

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. Also write the date, if you have to!



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 Greco-Roman civilization to America. **(2 pts)**

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

Total Points for this page: 5 points

Part 2: The Decline and Fall of the Roman Republic

6. Marcus Octavius was a tribune who was *deposed*. What does this mean? Who did it?

It means he was removed from power. It was done by another tribune Tiberius Gracchus, who convinced the plebeians to do it. **(3 pts: 1 pt for removed from power; 1 pt for Tiberius/plebeians; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

7. What did Sulla become in 81 BC? What was the name of his list of people to be killed!?

Sulla because he became the dictator of Rome. The list of people he wanted killed is called the “proscriptions of Sulla.” **(3 pts: 1 pt for dictator; 1 pt proscriptions; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

8. Who said “*Alea iacta est!*”? What river was he crossing at the time, and what does it mean?

Julius Caesar said it. Caesar was crossing the Rubicon, from Gaul into Roman territory. It means “the die is cast,” which means that you are committed to something uncertain, but there is no going back. **(4 pts: 1 pt for Julius Caesar; 1 pt for Rubicon; 1 pt for translation and interpretation; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

9. Who was the last pharaoh of Egypt? What two Roman leaders did *she* ally with? What happened to Egypt when they *lost* in their struggle to control Rome?

Cleopatra was the last pharaoh of Egypt. She became allies first with Julius Caesar, and then with Marc Antony. Egypt became a province of the Roman empire after they lost. **(4 pts: 1 pt for Cleopatra; 1 pt for Caesar and Antony; 1 pt for province; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points for this page: 14 points

Part 3: The Roman Empire

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

The Roman *empire* conquered Greece and this created “*Greco-Roman civilization.*” Also, Jesus was born in the empire, and the Roman empire transmitted the religion of Christianity. **(3 pts: 1 pt for Greco-Roman ideas; 1 pt for Christianity; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

11. Who became the first “princeps”? List two of his other names and/or titles.

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. **(3 pts: 1 pt for Octavius/Octavian; 1 pt for Augustus, Imperator, and/or others—at least two; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

12. During what period of the Roman empire did literature and architecture flourish? What did the Romans do to the emperor after his death to celebrate this positive time?

The period of flourishing 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)**

Part 4: BONUS

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

Spartacus **(0.5 bonus pts)**

14. 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)**

15. 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: 35 points