

Social Studies - Grade 7 - Ms. Dickerson

Work from Home Packet #3

Hello students! I hope you are all doing well and enjoying this weird spring.

- We'll start with a TEST over material you did last time. I combined the two study guides (Julius Caesar- His Rise and Fall & The First Triumvirate) into one test. I have made a PRINT copy to include here - but I also made a formative version of the test in case you'd rather do it there. (You only have to do one or the other, not both.)
- Next, we have a new STUDY GUIDE: The Roman Empire: The Second Triumvirate. As always, the answers can be figured out just by reading and using the context of the sentences OR they are things you've learned already this year. It WON'T be necessary to use a textbook or the internet to complete the study guide. Try your best to do them ACCURATELY & then RE-READ them a few times to make sure you understand what you read.
 - once Caesar was murdered, the Republic fell apart. This section describes how they picked up the pieces and created something new- an Empire.
- Then, we have a new ROOT WORD LIST: There are ten roots. I tried to give you a lot of explanation - then there is a page of questions to see if you understand.
- Remember, you can contact me: Nicole.dickerson@crooksville.k12.oh.us

Do the work (if is required) but also relax and enjoy time with your families. Stay Safe!

♥ Ms. Dickerson

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Read this information sheet	"Caesar and The First Triumvirate" Test	"The Roman Empire: The Second Triumvirate" Study Guide	Root List #7 worksheet	Study for "The Roman Empire: The Second Triumvirate" Test (in next packet)



Name _____

SS1 SS2 SS3 Date _____

JULIUS CAESAR THE FIRST TRIUMVIRATE - TEST

- _____ 1. Which is the best definition of The First Triumvirate?
- An uneasy alliance between three major political players in the Roman Republic
 - The name of a council established by the Roman patricians
 - The name of a famous battle between Roman soldiers and the Gauls
 - A nickname given to group of men who served on the first Roman Senate
- _____ 2. Which of these men was NOT part of the First Triumvirate?
- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| a. Julius Caesar | c. Crassus |
| b. Pompey | d. Brutus |
- _____ 3. How long did the Triumvirate last?
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| a. 100 years | c. less than ten years |
| b. just over a year | d. less than a year |
- _____ 4. Which of these descriptions best fits Rome in the last century BC?
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| a. riddled with crime and corruption | c. small but strong |
| b. in a dark age | d. a monarchy |
- _____ 5. Which of these is NOT one of the names for the three-way alliance between these men?
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. The First Triumvirate | c. The Three-Headed Monster |
| b. The Gang of Three | d. The Force |
- _____ 6. Which of these was NOT a tool used by the three to intimidate anyone who disagreed?
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| a. bribes | c. machine guns |
| b. physical & political threats | d. military power |
- _____ 7. Which of these is one way the men "sealed the deal" in their partnership?
- Caesar offered his daughter to Pompey in marriage
 - they took a blood pact
 - they combined all their wealth into one communal account
 - each man offered one of his sons as a hostage to the others

Match each of the men with the biggest asset that he brought to the group:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| _____ 8. Caesar | A. Military strength |
| _____ 9. Pompey | B. Popularity with the people |
| _____ 10. Crassus | C. Wealth |

- _____ 11. The first goal of the Triumvirate was to have _____ elected as _____.
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| a. Pompey; Dictator | c. Caesar; Consul |
| b. Crassus; Publican | d. Pompey; Senator |

- _____ 12. Who was Marcus Calpurnius Bibulus?
- a. one of Caesar's assassins
 - b. the co-consul who tried to oppose them
 - c. the general who faced off against them in battle
 - d. a secret friend of Crassus who helped him conspire against the others
- _____ 13. Which of these did NOT ultimately happened to Bibulus?
- a. he had garbage and feces thrown on him
 - b. he left his position in humiliation
 - c. he was arrested and found guilty
 - d. he was thrown down a set of stairs
- _____ 14. How long was the official term of a Roman Consul?
- a. for life
 - b. two years
 - c. six months
 - d. one year
- _____ 15. What happened when Caesar's term was up?
- a. the Triumvirate overruled the law and gave him another term
 - b. he became a governor in Gaul
 - c. he murdered Pompey and Crassus
 - d. he retired a broken and defeated man
- _____ 16. What happened over the next ten years?
- a. Caesar gave up on his quest for power
 - b. Pompey was killed
 - c. Caesar was killed
 - d. Caesar continued to amass wealth and military strength
- _____ 17. Who declared Caesar an "enemy of the state" and ordered him to come home to stand trial?
- a. The Senate and the Assembly
 - b. Pompey and Crassus
 - c. Pompey and the Senate
 - d. Crassus and his legions
- _____ 18. What famous words did Caesar supposedly say as he set foot across the Rubicon River?
- a. "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."
 - b. "The die has been cast."
 - c. "Give me liberty or give me death."
 - d. "Come home with your shields or on them."
- _____ 19. What did he mean by this?
- a. "I am probably going to drown in this river, but it is for a good cause."
 - b. "I am gambling with my life and there is no turning back now."
 - c. "I hate this country anyway, so I don't mind being declared an outlaw."
 - d. "If I continue, many of my soldiers are going to die needlessly - so I had better stop now."

