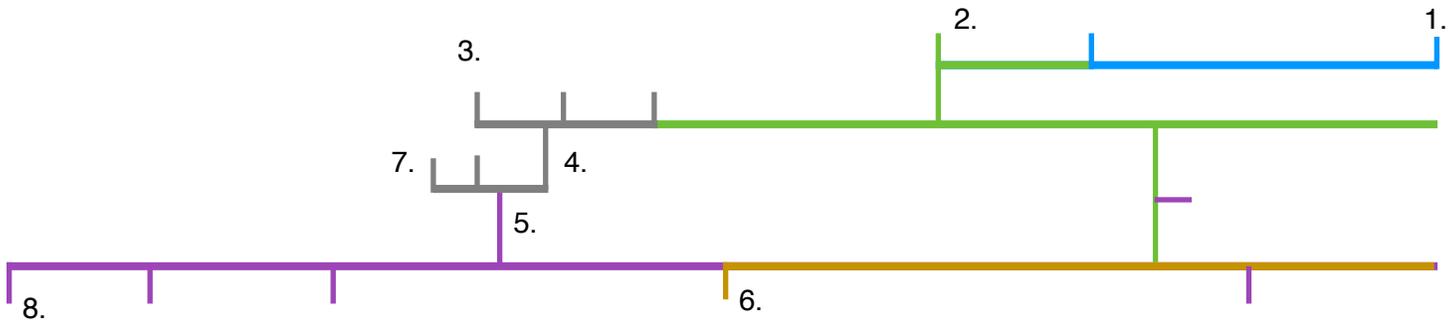


Part 1: The Anchor Fact Timeline of Ancient History

Write a brief description (in a complete sentence) of the key event occurring at the date indicated on the anchor fact timeline, including the date (if not given).



1. 2015/16 - We are here! This world we live in, today, is the way that it is because of human history — all the way back to ancient times. **(1 pt)**
2. 1492 AD - Christopher Columbus discovers America, bringing Europe and its knowledge of ancient history to the Americas. **(2 pts)**
3. c.509 BC - Roman became the first republic creating a classical example upon which modern government, especially American government, is based. **(1 pt)**
4. 146 BC - At the end of the Punic wars, Rome conquered Greece, thus bringing Greek culture into the Roman empire, and creating “Greco-Roman” civilization. **(1 pt)**
5. c.500-449 BC - The Greeks win the Greco-Persian war, making democracy and the Athenian Golden Age possible, thus making it possible for us to learn from “classical” Greece in modern times. **(1 pt)**
6. c.622 AD - The religion of Islam is created following the hijra of Muhammad in Arabia. This religious culture completely overran Egypt and Mesopotamia making those archaic cultures extinct. **(2 pts)**
7. c.776 BC - The first Olympic games are held, marking the historical beginning of Greek civilization. This culture would go on to create the foundations of the modern world. **(1 pt)**
8. c.3000 BC - Menes/Narmer unifies ancient Egypt, which is as far back into the ancient world as we can see today. **(1 pt)**

Total Points for this page: 10 points

Part 2: The Rise of the Roman Republic

9. Who was the first king of Rome? Who was the *last* king, and what kind of government did the Roman patricians establish after expelling him? (Be specific.)

The first king of Rome was Romulus. The line of Roman kings ended with Tarquinius Superbus, who was expelled from Rome c.509 BC. When the Romans finally abandoned monarchy, they created a government they called a “republic,” in which there were two consuls, instead of one king, and where new ones were elected every year to keep them from abusing their power. (4 pts: 0.5 pts for Romulus; 0.5 pts for Tarquinius Superbus; 2 pts for a discussion of features & merits of new government; 1 pt spelling and grammar)

10. Who were the plebeians? In what way does their status affect our assessment of early Roman government? (Was it really a republic?)

