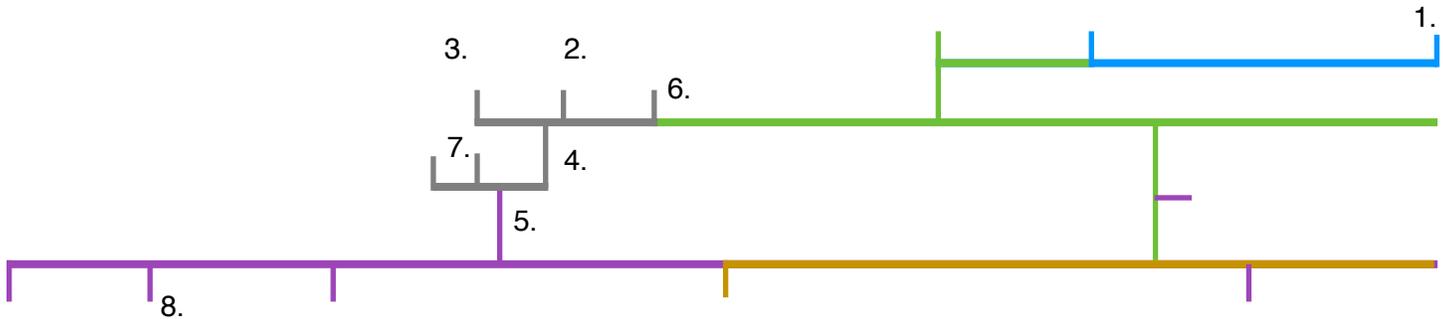


Part 1: The Anchor Fact Timeline of Ancient History

Write a brief description (in a complete sentence) of the key event occurring at the date indicated on the anchor fact timeline. Write the dates, if you need to!



1. We are here, in 2015 AD! This world we live in, today, is the way that it is because of human history — all the way back to ancient times. **(2 pts: 1 for event and significance; 1 for the date)**
2. c.4 BC - Jesus Christ is born in the Roman Empire, giving rise to the religion of Christianity, which became the main religion of Rome and of Western Civilization, greatly impacting history. **(2 pts)**
3. c.509 BC - Roman became the first republic creating a classical example upon which modern government, especially American government, is based. **(2 pts)**
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. **(2 pts)**
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. 476 AD - The Fall of the Roman empire leads to the end of ancient times and the Dark Ages. We now study it thanks the rebirth of classical greatness in the Renaissance. **(2 pts)**
7. c.508 BC - Athens becomes the first democracy in history, creating a classical example from which the Founders of America learned (an in some way avoided!) and which modern people in particular embrace. **(1 pt)**
8. c.2500 BC - The pyramid complex at Giza is constructed creating a permanent marker of Egyptian pharaonic civilization, which would become extinct but still excite interest into modern times. **(1 pt)**

Total Points for this page: 13 points

Part 2: The Decline and Fall of the Roman Republic

9. What role did the Gracchi play in the evolution of the Roman Republic? Explain the situation and outcome for *both* brothers.

Marcus Octavius was deposed (removed from power) because he was standing against his fellow tribune Tiberius Gracchus, who wished to change the laws in favor of the plebeians. This destroyed the sanctity of the tribunate. Tribunes had previously been untouchable, and now they could be removed by the will of the plebeians (democratically). Tiberius Gracchus himself was then killed when he tried to retain the tribunate for himself indefinitely. His brother Gaius then returned to Rome from Carthage to promote the plight of the municipal citizens of Rome to try to expand the Republic and take power from the patricians. He also was killed. The way that the Gracchi attempted to enact reforms undid the tribunate as a Republican institution. **(4 pts: 1pt for against Tiberius Gracchus; 1 pt for Gaius Gracchus; 1 pt for destruction of sanctity; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

