

# Crash Course Roman History 1

## Crash Course – John Green’s Viewpoint

(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:

**a** "great man history"

**b** republic

**c** empire

**d** monarchy

**e** aristocracy

**f** democracy

**g** patricians

**h** plebeians

**i** consul

**j** co-consul

**k** dictator

**l** senate

**m** triumvirate

**n** legion

**o** Gaul

**p** motives for conquest

**q** imperial

**r** unified system of government

**s** diverse subject peoples

**t** continual military expansion

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

varied ethnic groups are subjugated by a single powerful state

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

government by the people or their representatives

reasons for military expansion

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

the common people in ancient Rome

a sovereign state that conquers, colonises or controls other states

a state with no monarch, theoretically ruled by elected representatives

three powerful people control the state

constant conquest of other states

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

a systematic and widely accepted administrative system

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"

a focus on the past as the interaction of powerful males

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

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

# Crash Course Roman History 3

Here are the answers:

**a** “great man history”

**b** republic

**c** empire

**d** monarchy

**e** aristocracy

**f** democracy

**g** patricians

**h** plebeians

**i** consul

**j** co-consul

**k** dictator

**l** senate

**m** triumvirate

**n** legion

**o** Gaul

**p** motives for conquest

**q** imperial

**r** unified system of government

**s** diverse subject peoples

**t** continual military expansion

**d**

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

**s**

varied ethnic groups are subjugated by a single powerful state

**k**

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

**f**

government by the people or their representatives

**p**

reasons for military expansion

**h**

the common people in ancient Rome

**l**

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

**b**

a state with no monarch, theoretically ruled by elected representatives

**m**

three powerful people control the state

**c**

a sovereign state that conquers, colonises or controls other states

**t**

constant conquest of other states

**i**

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

**r**

a systematic and widely accepted administrative system

**g**

the aristocratic or “noble” class in ancient Rome

**e**

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

**j**

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

**q**

the adjective for the word “empire”

**o**

ancient name for modern-day France and surrounding areas

**a**

a focus on the past as the interaction of powerful males

**n**

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