The plebeians were the commoners of Rome. They were poor and had no “noble” lineage. When the Romans finally overthrew the Tarquin monarchy, they created a government they called a “republic,” but which was more of an aristocracy. Only the patricians could participate in it. They ruled the plebeians (commoners). It is true that there were two consuls, instead of one king, but it was still one higher faction ruling a lower faction. And most importantly, the idea that the commoners had any real rights was not accepted. This is the true mark of a republic: the respect for individual rights. That did not really arise until later. (4 pts: 1 pt for plebeians; 1 2 pts for a discussion of features & merits of new government, especially acknowledgement and protection of rights; 1 pt spelling and grammar)

11. What was the tribunate? How did it come into existence?

The *tribunate* was an institution of republican Rome, whose two plebeian officials, the tribunes, could stop any government agent—even the consuls—in their tracks. The plebeians were only able to obtain this unique protection by seceding from Rome in order to force the patricians to grant it to them. (3 pts: 1 pt for definition; 1 pt for secession; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

Total Points for this page: 11 points

12. What were the “Laws of the Twelve Tables”? How did they come to be?

The Laws of the Twelve Tables were a written set of laws (a constitution) for Rome. They were brought into existence because the plebeians insisted upon it through their *second secession*. **(3 pts: 1 pt for constitution; 1 pt for second secession; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

13. Compare the outcomes of the efforts of consul Marcus Manlius and tribune Gaius Licinius to help the plebeians.

Consuls were the leaders of the patrician government of Rome, but they were patricians and were traditionally supposed to uphold patrician values. Marcus Manlius tried to create laws favoring the plebeians, but was held to be a traitor to the patricians for it. They accused him of trying to becoming “king,” and executed him after his term in office. Gaius Licinius, however, as a tribune, was supposed to protect the plebeians from the patricians (including the consuls!). What the Licinian Laws said about the consulship was that one consul had to be a plebeian from then on, and he was able to get a fairer distribution of land. **(4 pts: 2 pt for Manlius and challenge of consulship; 2 pts for tribunes and Gaius Licinius’ laws; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Part 3: The Rise of the Roman Empire

14. Explain the importance of the terms “municipium” and “province” in Roman history.

Municipia were local governments given to conquered people in Italy. These were an interesting innovation of the Roman republic, because they provided a path to citizenship for conquered peoples, thus extending the concept of a republic to include them. When Rome conquered Sicily, however, they made a province instead, because they didn’t respect or trust the Carthaginians to run their own government or be loyal to Rome. In provinces, there was no path to citizenship for the people; they were ruled and had no rights. This meant that Rome was abandoning its Republican values. **(5 pts: 2 pts for municipium and its importance; 2 pts for province and its importance; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points for this page: 12 points

15. Why is Hannibal an important character in Roman history? Briefly tell the story of his role in the Punic Wars.

Hannibal is a famous general because he crossed the Alps with his army (including battle elephants) — an extremely rare and impressive feat in military history — and successfully campaigned in Roman Italy for about 16 years. He was finally defeated when he was forced to retreat to Carthage to defend it against Scipio “Africanus.” The two fought at the Battle of Zama, c.202 BC, and Hannibal suffered his only loss. Scipio, of course, who will forever be known for defeating Hannibal. (4 pts: 1 pt for Alps; 1 pt for campaigns in Italy; 1 pt for return to Carthage; 1 pt for Scipio; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

16. What was the *First Servile War*? Explain why this happened in Sicily.

The first “servile war” was a war between the Romans and their slaves. This happened in Sicily, the first Roman province, because the slaves rebelled against intolerable conditions created by the fact that there were so many slaves that the Romans treated them horribly. The proliferation of slavery had caused a severe devaluation of slaves, and caused the Romans to treat them inhumanely. This was a key milestone in the decline of the republic. (3 pts: 1 pt slave war; 1 pt for availability and abuse of slaves; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

Total Points for this page: 7 points

Part 4: BONUS

17. What is the name of the law that allowed plebeians and patricians to intermarry?

Lex Canuleia (0.5 bonus pts)

18. What is the name given to a victory whose cost is so great it is almost as bad as a defeat?

pyrrhic victory (0.5 bonus pts)

19. Name two famous conquerors from history who crossed the Alps with their armies.

Hannibal, Napoleon, and/or Charlemagne (1 bonus pt for two)

Total bonus points on Test: 2 points
Total Points on Test: 40 points