10. Why is Sulla an important figure in the decline of the Roman republic? Give at least two reasons.

Sulla is an important figure in the decline of the Roman Republic because he used military power in order to become the “dictator” of Rome, and then he killed all his enemies. This is part of the chaos of the time. Then, he made a new set of harsh laws (like Draco in Greece, and Hammurabi in Mesopotamia) to try to maintain order. He did not improve the laws, however. He only made them harsher, leading to further problems. **(3 pts: 1 pt for military takeover and proscriptions; 1 pt new, harsh laws; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

11. Who was the last great defender of the republic? Give two examples of his positive efforts.

Cicero was the last great defender of the republic. He put a governor of Sicily named Verres on trial for corruption and convicted him. This inspired Roman citizens to believe that the patricians did not have unlimited and corrupt power. After becoming consul in 63 BC, he also stopped the conspiracy of Catiline, who tried to take over the Roman government. This further inspired the people to follow him as a great republican leader. **(4 pts: 1 pt for Cicero; 1 pt for either trial; 1 pt for conspiracy; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points for this page: 11 points

12. Who said “Alea iacta est!”? What does it mean? In what context was it uttered, and what is the significance of the moment in Roman history?

Julius Caesar said it. It means “the die is cast,” which means that you are committed to something uncertain, but there is no going back. Caesar was crossing the Rubicon, and this was an important symbol, because it was the dividing line between Gaul and Roman territory. By crossing that line with his army, he was making himself an outlaw and he was committed to seizing the power of the government for himself. **(5 pts: 1 pt for Julius Caesar; 1 pt for translation and interpretation; 1 pt for Rubicon; 1 pt for becoming an outlaw and seeking power; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

13. Who was the last pharaoh of Egypt? What two powerful Romans did she ally with, only to lose in the end?

Cleopatra was the last pharaoh of Egypt. She became allies first with Julius Caesar, and then with Marc Antony. **(3 pts: 1 pt for Cleopatra; 1 pt for Caesar and Antony; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Part 3: The Roman Empire

14. What are the two most important contributions of the Roman Empire to history?

The Roman *empire*, as opposed to the Republic, was important in two ways. First, it conquered Greece and transmitted *Greek* values as part of a new combination called “*Greco-Roman civilization*.” Also, Jesus was born in the empire, and Christianity took of the empire before it collapse. Thus the Roman empire transmitted the religion of Christianity as well. **(3 pts: 1 pt for Greco-Roman ideas; 1 pt for Christianity; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points for this page: 11 points

15. What does “princeps” mean? Who was the first princeps, and what other titles or names did he have?

“Princeps” means “first citizen.” It was a title given to Gaius Octavius, a.k.a. Octavian, when he became emperor. He was then also known as “Augustus,” “the illustrious one.” And he was also made “imperator,” in addition to having the power of consul, tribune, censor, and proconsul all in one. **(4 pts: 1 pt for first citizen; 1 pt for Octavius/Octavian; 1 pt for Augustus, Imperator, and/or others—at least two; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

16. What positive outcomes are associated with the rise of the Roman empire after the anarchy that led to it? What is the period of the early empire called? What did the Romans do as a tribute to the emperor after he died?

The fundamental positive outcome was the restoration of order after anarchy. The result was a period of cultural flourishing involving progress in literature, history, architecture among other things during the early Roman empire that was called the “Age of Augustus.” As a tribute to Augustus for restoring order in Rome and seeming to make Rome great again, he was “deified” made into a god upon his death. **(3 pts: 1 pt for “Age of Augustus;” 1 pt for deified; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points for this page: 7 points

Part 4: BONUS

17. What famous/infamous gladiator was finally defeated by Crassus?

Spartacus (0.5 bonus pts)

18. What did Caesar write back to Rome after a quick victory in Turkey?

“Veni, vidi, vici.” (I came, I saw, I conquered.) (0.5 bonus pts)

19. Who were the members of the Second Triumvirate?

Octavian, Antony, and Lepidus (0.5 bonus pts)

**Total bonus points on Test: 1.5 points
Total Points on Test: 42 points**