

	Who/what	When	Where	Significance
Aes signatum	Bronze bar to be exchanged as currency. Each bar's value was determined from its weight and composition	Mid-5 th century BCE	First used by Lydians in Modern-day Turkey. Later adopted by Greeks and Romans	Evolution of bartering to outright pay people other than with cows, land, salt, etc.
Ballista	A large artillery piece which is a much larger scorpio. Usually found on wheels or on fortifications	Likely after 146 BCE	Roman adaptation of Greek designs. Found all over Roman Territory on fortifications. Ballista stone were found in Jerusalem	Its increased size allowed for much heavier projectiles to be launched which included both bolts and stones
Castrum	A fortified camp where the Roman Army would station themselves	Would be rebuilt every night as the army would travel further and further on a military campaign	One is known to have been at the foot of a plateau in Masada	Allowed the army to camp out very far from Rome in far battlefields
Denarius	Purely Roman form of coins. Worth ten asses. Made of silver	Introduced after the Second Punic War	Used all over the Roman empire as its standard currency	Typically faced with deities, emperors, or animals
Juno Moneta	The goddess who protected the treasury	The Temple of Juno Moneta was built in 344 BCE	Sometimes found on a denarius	Believed to protect Roman money. Dies were stored in her temple.
Lorica segmentate	Translates to segmented armor. Rather small plates of metal woven together to resemble large scales	Though not invented by the Romans, its first possible origin is in the 4 th century BCE	Would be found on almost all Roman soldiers, across the empire	Main type of armor of the Roman army. Allowed for good maneuverability and decent protection
Tresviri aere argento auro flando feriundo	Translates to 3 men who cast and strike bronze, silver, and gold	After the Second Punic War. Same as the denarius	Coins were minted all over the empire	Were known as the people who physically labored to mint the coins used in the Roman Empire
TRP	Translates to: Tribunica Potestate which means "by the power of the Tribunate"	This would have to be after the emperor took over the Tribune	Usually found on the obverse of a coin	Would be put on Roman coins to show who the coins were minted by. In this case, the Emperor
Ara Pacis	The Alter of Peace, built by Augustus	Built in 13 BCE	Rome	Built with Augustus' own money and faced with images of mother earth
Prima Porta Augustus	Statue of Augustus and Cupid	Sometime after 20 BCE	Found in a villa near Prima Porta	Showed Augustus wearing a lorica musculata and paludamentum

Essay Question A.

1. Discuss the rise to power of Octavian, and his establishment of the principate.

Octavian was outside of Italy at the time when Caesar was assassinated but as Caesar's grand-nephew and heir, Octavian was able to continue Caesar's work. He marched on Rome with a sizable force which led to him being named senator.

2. What is the Second Triumvirate, and how does it differ from the First Triumvirate?

The Second Triumvirate consisted of Octavian, Mark Antony, and Lepidus. They ruled as military dictatorship from 43 BCE to 32 BCE. The main difference between the first two Triumvirate is that the second was official and known of by the general populace, unlike the first and operated in the view of the public.

3. What role did Marcus Aemilius Lepidus play, and how did that affect the actions of the other two triumvirs?

Lepidus felt that he was not being treated fairly which led him to make brash decisions and would later be banished to Circeii. This left Octavian and Antony to continue their own conquests around the Mediterranean. Each basically going their separate ways.

4. What major foreign power and monarch also was involved in the struggle for power after Julius Caesar's assassination?

The Pharaoh of Egypt, Cleopatra was heavily involved with Rome's struggle for power and the Second Triumvirate.

5. What was the most crucial battle in deciding the outcome of the civil war between the triumvirs?

The Battle of Actium was the most crucial battle in deciding the outcome of the civil war because it left Octavian as the last Triumvir standing to do with Rome as he pleased.

6. What titles did Octavian accept when he returned to Rome, and how did he restructure the political system in a way that was acceptable to the Senate and people of Rome?

Octavian was named consul along with Marcus Agrippa. Octavian would later be named Princeps and change his name to Augustus. He would later be given the power of a tribune for life and imperium inside Rome. He did this by slowly and incrementally gaining political influence over most aspects of Roman government while remaining modest in the eyes of the senators and public.

7. How did he use the funds he acquired from his victory to stabilize and state and bring peace back to Rome?

He paid all of Rome's soldiers with cash to shrink the size of the military and built structures like the Ara Pacis in Rome, among others.