

Roman Literature, Language, Law, and Structures

Matching: Match the terms on the left with their correct meanings on the right

1. <input type="checkbox"/> Aqueducts	8. <input type="checkbox"/> Greek scholars	14. <input type="checkbox"/> Customs and Tradition
2. <input type="checkbox"/> 13BC	9. <input type="checkbox"/> Decemvirs	15. <input type="checkbox"/> Christianity
3. <input type="checkbox"/> Arches	10. <input type="checkbox"/> Underground sewers	16. <input type="checkbox"/> The Arch and Concrete
4. <input type="checkbox"/> Eternal City	11. <input type="checkbox"/> Pantheon	17. <input type="checkbox"/> Roadways
5. <input type="checkbox"/> Latin	12. <input type="checkbox"/> Bridges	18. <input type="checkbox"/> Justinian Code
6. <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete	13. <input type="checkbox"/> Roman System of Laws	19. <input type="checkbox"/> St. Peters & St. Sophia
7. <input type="checkbox"/> Temples		

A. language of the Romans	K. Rome was known as the _____
B. Roman literature was influenced by _____	L. paved with durable materials and have been around for 2000 years
C. Roman laws were based on _____	M. means "Water Carriers" in Latin, used to bring water into the city
D. Ten men who were appointed to prepare a code of laws	N. built to cross a river or valley
E. The Roman emperor Justinian arranged all of the laws of Rome known as the _____	O. The first Roman aqueduct was built in _____
F. equal rights, fair trial, and all persons were equal before the law	P. used to carry off dirt & waste water and empty it somewhere that would not do any harm or cause sickness.
G. two achievements of Roman engineering	Q. A structure built by the Romans for worship
H. supported structures like bridges and aqueducts	R. The state religion of the Roman Empire
I. provided strong building material for walls and vaults	S. Churches built in Rome and Constantinople
J. temple for the Gods, one of the first structures to be built with a dome	