**Answer Key**

1. Discuss the origins of the finding of the city of Rome.

**Romulus and Remus were twin brothers who decided to build a city but disagreed where. Remus 1st saw vultures in the sky, then Romulus saw more. They both said it was a sign from the gods. They got in an argument; Romulus killed his brother and found the city of Rome.**

1. How was government and religion linked during Rome’s monarchy?

**The King was the High Priest and the Council of Elders were the priests**

1. Discuss why Rome became a Republic.

**Rome had a monarchy. The last king Tarquin the Proud (who was Etruscan) began to abuse power. The Romans kicked him out and got rid of monarchy forever. They formed the Republic.**

1. What original rights did Patricians have that Plebeians lacked?

**They were able to hold government offices**

1. What was debt bondage? Did this concern Patricians or Plebeians?

**It was when you couldn’t pay back a debt and you became that person’s slave. It concerned Plebeians.**

1. What was the role of tribunes under the Council of Plebeians?

**Tribunes fought for and protected the rights of Plebeians**

1. Over time, what changes were made to benefit Plebeians?
2. **Debt Bondage ended**
3. **They formed the Plebeian Assembly**
4. **They could now have the job of government offices**
5. What were the three parts of the Tripartite? **Then state the role of each part!!!**
6. **Magistrates: Government officails. Consuls were the highest magistrates. There were two. They ran the government offices and army. The two consuls also helped propose laws. The two consuls could veto one another**
7. **Senate**: **They ran the treasury and foreign policy. They also proposed laws**
8. **Assembly/Tribunes: They voted on laws and elected the magistrates**
9. Who did consuls replace from the previous government? **King**
10. What was the benefit of having two consuls?

**They could veto one another, preventing one from abusing power**

1. What did the Etruscans introduce to the Romans?

**Circus Maximus, Cloaca Maxima, Arch, alphabet**

1. Why was Cincinnatus an ideal leader?

**He was appointed as adictator in time of war. After winning the war in 16 days he gave up his power and returned to his farm**

1. How does the Assembly prevent the Senate from abusing power?

**They voted on the laws proposed by the Senate. This prevents the Senate from voting on their own laws**

1. What are the benefits of being an ally with Rome?
2. **Rome provides protection**
3. **They received spoils from war (had to provide soldiers to the Roman army)**
4. **Granted citizenship**
5. How do magistrates check themselves?

**Consuls could veto one another**

1. Compare and Contrast citizenship in ancient Rome and ancient Athens.
2. **In Rome they would grant citizenship, but not in Greece (Athens)**
3. **In Greece (Athens) citizens were equal but not in Rome**
4. What was the purpose of the Roman Forum?

**It was a place to shop and gossip. It also had temples and public buildings**

1. Name the three branches of the United States government. In one sentence discuss a function in each branch.
2. **Legislative: Made laws ( Congress- who was the Senate and House of Representatives)**

**B. Executive: To carry out laws (President, Vice President and the Cabinet)**

**C.Judicial: To evaluate laws (Supreme Court and the federal courts)**