Rome: Engineering an Empire  Name: ______________

Watch the video and answer the following questions. Read the questions before the video starts!

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 4 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. 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

4. The Via Appia was Rome's first ___.
   a. public building   b. international highway   c. public housing complex   d. temple

5. Rome's first imperator (emperor) was:
   a. Julius Caesar   b. Nero   c. Octavian (Caesar Augustus)

6. 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

7. 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

8. The ___ revolutionized architecture in the ancient world by providing strength with less material and weight
   a. arch   b. beam   c. column   d. buttress

9. 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

10. 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
11. One of every ____ Romans was a slave.
   a. two  b. three  c. four

12. In 68 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

13. 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

14. Trajan’s massive building campaign included an aqueduct, 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

15. 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

16. 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

17. In Rome, Hadrian built the ____ , a rotunda, or huge interior space capped by a domed ceiling.
   a. Coliseum  b. basilica  c. Pantheon

18. Apollodorus of Damascus = Rome’s greatest ____.
   a. general  b. architect  c. gladiator

19. The crowning achievement of Roman architects was the ____ of Caracalla in 216 AD.
   a. Forum  b. palace  c. bath complex  d. amphitheater

20. ____ 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