

Online quiz Chapter 6

1. Octavian

- a. was badly defeated by Antony and Cleopatra at Actium in 31 B.C.E.
- b. gave up his military authority once he was given the title of Augustus in 27 B.C.E.
- c. became emperor after a long, successful military career.
- d. was awarded the title Imperator in 27 BCE
- e. was the biological brother of Julius Caesar.

2. A development during the period of Julio-Claudian rule was that emperors

- a. increased the responsibilities that Augustus had given the senate.
- b. acted more openly as real rulers than as "first citizens of the state."
- c. had fewer opportunities to act in an arbitrary and corrupt way.
- d. lost power to the revitalized senate and assemblies.
- e. sincerely attempted to restore the Republic

3. Under the reigns of the five "good emperors"

- a. the power of the senate increased.
- b. nearly a century of chaos consumed Rome.
- c. the range of responsibilities that were affected by the policies of the emperors increased.
- d. public works construction decreased.
- e. Rome gained control of the British Isles and the Arabian peninsula.

4. Roman literature

- a. drew heavily from Etruscan models.
- b. was unusually resistant to external influences.
- c. was dominated by the preeminent prose of Virgil during the Augustan Age.
- d. reached its high point in the age of Augustus.
- e. was almost always oriented towards philosophical subject matter.

5. Roman construction was most notable for

- a. pyramids.
- b. a centralized road system to link the empire
- c. latifundia
- d. skyscrapers.
- e. underwater harbors.

6. The third century C.E. was notable for all of the following **except**
- the official adoption of Christianity as the religion of the empire.
 - the invasion by German tribes.
 - the onset of plagues.
 - the frequent turnover of "military" emperors.
 - inroads by the Sassanid Persian empire.
7. Traditional Roman religion
- was quite similar to Jainist thought and practice in India.
 - polytheistic and mostly tolerant
 - simply transplanted from Greece
 - was replaced by Zoroastrianism during the principate.
 - could best be described as ethical monotheism.
8. The key figure in the spread of Christianity outside the Jewish community was
- Peter.
 - Paul of Tarsus.
 - Jesus.
 - Tiberius.
 - Joseph of Arimathea.
9. The "good news" concerning Jesus was contained in the written
- gospels.
 - Old Testament.
 - Sermon on the Mount.
 - Dead Sea scrolls.
 - Analects of John the Baptist.
10. The success of Christianity is widely believed by historians to have been due to its
- promise of salvation, its familiarity, and its universality.
 - complexity of initiation and its ability to satisfy people's desire to be part of a political community.
 - acceptance by Diocletian.
 - strong following among aristocratic Romans after 75 C.E.
 - anti-Semitism.

11. The elite branch of the Roman military, charged with guarding the Emperor, was the
- Praetorian Guard
 - Centurion Legions
 - Comitatenses
 - Limitanae
 - Palatini
12. Which emperor, in 212 CE, gave Roman citizenship, to all free inhabitants of the empire?
- Nero
 - Vespasian
 - Trajan
 - Marcus Aurelius
 - Caracalla
13. Making use of the Silk Road in the early Empire, Rome traded considerably with
- China for silk
 - Arabia for coffee
 - Persia for copper
 - Russia for furs
 - All of these.
14. The Zealots were
- a Jewish sect who established a religious community near the Dead Sea.
 - members of the Roman Emperor's private bodyguard.
 - a Jewish group who favored cooperation with Rome.
 - militant extremists who advocated the violent overthrow of Rome's rule.
 - the special Roman legions whose major function was to defend the empire from barbarians.
15. What was the *Pax Romana*?
- The 41 years of Augustus's reign
 - The standardization of Roman law
 - A system for choosing new emperors
 - A 200 year period of peace for Rome
 - The period of relative peace following the end of the Roman Civil War