20. Which of the following are true statements about Battle of Carrhae?

- It took place in 53 BCE.
- Caesar was killed.
- Crassus's army was defeated.
- Pompey faced off against Caesar
- The Parthian king Hyrodes used Crassus's head as a prop in a play.
- Crassus was killed.
- Caesar faced off against Egyptian Pharaoh Ptolemy.
- Crassus (allegedly) had molten gold poured down his throat.

_____ 21. What was the final thing that triggered the end of the Triumvirate?

- a. Pompey's wife died in childbirth.
- b. Caesar was murdered.
- c. Caesar met Cleopatra
- d. Brutus became a member of the Triumvirate

_____ 22. Why did Pompey leave Rome?

- a. He hoped to gain military success in the East
- b. Caesar returned to Rome with tens of thousands of soldiers.
- c. The plebeian class rose up against him and attempted to murder him.
- d. The Black Plague arrived in Italy and he feared for his life.

23. Which of the following are true statements about Battle of Pharsalus?

- It took place in 48 BCE.
- Caesar was killed.
- Pompey fled to Egypt
- Pompey faced off against Caesar
- Crassus was killed.

24. Which of the following are true statements about what happened in Egypt after the Battle of Pharsalus?

- Pompey went there.
- Caesar went there.
- Crassus went there.
- Ptolemy captured and beheaded Pompey.
- Caesar killed Pompey.
- Caesar met Ptolemy's sister/wife, Cleopatra.
- Caesar started a war with Ptolemy.
- Caesar fell in love with Cleopatra.
- Cleopatra killed Caesar.

_____ 25. Eventually, Caesar was named

- a. Pharaoh of Egypt
- b. Consul & Dictator for Life
- c. Emperor
- d. Chief Justice

26. Which of the following are true statements about Caesar when he ruled Rome?

- The lower classes of people loved him.
- He was ruthless in his methods for getting his way.
- The senate loved him.
- He ruined the economy
- He lowered the tax rate
- The wealthier classes of people hated him.
- He lowered the crime rate
- He built elaborate buildings
- He gradually began to give more of the Consul's power to the Senate and the people

_____ 27. Throughout his life, Caesar suffered from

- a. Low self-esteem
- b. Dizzy spells and seizures probably caused by epilepsy
- c. Polio and the after-effect of that, paralysis
- d. Typhoid fever

_____ 28. Who warned Caesar not to go to the Senate?

- a. His wife Calpurnia
- b. Several priests & prophets
- c. Brutus
- d. Many of his close friends

_____ 29. Who plotted to murder Caesar?

- a. His daughter Julia
- b. Approximately 60 Roman Senators
- c. His wife Calpurnia
- d. Members of The First Triumvirate

_____ 30. How did Caesar actually die?

- a. In the battle of Carrhae
- b. He was stabbed 23 –35 times on the floor of the Senate
- c. While fleeing Rome to escape his enemies
- d. He contracted Typhoid fever

_____ 31. Who THOUGHT he was going to inherit Caesar's title, power, and wealth?

- a. His friend and top general, Mark Antony
- b. His daughter Calpurnia
- c. Pompey Magnus
- d. Ptolemy Caesar, his son with Cleopatra

_____ 32. Who ACTUALLY inherited much of Caesar's title, power, and wealth?

- a. His friend and top general, Mark Antony
- b. Ptolemy Caesar, his son with Cleopatra
- c. Pompey Magnus
- d. His grandnephew Gaius Octavius

_____ 33. What do most historians say that Caesar's death marks?

- a. The end of the Roman Empire
- b. The end of the Roman Monarchy
- c. The end of the Roman Republic
- d. The end of democracy

