Roman Literature, Language, Law, and Structures

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

1. ___ Aqueducts
2. ___ 13BC
3. ___ Arches
4. ___ Eternal City
5. ___ Latin
6. ___ Concrete
7. ___ Temples
8. ___ Greek scholars
9. ___ Roman Literature
10. ___ Decemvirs
11. ___ Underground sewers
12. ___ Pantheon
13. ___ Arches
14. ___ Bridges
15. ___ Underground sewers
16. ___ Roman System of Laws
17. ___ Customs and Traditions
18. ___ Latin
19. ___ Bridges
20. ___ Christianity
21. ___ The Arch and Concrete
22. ___ Customs and Traditions
23. ___ Decemvirs
24. ___ Roadways
25. ___ Justinian Code
26. ___ St. Peters & St. Sophia

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