**DIRECTIONS:** Read the articles on early Rome and answer the following questions. Make sure that you use complete sentences when answering.

**Use pages 6 and 7 to answer the following questions:**

1) To what two things can we credit Rome’s ability to dominate northern and central Italy?

   **By fighting hard and making clever alliances, Rome began to dominate northern and central Italy. The Romans succeeded in dominating Italy by combining military strength and political astuteness.**

2) Which city did Rome take over to obtain control of the whole Italian peninsula? In what year did that occur?

   **272 BCE Tarentum surrendered**

   **By 264 BCE Rome dominated the whole of Italy and was recognized as a major power in the Mediterranean.**

3) Explain what the phrase “Pyrrhic Victory” means; where does it come from?

   **Sometimes used to when a winner’s losses are greater than his gains.**

   **Pyrrhus defeated the Romans in 280BCE and 279 BCE, but vast numbers of his own soldiers were killed.**

4) Explain the process that Rome went through when it conquered a new area. What three options did Rome provide for a conquered people?

   **When they conquered an area they offered it an alliance, and drew up a treaty that defined the status of the new ally. Some places, like Tusculum, had full Roman citizenship. Others, such as Spoletium, were given “Latin Rights,” which included some the advantages of citizenship. Other areas kept domestic independence, but Rome dictated their foreign policies. All allied states had to provide troops for the Roman army.**
Use pages 10 and 11 to answer the following questions:

5) Explain each of the following groups role in early Roman society:

- **Patricians (citizens):** Richest citizens, probably descended from early rich landowners and political leaders.

- **Equites (citizens):** Businessmen, descendant of the first Roman cavalry officers.

- **Plebeians (citizens):** Commoners, probably the descendants of poor farmers and traders.

- **Provincials (non-citizens):** People who lived outside Rome itself but within Roman Territory. Did not have the full rights of Romans. Had to pay taxes (citizens did not pay these taxes).

- **Slaves (non-citizens):** owned by other people. No freedom or rights

6) Explain the role of the clients and patronus in the patronage system.

- **Clients** - people who did not have the legal protection of a family (newcomers to Rome, ex-slaves, or people who left their own family) who attached themselves to an existing family. Their protectors were known as patroni (patrons). The cliens gave his patronus political and social support in return for financial and legal protection.

7) Explain the role of the censores in the Roman Republic form of government.

- Every 5 years 2 censores where chosen from the former consuls. Censores served for 18 months. They revised the membership of the Senate, removed unworthy member, and enrolled new senators. They were also responsible for making the state’s contracts for public works and tax collection.

8) If Rome was a republic, explain how and why they would nominate a dictator.

- In emergencies the state could nominate a dictator, who normally ruled for a maximum of 6 months. He had absolute authority over everyone else.