THE ROMAN EMPIRE: THE SECOND TRIUMVIRATE

expelled	allies	rivalry	attack	
struggling	existed	Triumvirate	footsteps	factions
killed	emperor	general	daughter	Senate

A TRIUMVIRATE - AGAIN

Remember that Marc Antony, Caesar's right-hand man, friend, and top general had been expecting to be named Caesar's heir? He thought he was going to follow in Caesar's _____ and inherit the title and the money when Caesar died, but he didn't. Caesar actually named his grandnephew Gaius Octavius as his heir. Octavius eventually DOES become the first _____ (and changes his name to Augustus... remember him?) But it wasn't as simple as stepping into his uncle's shoes. The _____ that had formed during the Republic were still _____ against one another and they all had different ideas of who should be the next consul.

Out of this power struggle formed a three-person alliance. Do you remember what we called that before (with Caesar and Pompey and Crassus) - a triumvirate? This SECOND _____ was formed in 43 BCE between Marc Antony, Octavian, and Lepidus, a powerful politician who had been Caesar's deputy dictator. Do you remember that, to cement the First Triumvirate, Caesar gave his _____ to be married to Pompey? In a move similar to that, to seal this new alliance, Antony gave his stepdaughter Clodia Pulchra to Octavian in marriage AND Antony also agreed to marry Octavian's sister, Octavia Minor. Unlike the First Triumvirate, however, this group had been granted official power by the _____. They had "ultimate" power for a five-year term. That meant that, even though the Senate still technically _____, the Triumvirate did not have to listen to them.

As with the First Triumvirate before them, the members of the Second Triumvirate divided up Rome's provinces among themselves, with Lepidus getting Africa, Octavian getting Rome and the West, and Antony getting the East. However, just as in the first alliance, this new group was plagued by _____ and internal power struggles. They were _____ by necessity, but at heart they were rivals.

FIGHTING WITH POMPEY - AGAIN

One early success for the Second Triumvirate was the defeat of a NEW Pompey. Sextus Pompey was the ORIGINAL Pompey's son, and he was one of their staunchest opponents. Lepidus and Octavian worked together to _____ him on land and Agrippa, Octavian's faithful friend and powerful _____ defeated Sextus at sea, destroying his fleet of ships. Sextus Pompey fled to Asia, where he was finally captured and _____ by Marc Antony's troops two years later. The triumvirate had combined efforts and found success. But immediately afterward, Lepidus tried to grab Octavian's legions for himself and ended up being _____ from the Triumvirate. His power gone, he lived an uneventful few years in exile and then died in 13 BCE. With one leg of the triumvirate missing, a power struggle between the two remaining men (Octavian and Antony) was inevitable.

life	equal	died	taxation	obey
Ptolemy	doubled	alliance	destruction	loyal
police	soldiers	patrician	charges	Twelve

CLEOPATRA (AGAIN)

Remember the story about Caesar in Egypt, fighting with the pharaoh _____ XIII, and then having an affair with Ptolemy's sister/wife/co-pharaoh, Cleopatra? Well, Antony followed in Caesar's footsteps in more ways than one, he ALSO went to Egypt and fell in love with Cleopatra at their first meeting in 41 BCE. The _____ between Octavian and Antony was fragile already, but remember, Antony was already married to Octavian's sister. This relationship with Cleopatra made Octavian furious.

Octavian summoned Antony to Rome to answer to a series of criminal _____. In 31 BCE, the fighting between the two comes to a head. General Agrippa came to Octavian's aid again. He captured Methone, a Greek port city where the people were _____ to Antony. This success began the downward slide of Antony's power. The two remaining triumvirs finally came to blows (figuratively, not literally) at the Battle of Actium, which resulted in the _____ of nearly all of Antony's forces. Antony retreated to Egypt, and Octavian followed. Seeing no way out, Antony took his own life and _____ in the arms of Cleopatra, who ended her own life as well.

PAX ROMANA

With Marc Antony dead, Octavian was left the sole ruler. Just like his great-uncle Caesar had done, he begins shoring up his power. Since Cleopatra was dead now too, he seized her wealth from Egypt and used to pay his _____, securing their loyalty. To gain loyalty of Rome's Senate and wealthy _____ class, he passed laws that made them feel like Rome was returning to the stability and traditions of the Republic era. And to win over the working-class people, he worked to improve and beautify the city of Rome.

