

Rome: Engineering an Empire

Watch the video and answer the following questions. Read the questions before the video starts! Do your own work; you will be given credit for your answers. You may write on this page.

1. Julius Caesar was assassinated because he did not want to share ____, but have it all to himself.
a. his power b. his wealth c. his palace
2. Caesar's engineers built a wooden bridge 3 football fields long across the 30-foot- deep Rhine River in Germany in ____, proving that nothing could hold him back.
a. ten years b. ten months c. ten weeks d. ten days
3. True ____ or False ____? Caesar's consolidation of power marked the death of the Roman Republic and the beginning of a series of powerful emperors.
Correct the sentence if it is false: _____
4. The construction of the Cloaca Maxima, Rome's ____, was the key event in the consolidation of Latin tribes into a unified culture around the city of Rome.
a. Forum b. main road c. sewer system d. city wall
5. The Via Appia was Rome's first ____.
a. public building b. international highway c. public housing complex d, temple
6. Rome's first *imperator* (emperor) was:
a. Julius Caesar b. Nero c. Octavian (Caesar Augustus)
7. True ____ or False ____? London (England), Bonn (Germany), and Paris (France) are examples of cities built by the Romans in all parts of their Empire.
Correct the sentence if it is false: _____
8. The "secret weapon" of Rome's engineers =
a. waterproof concrete including volcanic sand b. bricks baked at high temperatures
c. iron tools for cutting stone d. wooden support structures
9. The structures of Roman engineers and builders allowed Rome to dominate the landscape and become Europe's only superpower by the ____ century AD.
a. 1st (0-99 AD) b. 2nd (100-200 AD) c. 3rd (200-300 AD)
10. The most life-altering (life-changing) achievement of Rome's engineers =
a. the Coliseum and other buildings which provided entertainment
b. the public markets which provided a source of fresh food

c. the aqueducts, which brought 200 million barrels of water a day into Rome

11. True ___ or False ___? Claudius expanded the Empire into Germany and built two major aqueducts.

Correct the sentence if it is false: _____

12. True ___ or False ___? Roman aqueducts often carried water over a distance of 30-40 miles with a gradient of only several inches every 100 feet.

Correct the sentence if it is false: _____

13. The ___ revolutionized architecture in the ancient world by providing strength with less material and weight

- a. arch b. beam c. column d. buttress

14. What made Rome different from large urban centers in other civilizations?

- a. It had stone buildings.
b. It had a large population.
c. It was surrounded by a city wall and other fortifications.
d. It had many public buildings such as theaters, temples, amphitheaters, and government buildings.
e. It was clean and every middle-class or upper-class home had running water.

15. Agrippina, Claudius' niece and wife, convinced Claudius to name her son by a previous marriage, ___, as his heir, then she poisoned Claudius with a ___.

- a. Caligula...drink of wine b. Nero...mushroom c. Nero...bite of chocolate

16. In 64 AD, 10 of Rome's 14 regions burned. Afterwards Nero confiscated 1/3 of the charred city (downtown) to build a palace, his *Domus Aurea* ("Golden House"), trimmed in gold & precious stones and built mostly by slaves. Nero blamed the fire on the ___.

- a. plebeians b. army c. Christians d. Senators

17. One of every ___ Romans was a slave.

- a. two b. three c. four

18. In 69 AD Nero was overthrown, declared a public enemy, hunted by his own guards, and slit his own throat with the help of a slave, saying "What a(n) ___ dies in me!"

- a. emperor b. statesman c. artist d. public servant

19. The Emperor Vespasian drained Nero's artificial lake and from 72- 80 AD with money from the destroyed Jewish temple in Jerusalem and the slave labor of Jewish captives he built the Flavian Amphitheater, or the ___.

- a. coliseum b. Circus Maximus c. public baths

20. True ___ or False ___? The Coliseum was the tallest Roman structure ever built. It symbolized the power & wealth of ancient Rome. It held 70,000 spectators and had drinking fountains, rest rooms, numbered gates, and a retractable awning.
Correct the sentence if it is false: _____
21. Trajan's massive building campaign included an aquaduct, new public baths, and a new Forum designed by Apollodorus of Damascus. Its most important feature historically, which remains today, is:
a. a 125' marble column with a relief telling of Trajan's victory in Dacia
b. a library of collected Greek and Roman works
c. a museum which housed Greek and Roman sculptures
22. Trajan's Forum included ___ built into a hillside.
a. a public bath house b. a shopping mall with 150 shops c. a garden with sidewalks
23. In a military offensive designed to raise money, Trajan's armies conquered ___ (modern Romania and Hungary) & extended the boundaries of the Empire to their greatest extent.
a. Slovakia b. Dacia c. Transylvania
24. 1500 miles from Rome Hadrian built a wall in Britannia, completed in 122 AD. It was ___ miles long and ___ feet high, the Roman world's largest stone fortification.
a. 123...12 b. 73...15 c. 47...8
25. True ___ or False ___? The wall was manned by 3 legions (12-25,000) of men. It had a guardpost for 60 troops every mile, and 17 forts with 1000 soldiers each. (Note: Latin *castra* = camp. Cities of Winchester, Manchester, Dorchester, Gloucester, and many more are named after these camps.)
Correct the sentence if it is false: _____
26. In Rome, Hadrian built the ____, a rotunda, or huge interior space capped by a domed ceiling.
a. Coliseum b. basilica c. Pantheon
27. It was 150' high & 150' across, the largest unsupported span to be built for ____.
a. a hundred years b. a thousand years c. eighteen centuries
28. Apollodorus of Damascus = Rome's greatest ____.
a. general b. architect c. gladiator
29. The crowning achievement of Roman architects was the ____ of Caracalla in 216 AD.
a. Forum b. palace c. bath complex d. amphitheater
30. ___ were like modern health clubs or country clubs for all social classes: places to work out, get a massage, take a steam bath, swim, etc.
a. the homes of the wealthy b. public baths c. country villas

