Crash Course Roman History 1

[Crash Course – John Green’s Viewpoint](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oPf27gAup9U)

(no relation to Ms Green!)

green = I know and can define the word easily.

yellow = The word is familiar, but I cannot easily define it.

red = The term is not familiar and I definitely couldn’t explain what it means.

(PS This is the ideal method for revising foreign language vocabulary. You keep revisiting the yellow and red words till they become green words.)

* “great man history”
* republic
* empire
* monarchy
* aristocracy
* democracy
* patricians
* plebeians
* consul
* co-consul
* dictator
* senate
* triumvirate
* legion
* Gaul
* motives for conquest
* imperial
* unified system of government
* diverse subject peoples
* continual military expansion

Crash Course Roman History 2

Match the words with the definitions provided by putting the appropriate letter in each box provided:

 varied ethnic groups are subjugated by a single powerful state

state in which the ruler is born into a ruling family and the right to power is based on birth

**a** “great man history”

**b** republic

**c** empire

government by the people or their representatives

a person who rules through force and without submitting him/herself to the rule of law

**d** monarchy

reasons for military expansion

**e** aristocracy

**f** democracy

state council of aristocrats who played a part in governing ancient Rome

**g** patricians

the common people in ancient Rome

**h** plebeians

a sovereign state that conquers, colonises or controls other states

**i** consul

**j** co-consul

three powerful people control the state

a state with no monarch, theoretically ruled by elected representatives

**k** dictator

**l** senate

**m** triumvirate

elected chief magistrate who ruled Rome, theoretically, for one year

constant conquest of other states

**n** legion

 a systematic and widely accepted administrative system

**o** Gaul

**p** motives for conquest

**q** imperial

**r** unified system of government

a class whose power is derived from birth, wealth and long-standing reputation and who are also referred to as “nobles”

the aristocratic or “noble” class in ancient Rome

**s** diverse subject peoples

**t** continual military expansion

a focus on the past as the interaction of powerful males

the second elected official whose presence supposedly made it more difficult for the other to seize power

the adjective for the word “empire”

ancient name for modern-day France and surrounding areas

a substantial division of soldiers within the Roman army (3000-6000 men)

Crash Course Roman History 3

**Here are the answers:**

varied ethnic groups are subjugated by a single powerful state

state in which the ruler is born into a ruling family and the right to power is based on birth

**a** “great man history”

**b** republic

a person who rules through force and without submitting him/herself to the rule of law

**c** empire

government by the people or their representatives

**d** monarchy

reasons for military expansion

**e** aristocracy

**f** democracy

state council of aristocrats who played a part in governing ancient Rome

**g** patricians

the common people in ancient Rome

**h** plebeians

a sovereign state that conquers, colonises or controls other states

**i** consul

**j** co-consul

a state with no monarch, theoretically ruled by elected representatives

three powerful people control the state

**k** dictator

**l** senate

**m** triumvirate

elected chief magistrate who ruled Rome, theoretically, for one year

**n** legion

constant conquest of other states

 a systematic and widely accepted administrative system

**o** Gaul

**p** motives for conquest

**q** imperial

**r** unified system of government

the aristocratic or “noble” class in ancient Rome

a class whose power is derived from birth, wealth and long-standing reputation and who are also referred to as “nobles”

**s** diverse subject peoples

**t** continual military expansion

a focus on the past as the interaction of powerful males

the second elected official whose presence supposedly made it more difficult for the other to seize power

the adjective for the word “empire”

a substantial division of soldiers within the Roman army (3000-6000 men)

ancient name for modern-day France and surrounding areas