During his 40-year reign, Augustus did many things that won the support of the citizens. He nearly _____ the size of the Empire, adding territories in Europe and Asia Minor and securing alliances that gave him effective rule from Britain to India. He consolidated power throughout even remote parts of the Empire, and instituted a system of censuses and _____ that ensured he would have enough money for the grand improvements he planned. He expanded the Roman network of roads, established a postal service, built a new forum and established _____ and fire departments.

Augustus's rule marked the beginning of a period referred to as Pax Romana, or "The Roman Peace." This time of relative peace and prosperity would last for about 200 years. Security and daily _____ of the citizens improved. Trade increased, which brought more material goods and also more wealth into the Empire. The old Laws of the _____ Tables were rewritten for this new modern era. A solid, standardized legal system was established throughout the Empire. Legal experts were given the job of writing laws that were fair to everyone. Democratic countries like the United States still maintain many of the principles that this Roman system established: that a law shouldn't exist simply because a government had the POWER to make people it _____, but because the law itself was reasonable, that everyone was considered _____ under the law, and that individuals were innocent until proven guilty.

GREEK & LATIN ROOT WORDS LIST #7

I'm usually able to be there and EXPLAIN these roots to you and point out the connections between words... but obviously I can't right now. So, I am going to TYPE some long, rambling explanations and see if that helps. ヽ_(ツ)_ノ

ROOT	MEANING	SAMPLE WORDS
annual/ ennia	year; yearly	millennial/ annual/ semi-annual/ anniversary
ante	front; forehead	anteroom/ antebellum/anterior/ anticipate/ ante
anti/ ant	opposite; against	anti-aircraft; antidote/antibiotic/ antagonist
bella/ bell	war	antebellum/ rebellion/ belligerent
cent/ centum/ centur	one hundred	century/ cent/ centurion/ percent/ centennial
cess/ cede/ ceed	to go	recede/ procedure/ concede/ recess/ antecedent
duc/ duct	to lead, guide; to bring	conduct/ reduce/ produce/ product
leg	law	legislate/ legion/ legal/ legitimate/ privilege
pac/ pax	peace	peace/ pacific/ Pax Romana
via	by way of; a pathway	via/ previous/ viaduct/ deviate/ voyage

Okay, here are my explanations for each root. Please take your time and READ them.

annual/ ennia

This root means year or yearly.

You see it in words like **annual**, which means once a year, and everyone's favorite generation name, **millennial**. The root mille means 1,000. So, a **millennium** technically means a period of a thousand years. The generation was given the name because that group (people born in the mid 80s through mid 90s were coming into adulthood right around the turn of the new millennium (year 2000). You also see this word in things like **anniversary** (something that happens once a YEAR.) So, when people say, "We celebrated our one-month anniversary," we all KNOW what they mean - but technically, that is impossible. It's not an ANNIVERSARY unless we are talking about something that happens yearly - Something that happens each MONTH is technically a **mensiversary** - but nobody uses that term.

ante vs. anti/ ant

Here we have two different roots that are pronounced mostly the same - but mean very different things. First, let's start with the one you know better: **anti**.

Anti means opposite or against.

Some words have it built into them, like **antagonist** and **antidote** - which are both things that work against or to counteract something else. But you can basically tack the root "**anti**-" onto any noun to mean something that is against or opposite of that thing: **anti-bullying**, **anti-homework**, etc.

The other root, ante, means front.

Maybe you have heard of an **antechamber** or **anteroom**, both of those mean a room that is attached to the front of another room, often like a lobby. To **anticipate** is to expect something to happen BEFORE it actually happens. In medicine, they speak of the **anterior** (front part) of something as opposed to its **posterior** (back part). If you've ever played poker, you know that every player puts in his **ante** (basically the money he will bet on his hand) BEFORE the cards are dealt. Another one that might surprise you: the word **antler**. Antlers are bony growths that grow, for the most part, on the forehead or front of an animal.

bell/ bella/ bellum

This root means war.

It's another one that isn't used too often, but you will see it tucked in a few words like **rebellion** and **belligerent** - both having to do with fighting against someone or something. **Bellicose** is an adjective used to describe someone who likes to argue and fight. Another example actually combines the root we just talked about, ante as well as the root bellum, **antebellum**. I hear this term used, most often, in reference to the period leading up to the American Civil War. If we remember that "ante" means front and "bellum" means war - it makes sense that antebellum means the time before war. One of my personal favorite uses of bella means a female warrior, **bellatrix**. This has been used to name a star found in the Orion constellation, and (for my fellow Harry Potter fans) for the villainous character, Bellatrix Lestrange.

pac/ pax/ pas

This root means peace.

