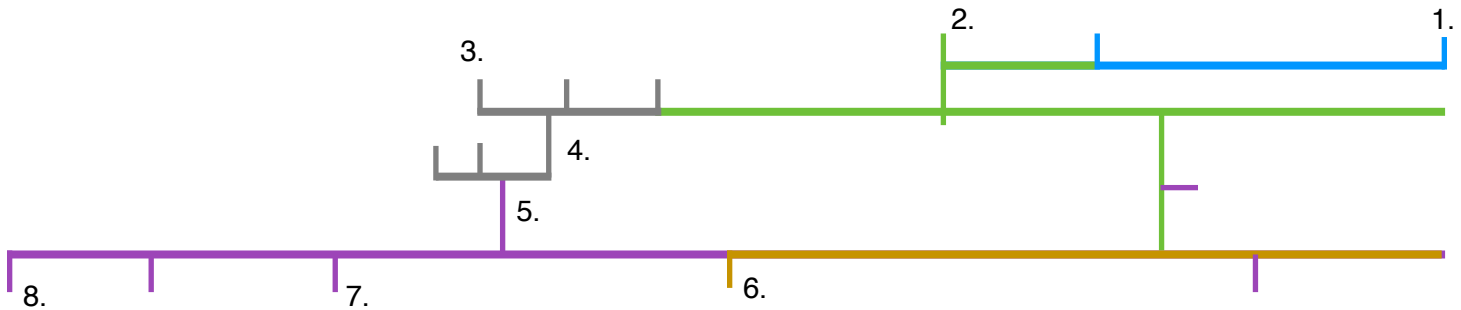


**Part 1: The Anchor Fact Timeline of Ancient History**

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 it is missing!



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. **(1 pt)**
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. **(1 pt)**
7. c.1700 BC - The code of Hammurabi is created by the Babylonian emperor Hammurabi, showing us what archaic life was like. **(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: 8 points**

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

9. 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)**

10. What is a “secession”? Why did the plebeians secede from Rome the *first* time, and what did they obtain from the patricians by doing it?

A secession is the separation of one part of a country from the whole in order to form a new country. The plebeians originally seceded from Rome in order to force the patricians to grant them better protections from the abuse of power by the patrician government. They were granted the *tribunate*, whose two plebeian tribunes could stop any government agent in their tracks. **(4 pts: 1 pt for definition; 1 pt for reasoning; 1 pt for tribunate; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

11. 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)**

12. What were consuls and tribunes? What did the Licinian laws say about the consulship?

Consuls were the leaders of the patrician government of Rome. There were two of them and they were elected annually. Tribunes were the plebeian officers who were elected annually 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. **(4 pts: 1 pt for consuls; 1 pt for tribunes; 1 pt for consul being a plebeian; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points for this page: 15 points**

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

13. What were municipia? When Rome conquered Sicily, why didn't they make it into a municipium, and what did they create instead?

Municipia were local governments given to conquered people in Italy. When Rome conquered Sicily they made a province instead, because they didn't respect or trust the Carthaginians to run their own government or be loyal to Rome. **(4 pts: 1 pt for definition; 1 pt for province; 1 pt for lack of respect/trust; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

14. Why is Hannibal a famous general from history? How was he finally defeated, and by whom?

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 when he was forced to retreat to Carthage to defend it against Scipio "Africanus," who will forever be known for defeating Hannibal. **(4 pts: 1 pt for Alps; 1 pt for return to Carthage; 1 pt for Scipio; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

15. 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. **(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: 11 points**

**Part 5: BONUS**

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

*Lex Canuleia*

**(0.5 bonus pts)**

17. 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)**

18. 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: 34 points**