
55. What is the historical significance of the Battle of Actium?
56. What themes did Catullus write about in his poetry?
57. What themes did Lucretius write about in his poetry?
58. What is ‘oratory’? What role did Cicero see for oratory?
59. What books did Caesar write?
60. Who was Augustus? Why is he important?
61. How did Roman elections change under Augustus?
62. How did Augustus change the Roman army?
63. What were Roman legions like in the Augustan army?
64. What were the auxiliaries in the Augustan army?
65. What was the praeatorian guard like, as set up by Augustus?
66. What does imperator mean? What word do we get from it?
67. How did Augustus restructure provincial government?
68. What was the role of the legates in Augustus’ system of provincial government?
69. What role did local communities play in Augustan provincial administration?
70. What happened in the Teutoburg Forest in 9 CE? What effect did it have?
71. What roles did the senatorial and equestrian orders play in Augustus’ system?
72. What measures did Augustus take to restore Rome’s moral fiber?
73. What themes did Horace write about?
74. What themes did Ovid write about?
75. What themes did Livy write about?
76. Whose favorite maxim was “Make haste slowly”?
77. Who were the Julio-Claudian emperors?
78. What is the meaning of pax Romana?
79. What policies distinguished the “Five Good Emperors”?
80. Which of the Five Good Emperors was a sort of Stoic “philosopher-king”?
81. What role did the army play in Romanization?
82. What role did the cities and their leaders play in Romanization?
83. How did Romanization vary across the Roman empire?
84. What standards of justice did the Romans apply?
85. Where did the Silk Road go?
86. What did Seneca write about?
87. What did Tacitus write about?
88. What architectural innovations did the Romans introduce?
89. What were insulae?
90. To what did “Bread and Circuses” refer?
91. What sort of building was the Colosseum?
92. What cultural role did gladiatorial games perform? Where did they get gladiators?
93. What contraception techniques did the Romans employ?
94. What types of crises affected Rome in the third century?
95. What is the ‘Eucharist’?
96. What is the notion of the apostolic succession?
97. Why did the Roman government persecute Christians?
98. In what language were the books of the New Testament originally written?
99. How did Greco-Roman culture influence Christianity?
100. What motivated the third-century persecutions of Christianity?