217 AD stabbed by own guards. \Next 3 cent's Rome slowly burned out.

Too large to be administered effectively.

5th & 6th c's Germanic tribes sacked Rome.

537 aqueducts destroyed. 1.2 m pop went to 12,000.

1. Julius Caesar was assassinated because he did not want to share power, but have it all to himself.

Caesar's engineers built a wooden bridge 3 football fields long across the 30-foot- deep Rhine River in Germany in ____, proving that nothing could hold him back.

ten days

Caesar's consolidation of power marked the death of the Roman Republic and the beginning of a series of powerful emperors.

The construction of the Cloaca Maxima, Rome's ____, was the key event in the consolidation of Latin tribes into a unified culture around the city of Rome.

sewer system

The Via Appia was Rome's first ____ international highway

Rome's first imperator (emperor) was Augustus

forum, theater, amphitheater, basilica = urban centers that Rome built in all parts of its empire
London, Bonn, Paris

"Secret weapon" of Rome's engineers = waterproof concrete including volcanic sand

allowed roman builders to dominate the landscape

Europe's only ____- by 1st century AD

superpower

Most life-altering achievement of Rome's engineers = aqueducts

200 m barrels a day brought into Rome

Up to 1 m people lived in Rome.

Claudius - Empire expanded into Britain, built two major aqueducts.

Gradient = several inches every 100', over 30-40 miles.

The arch revolutionized architecture in the ancient world by providing strength with less material.

Every home of means had running water.

Agrippina, Claudius' niece and wife, convinced Claudius to name her son by a previous marriage, ____, as his heir, then she poisoned Claudius with a mushroom.

Nero

64 AD, 10 of Rome's 14 regions affected by fire. Afterwards Nero confiscated 1/3 of the charred city (downtown) to build a palace, his "Golden House," trimmed in gold & precious stones and built mostly by slaves. Nero blamed the fire on the ____.

Christians

Ag's desire for control infuriated Nero, & he sent his guards to kill her.

One of every ____ Romans was a slave.

three

69 AD Nero overthrown - declared public enemy, hunted by his own guards, slit his own throat with help of slave "What an artist dies in me!"

Emperor Trajan built a bathhouse above the rubble of the destroyed Domus Aurea.

Vespasian drained Nero's artificial lake and from 72- 80 AD with money from the destroyed Jewish temple and Jewish captives slave labor built the Flavian Amphitheater, or the ____.

Tallest Roman structure ever built. Symbolized power & wealth of ancient Rome. Held 70,000. Drinking fountains, rest rooms, numbered gates, and a retractable awning.

Trajan's massive building campaign included an aqueduct, new public baths, and a new Forum designed by Apollodorus of Damascus. 125' marble column w. relief telling of Trajan's victory in Dacia. It included a shopping mall with 150 shops built into a hillside.

Military offensive to raise money - conquered Dacia (modern Romania and Hungary) & extended boundaries of Empire to its greatest extent.

1500 mi from Rome Hadrian built a wall 122 AD in Britannia 73 miles long 15' high Roman world's largest stone fortification 3 legions 12-25,000 men. Guardpost for 60 troops every mile. 17 forts w. 1000 soldiers each. (castra = camp. Winchester, Manchester, Gloucester, etc.)

In Rome Hadrian built the Pantheon, a rotunda, or huge interior space capped by a domed ceiling. 150' high & 150' across. largest unsupported span for 18 centuries.

Dedicated to all the gods (Pan-theon = all gods") Did Hadrian design it himself? Or Apollodorus of Damascus? H. made Ap. commit suicide - Rome's greatest architect.

The crowning achievement of Roman architects was the bath complex of Caracalla in 216 AD. Baths were like modern health clubs or country clubs for all social classes. 5-10,000 laborers for

5 years. Bricks, masonry, marble, water systems, drainage, sewer systems, concrete, domes & vaults.

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