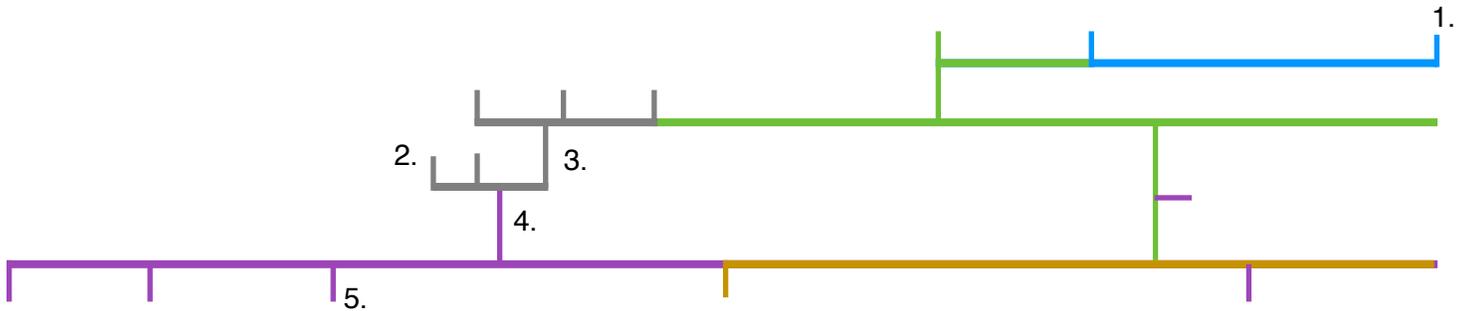


**Part 1: The Anchor Fact Timeline of Ancient History**

Write a brief description (in a complete sentence) of the key event occurring at the date indicated on the anchor fact timeline.



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. c.508 BC - The Athenians created the first democracy in history, which became a classical example upon which modern governments are based. **(1 pt)**

3. 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)**

4. 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)**

5. c.1700 BC - The code of Hammurabi is created by the Babylonian emperor Hammurabi, showing us what archaic life was like. **(1 pt)**

**Total Points for this page: 5 points**

**Part 2: The Rise of the Roman Republic**

6. Who was the first king of Rome? What is the legend of his life? Who was the *last* king, and when was he expelled from Rome?

The first king of Rome was Romulus. He and his brother Remus were born to a priestess of Rome, and sentenced to death, because it was illegal for a priestess to have children. A servant placed them in a basket on the river, and they were miraculously saved by a she-wolf, which suckled them. The line of Roman kings ended with Tarquinius Superbus, who was expelled from Rome c.509 BC. **(4 pts: 1 pt for Romulus; 1 pt for legend; 1 pt for Tarquinius Superbus and c.509 BC combined; 1 pt spelling and grammar)**

7. What is a “secession”? Who were the plebeians of Rome, and why did they seceded twice? What did they get each of the two times? (Watch out: this is a multi-part question!)

A secession is the separation of one part of a country from the whole in order to form a new country. The plebeians were the commoners of Rome, and they seceded from Rome twice in order to force the patricians to grant them better protections from the power of the patrician government. First they got tribunes to protect them, and then the Laws of the Twelve Tables. **(5 pts: 1 pt for secession; 1 pt for plebeians; 1 pt for tribunes; 1 pt for laws; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Part 3: The Rise of the Roman Empire**

8. What were municipia (plural for “municipium”)? When Rome conquered Sicily, what did they create instead?

Municipal were local governments given to conquered people in Italy. When Rome conquered Sicily they made a province instead. **(3 pts: 1 pt for definition; 1 pt for province; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points for this page: 12 points**

9. Why is Hannibal a famous general? Who finally defeated him?

Hannibal is a famous general because he crossed the Alps with his army (including battle elephants) and successfully campaigned in Roman Italy for about 16 years. He was finally defeated by Scipio "Africanus," (3 pts: 1 pt for Alps; 1 pt for Scipio; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

10. What was the *First Servile War* (134-132 BC) 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. (2 pts: 1 pt slave war; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

**Total Points for this page: 5 points**

**Part 5: BONUS**

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

Lex Canuleia (0.5 bonus pts)

12. 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)

13. 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: 22 points**