

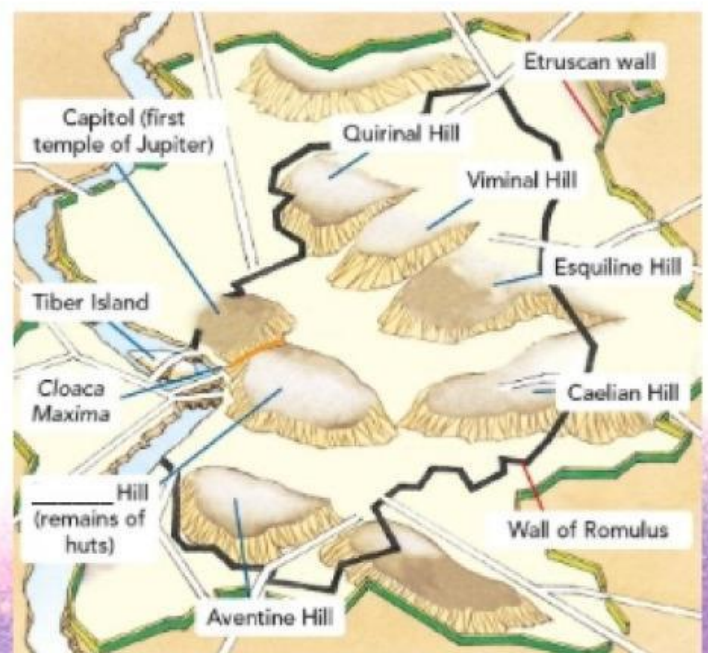
History

Rome

1. Complete with a number, a name, a place or a type of government.

_____ millenium BCE, the Italian Peninsula was inhabited by the _____ in the south. This people has founded numerous colonies: in the centre, around Tiber River lived the _____, the Etruscans and the Samnites.

In the _____ th century BCE, a group of Latins and Samnites fouded a settlement on _____ Hill. They surrounded it with a wall and established a _____.



2. Choose the correct option

Around 800 BCE, the Etruscans invaded and turned Rome into a true city. Rome had seven kings. Four were Etruscans.

They built a wall around the seven hills, built a circus and a temple on Capitol Hill, and created the Cloaca Maximus.

The king of Rome had absolute power. He was responsible for justice, the army and religion. He governed with the help of the Senate, which was made up of members of the great aristocratic families.

Around 600 BCE, Etruscans invaded Rome . It had 7 kings. They turned it into a true city. Built a wall around hills. Created the Cloaca Maxima and built a circus and a temple in the hill called Capitol Hill. King of Rome had absolute power. He was responsible for religion, justice and army. Senate was made up of members of great aristocratic families and governor helped with its help.

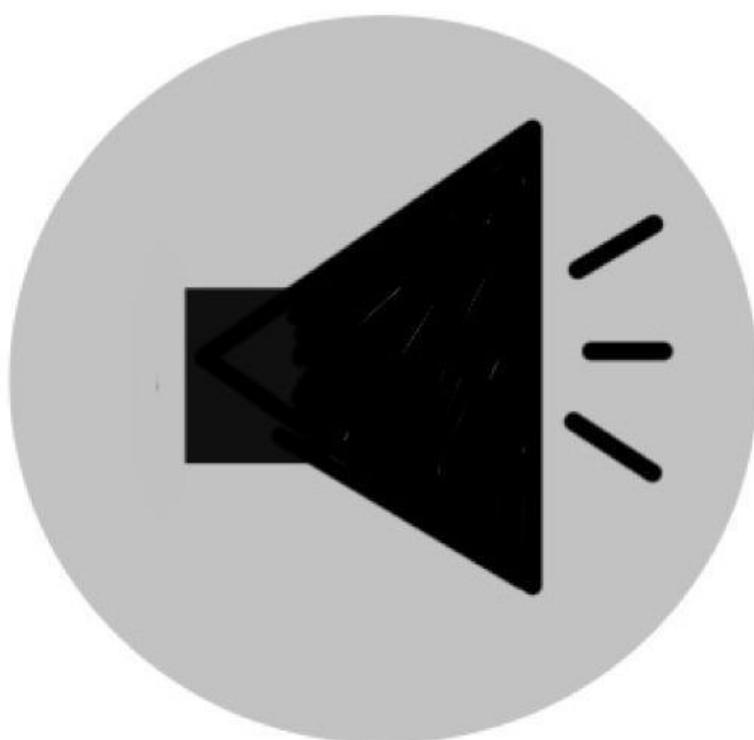
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3. Listen what it is said and say if it is true or false



True

False

4. Choose the correct options

The _____ formed a republic with an _____ government. They were a minority, descendants of the founders of Rome and owners of land and livestock. They made laws, were responsible for justice and held public office. Most of the population were _____ (also called plebs). They were peasants, artisans and traders. They had no political rights, but they had to pay _____ and serve in the _____.

Between the ____th and ____th centuries BCE, the plebeians fought for political equality. They first demanded the right to elect officials to represent their interests. These were the _____ Tribunes. Later, they were granted the right to marry patricians and hold public office.

From that moment on, all Roman citizens had the same political rights. But power was held by the _____, which was made up of the great _____ families.

