**Chapter 11 Reading Guide: Mediterranean Society: The Roman Phase.** Directions: As you read pages 216-237, answer the following questions thoroughly.

**Terms:**

Roman Republic:

Consuls:

Patricians:

Plebeians:

Tribunes:

Twelve Tables:

Carthage:

Punic Wars:

Latifundia:

Tiberius Gracchus:

Gaius Gracchus:

Julius Caesar:

Augustus Caesar:

Pax Romana:

Paterfamilias:

Spartacus:

Stoicism:

Cicero:

Mithraism:

Cult of Isis:

Judaism:

Jesus of Nazareth:

Christianity:

Paul of Tarsus:

**Reading Guide:**

What is a republic?

How was the government of Rome organized?

How did they address class tensions in the government?

How did they treat the people of the lands they conquered?

Why were the Punic Wars fought? What were the effects of the wars?

Why did Rome transition from a Republic to an Empire?

How did the Gracchi brothers try to bring reform to the Roman Republic?

Why did Civil War break out in Rome? What were the effects?

Describe Julius Caesar’s role in the transition to an empire.

How did Augustus become the first Roman emperor?

How did the expansion of the empire affect the rural regions of Europe?

What was the impact of the Pax Romana?

Why is the Roman Empire known for its roads?

Describe the influence of Roman law.

How did the Romans promote trade during the time of the Empire?

What was the role of slavery in Roman society?

Why were Jews persecuted during Roman times?

Describe the foundation of Christianity. Why was it appealing?

**Big Picture Questions (Answer in 3-4 sentences for each question)**

1. What techniques did the Roman empire create to administer their territories?
2. What new political methods were created in order to rule Rome?
3. What role did trade play in creating and maintaining Rome?
4. What unique social and economic characteristics existed in Rome?
5. What social classes and occupations were common in Rome?
6. What labor systems provided the workers for Rome?
7. Describe the gender and family structures of Rome.
8. What caused Rome to decline, collapse, or transform into something else?
9. What were the environmental and social weaknesses of Rome?
10. What are the main characteristics of Greco-Roman philosophy and science?
11. How did religions affect gender roles in Rome?
12. What other religious and cultural traditions were common by 600 CE in Rome?
13. How did art and culture develop to 600 CE in Rome?
14. What examples of syncretism reflected Rome to 600 CE?
15. How did trade & communication networks connecting Rome develop by 600 CE?