

HI 103 – Fall 2018

Quiz 4b and 5a

Question 1

By the time he died, at the age of thirty-two, Alexander had conquered all except
central Gaul.
modern-day Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Israel and other areas.
western Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, and Egypt.
ancient Mesopotamia, including Babylon, Susa, and Persepolis.
northern India as far east as modern Pakistan.

Question 2

The legacy of Alexander the Great
embraced a major clash and fusion of cultures across a huge area as Greco-Macedonian
elite assumed power in highly diverse cultures.
included an historic change in world development, as elements of Latin culture
immediately spread to the Middle East.
did not outlast his own lifetime.
was entirely cultural in nature.
was overshadowed by Ptolemy in Macedonia.

Question 3

In his military interactions with other civilizations, Alexander last engaged in battle with
Athens
India
Persia
Egypt
Samarkand

Question 4

Rome was
in legend, defended by the extreme bravery of Horatius.
located in the valley of Attica.
located on the plain of Latium.
an ally of Athens in the Peloponnesian War.
founded by the Etruscans.

Question 5

The government of Rome
contained an element of republicanism from its beginnings.
was developed as a monarchy under the Celts.
was originally a monarchy but later became a republic.
was originally established as a representative democracy.
was ruled by the upper-class plebeians.

Question 6

The chief executive officers of the Roman Republic who were responsible for leading the Roman army into battle and administering the government were the

- consuls.
- senators.
- tribunes.
- praetors.
- centuriates.

Question 7

The Roman Senate

- met, in sequence, on each of the seven hills of Rome.
- had 300 members who were chosen for life.
- was selected by the clientes.
- was led by three tribunes and five praetors.
- was composed of elected representatives chosen by the slaves.

Question 8

Members of the aristocratic governing class in Rome were known as the

- Latins.
- plebs.
- Gracchi.
- patricians.
- hoplites.

Question 9

The plebeians

- became slaves when they could not pay their debts.
- were less privileged and often poorer than the patricians.
- were less numerous than the patricians.
- were barred from military roles.
- could not be elected to governmental offices before 150 C.E.

Question 10

The major stages of Roman imperial expansion before 100 B.C.E. included

- the defeat of the Gauls by Sulla and Pompey.
- only military, not economic considerations.
- revenge for the death of Cincinnatus at the hands of the Latins.
- the involvement and seizures of the Hellenistic kingdoms in the eastern Mediterranean.
- seizure of the Atlantic coastline of northwestern Africa to outflank Carthage.

Question 11

The Roman general who began a new system of military recruitment that made soldiers loyal to their general and not the Senate was

Pompey.

Caesar.

Crassus.

Marius.

Tiberius Gracchus.

Question 12

Julius Caesar

was assassinated by leading senators convinced his death would restore the republic.

defeated Octavian's army and obtained the titles of dictator, then dictator for life.

was a member of the plebeian class.

saw the need for change and strengthened the Senate's power.

ordered the execution of Cleopatra