5. Join the words with the correct definitions

Assemblies

Was made up of senior magistrates and had the most power.

Magistrates

Group of citizens who voted on laws and chose magistrates. Divided into tribes. Only men with Roman citizenship had the right to participate. Foreigners, women and slaves did not have the right to vote.

Senate

Were elected to govern Rome. They had to follow the *cursus honorum* (the course of honours').

6. Crossword

U	A	P	W	F	N	D	Z	T	K	E	X	A	S
V	L	P	U	G	H	C	O	F	W	I	K	W	R
Q	W	K	H	N	J	E	C	V	V	G	X	X	A
J	R	X	Y	N	Y	E	Y	V	T	X	Q	C	V
X	M	F	Y	P	W	A	Q	Q	J	B	U	Q	W
C	H	U	A	L	P	K	G	W	W	J	Q	T	Q
R	I	C	A	R	T	H	A	G	E	B	H	Z	W
W	B	F	C	I	M	I	N	O	R	I	S	Y	T
Q	M	Y	N	O	R	T	H	S	P	Q	B	C	A
Z	D	E	J	W	K	E	S	L	M	T	A	J	W
C	Y	K	M	I	T	A	L	I	A	N	A	J	S
B	S	K	B	X	S	H	I	S	P	A	N	I	A
C	W	M	O	B	Z	P	U	N	I	C	X	R	J
F	I	N	A	L	O	M	T	C	C	L	C	S	X

- Between 500 and 264 BCE, Rome conquered the _____ Peninsula.
- Between 264 and 60 BCE, Rome was at war with _____, a North African city with a lot of influence in the Mediterranean.
- The conflicts between the two cities are known as the _____ Wars. Rome won and gained control over the western Mediterranean.
- Between the years 60 BCE and 14 CE, Rome completed its occupation of _____, Gallia (Gaul), _____ Africa and Asia _____.
- Between the years 14 and 127, the _____ conquests were made.

7. Put each word in the correct place

The conquests led to social _____ and political _____:

- Frequent conflicts made some people rich, but many peasants lost their land when they had to go to war. This led to social _____.
- The _____ was forced to give power to military commanders. These commanders began fighting each other, causing civil wars. After a civil war in 47 BCE, Julius _____ made himself dictator and gave himself absolute power. It was the end of the Roman _____.

unrest Caesar Republic

tension inequality Senate

8. Complete

After Caesar's death, his adopted son _____ transformed the Republic into an empire. In 27 BC, the Senate named him _____ (chosen by the gods'), and he was made _____ of Rome.

Under Augustus' rule, all civil and military powers were concentrated in the emperor. The old institutions of the Republic had only symbolic power. The emperor chose all government officials and issued all the laws (_____).

He was also appointed head of the army (imperator) and had religious authority. The emperor was worshipped as a god throughout the Empire (_____ cult). This was how people showed loyalty and obedience to Rome.

Even though the title of emperor was not hereditary, imperial dynasties were created in which the title was passed from father to son. However, on many occasions the military forcibly imposed new emperors.

The successors of Augustus (Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, etc.) consolidated this form of absolute power. It was maintained until the end of the Roman Empire.

The Roman territories were organised into _____ with individual _____ appointed by the Senate or by the emperor.

Officials enforced the emperor's orders and collected taxes. Cities were governed by _____ chosen by their inhabitants.

The Empire was protected from the barbarians (foreigners) by the powerful Roman legions, who built walls and forts along the borders (_____).

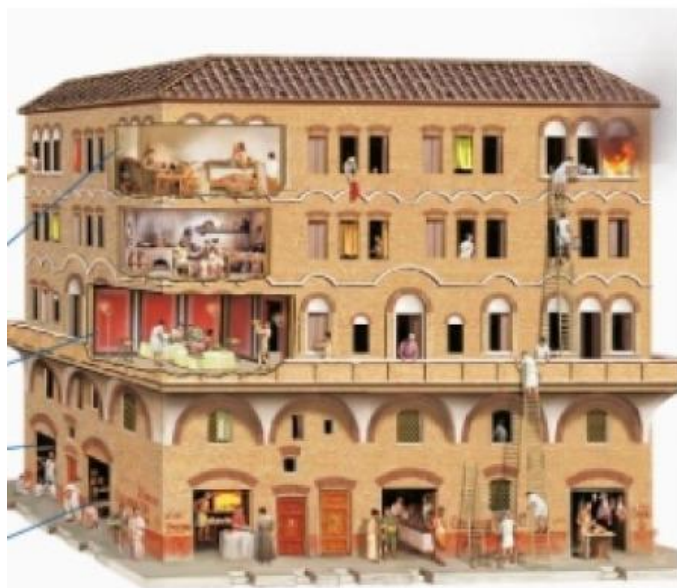
9. What is it talking about? Write it here:

New cities were built in the provinces and were connected by roads. Farming and artisan production increased and trade grew.

Rome became a city of more than a million inhabitants, where products and goods from all over the Empire converged.

Peace and stability created a golden age throughout the Empire. (1st and 2nd centuries).

10. Complete



11. Write about the fall of the Roman empire and the attempts to solve it

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