We see it in the actual word **peace** (the spelling is different of course but you can certainly see the connection in how they look & sound. It is also in words like **passive**, **pacify**, and **appease**. In our current social studies unit, we hear the word in its Latin form in the **Pax Romana**, the time of "Roman Peace."

cent/ centum/ centur

Cent means 100.

I know you've learned this one before. That's where we get the term for our pennies, one **cent**, because they are $1/100_{th}$ of a dollar. This idea of one hundred is also clear in words like **century** (100 years) and **percent** (a portion of the whole of something, 100%). Our social studies worksheet about the Legionnaires also mentioned this, with reference to soldiers called **Centurions**, because they were in groups of about 100 (actually more like 80, but who's counting?).

cess/ cede/ ceed

This root means to move; to go.

We see it in **recede** and **recess** (both having the idea of going or coming back), **proceed**, **procedure**, and **procession** (all having to do with moving forward.) You might hear something referred to as an **antecedent**. Combine "cede" with the root "ante" that we just learned about; it's clear that an antecedent is something that comes before something else.

duc/ duct

Means to lead, guide; to bring.

Similar, but different from "cede," the root "duc" has to do with moving, but it has more of a sense of moving something else. We can link it with the same prefixes we did "ceed/cede" though. If **proCEED** means to move forward, **proDUCE** means to bring, not yourself, but something else forward. If **reCEDE** is to move back, **reDUCE** is making something else go back or become less.

leg

This root means law.

There are many words related to laws (making them, enforcing them, breaking them, etc.) that contain the root: **legal**, **illegal**, **legislate**, **legislation**. Some others where the meaning is not quite so obvious, but if you think about it you can see the connection: **privilege** (something you are permitted or allowed to do), **delegate** (a person officially chosen to represent something or someone), and **legitimate** (being official, legally verified). The idea of "leg" having to do with law actually came from its OLDER meaning, leg originally meant to select, pick, choose or collect. In social studies, we learned about an official government group or collection of soldiers called a **legion**.

via

This root means by way of as in a pathway, a route or way of getting somewhere.

It can stand alone as a word **via**. You could say, we are going to the store via the backroads. It is also related to words like, **previous** (the earlier way), **deviate** (going a different way) and **voyage** (a trip).

On the next page, test what you have learned about these roots by answering the questions. Try to do it without looking back.

- 1) The root "semi" means **half**. If a store has a **semi-annual sale**, how often is that?
 a) once per month
 b) once per year
 c) every six months
 d) every ten years
- 2) The root "bio" means **life**. Why do we take **antibiotics**?
 a) they lead or guide living things
 b) they are necessary for life
 c) they will kill us
 d) they kill living organisms (germs) inside us
- 3) Based on what you know about the root "pac/ pax," which of these scenarios best explains why the Pacific Ocean was given its name?
 a) the people who named it were there by legal decree from the king
 b) it was discovered in a time of war
 c) the explorers who first saw it thought it looked peaceful
 d) it was a pathway to new lands
- 4) The root "con/ com/ co" means **together**. What does it mean to **conduct** an orchestra?
 a) to bring all the instruments together in unison
 b) to allow the musicians to be at war with one another
 c) to move the music forward
 d) to go down the path of music knowledge
- 5) The root "con/ com/ co" means **together**. What does it mean to **concede** a point to someone?
 a) to move away from them
 b) to come together in agreement with them
 c) to attack their argument
 d) to direct their thoughts

The following words contain TWO of your new roots. Complete the chart, writing the meaning of the root and the word below each one. The first one is done for you to show you how.

6.	pro forward	+	duct to lead, guide; to bring	=	product something that is brought forward, produced or created by someone
7.	ante	+	bellum	=	antebellum
8.	cent	+	ennial	=	centennial
9.	via	+	duct	=	viaduct

Match each of the roots with its correct meaning. Write the letter of the definition on the blank in front of the root.

10. anti	A. law
11. annual/ ennial	B. opposite; against
12. ante	C. by way of; a pathway
13. leg	D. yearly
14. via	E. front; forehead
15. pac/ pax	A. one hundred
16. duc/ duct	B. peace
17. cent/ centum/ centur	C. war
18. bella/ bell	D. to go
19. cess/ cede/ ceed	E. to lead, guide; to bring