**Unit #3 Target Review Packet**

1. **You will know the vocabulary associated with this unit and how each word connects to the important ideas.**
2. Using the vocabulary words from this unit write a paragraph using all of the words that explains this unit in your own words (underline each vocabulary word)
3. **You will know the definition of a Classical Civilization and throughout the unit justify Rome being defined this way by creating a list of the contributions they have made.**
	1. Define what a classical civilization is in your own words
	2. How would you justify the Ancient Romans fitting into this category? Give some examples
4. **You will understand the geographic characteristic of Italy and come to conclusions on how they compared and contrasted to the Ancient Greeks we previously studied.**
	1. Describe the geography of Italy where Rome is located and how it impacted their development
	2. What were the distinct differences between the Romans and Greeks that was a product of their different geographies?

1. **You will understand who the first Romans were and how they came to settle Italy, including Roman myth about that event.**
	1. What group of people founded Rome?
	2. Where exactly did they settle and how?
	3. What is the myth told by the Romans to explain the founding of Rome?
	4. How did Romans feel about new people and what impact did this have on Rome?
	5. What is the story about the Sabine Women, why did this happen, what cultural activity did this start?
2. **You will know about the Etruscans and make connections about their influences upon the Ancient Romans.**
	1. What was the relationship between the Romans and the Etruscans early on?
	2. What were the Etruscans like? How was this different than the Romans?
	3. What things did the Romans learn from the Etruscans?
	4. What things did the Romans learn from the Greeks?
	5. What is important to understand about development of any great civilization?
3. **You will understand the circumstances behind the founding of the Roman Republic.**
	1. Who was the last Etruscan ruler of the Romans?
	2. What is the story of Lucretia and what part did it play in the founding of the Roman Republic according to the Romans?
4. **You will understand the importance of the Latin language to Rome and future people and create a poster depicting the meaning of a Latin phrase to share with the class.**
	1. What language did the Romans speak?
	2. What impact does this language have on people today?
	3. What does the phrase “Veni, Vidi, Vici” mean? What is the context of this phrase for the Romans?
	4. What does the phrase “Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit” mean? How does this relate to what we have learned about Rome?
5. **You will analyze the characteristics of the Roman Republic including its government, legacy, society, expansion, army, and its problems.**
	1. What is a Republic and what did this mean to the Romans?
	2. What was the Senate and who participated in it?
	3. What was the job of the Consuls?
	4. What was the purpose of a dictator? How was Cincinnatus a perfect example of this in practice?
	5. Who were the Plebeians and how did their role in government change over time?
	6. What were the Laws of the Twelve Tablets?
	7. What is the legacy of the Roman Republic?
	8. What strategies helped the Romans to be successful in expansion?
	9. What did expansion do for Rome?
	10. How did the Romans treat the people they took over and why? What impact did this have on Rome?
	11. What type of army did the Romans have and what was it like?
	12. How did they spread Roman ideas?
	13. What things were important to Romans during the Republic?
	14. How were women treated?
	15. What was education like in Rome and what group did they depend on?
	16. What was religion like in Rome during this time?
	17. What role did slaves play in Roman society?
	18. What problems started to develop during the Republic?
	19. What happened to the Republic over time?
	20. **Generalization**- Make a statement that explains the legacies of the Roman Republic.
6. **You will understand and analyze the Punic Wars and their impact on the classical western civilization.**
	1. Who fought in the Punic Wars? What was the cause of the wars?
	2. Who won the 1st Punic War?
	3. Who was the key player in the 2nd Punic War and what did he want to do?
	4. Describe his plan for attacking Rome:
	5. What happened during this war? What did Scipio finally do to end the war? What happened to Hannibal?
	6. Who won the 3rd Punic War? What did Rome do at the end of this war?
	7. What impact did these wars ultimately have on Rome and the future of western civilization?
7. **You will understand the transition period between Rome as a Republic and an Empire analyzing what happened to the power of the senate versus the power of individual leaders and changes that took place in the army.**
	1. Who has the power during the Republic, gradually over time what happens to that power?
	2. What did Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus try to do and what happened to them? Why?
	3. What did the rise of dictators mean to Rome?
	4. Who was Spartacus?
	5. Who were the members of the 1st Triumvirate?
	6. How did the Roman Army change over time?
	7. Who was Julius Caesar and describe what happens to him and when? Who does it to him?
	8. Who were the members of the 2nd Triumvirate?
	9. What ends up happening to the 2nd Triumvirate?
	10. What marked the start of the Roman Empire?
	11. **Generalization**- Make a statement about how Rome transitioned from a Republic to an Empire.
8. **You will understand what made up the Roman Empire and focus on analyzing the Pax Romana and those emperors who ran successfully and those that did not.**
	1. What was the Pax Romana? What did it mean to Rome?
	2. What happened to the Senate during the Empire? What did they do from time to time?
	3. How stable were the Emperors of Rome? Give some examples (Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Domitian)
	4. What was Vespasian famous for doing?
	5. What was Hadrian famous for doing?
	6. What was important about Marcus Aurelius? What he mark?
9. **You will analyze the achievements that made Rome great from the development of Greco-Roman culture to the rise of Christianity.**
	1. What does Greco-Roman Civilization mean?
	2. What was important about Roman art?
	3. What were some of the architectural engineering contributions of the Romans? Give some examples
	4. How was science a part of the Roman Empire?

* 1. What happened at Mt. Vesuvius and Pompeii? What can we learn from this?
	2. What was one of the greatest legacies of Rome?
	3. What are some examples of Roman Literature, Philosophy, and History?
	4. What were some examples of Roman Entertainment and why were they important?
	5. How did the Roman Empire help the development and spread of Christianity?
	6. **Generalization**- Make a statement highlighting the achievements of the Roman Empire.
1. **You will analyze the decline of the Roman Empire and the final Emperors that ruled before the ultimate fall of Rome.**
	1. What happens to the Empire in the 100 years after Aurelius?
	2. What important thing did Diocletian do? Do you agree with this decision? Why or why not?
	3. What was Constantine important for doing?
	4. What was the final blow that ended the Roman Empire?
	5. Who was Attila the Hun?
	6. What event marks the “Fall of Rome”?
	7. What remained of the Roman Empire?
2. **You will analyze the problems that led to the fall of the Roman Empire and you will determine the problems that you see as the greatest contributors to the demise of Rome.**
	1. What were some of the Political Causes of the Fall of Rome?
	2. What were some of the Social Causes of the Fall of Rome?
	3. What were some of the Economic Causes of the Fall of Rome?
	4. What were some of the Military Causes of the Fall of Rome?
	5. What was the immediate cause of the Fall of Rome?
	6. After the fall of Rome what replaced it and kept its legacy alive?
	7. **Generalization-** Make a statement to speculate on what happened to Rome in the final years of the Empire.
3. **You will be able to identify on a map where the topics from the unit are located.**
	1. You should know the location of the follow: Rome, Carthage, Alps, Gaul, Western Rome, Eastern Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Egypt, and Mediterranean Sea

