

Chapter 10: Rome: From City-State to Empire: 10-7b Key Terms  
Book Title: World Civilizations  
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## Chapter Review

### 10-7b Key Terms

**Actium, Battle of** ((ACK-tee-um) The decisive battle in 31 B.C.E. in the struggle between Octavian Caesar and Mark Antony, in which Octavian's victory paved the way for the Principate.)

**Carthage** (Rival in the Mediterranean basin to Rome in the last centuries B.C.E. before its ultimate defeat.)

**censors** (Officials with great powers of surveillance during the Roman republic.)

**consuls** (Chief executives of the Roman republic; chosen annually.)

**Etruscans** ((ee-TRUHS-cans) The pre-Roman rulers of most of northern and central Italy and the cultural model for early Roman civilization.)

**ius gentium** ((YOOS GEHN-tee-yum) "Law of peoples"; Roman law governing relations between Romans and others.)

**Julius Caesar** ((100–44 B.C.E.) Roman patrician who formed the First Triumvirate and who was the victor in Rome's second civil war.)

**municipia** ((moo-nih-KIH-pee-yah) The basic unit of Roman local government; similar to a present-day municipality.)

**patria potestas** ((PAH-tree-yah poh-TESS-tahs) The power of the father over his family in ancient Rome.)

**patricians** ((patres) The upper governing class in ancient Rome.)

**Pax Romana** ((POX roh-MAH-nah) The *Roman peace*; the era of Roman control over the Mediterranean basin and much of Europe between c. 31 B.C.E. and 180 C.E. or later.)

**plebeians** ((plebs) The common people of ancient Rome.)

**Praetorian Guard** ((pree-TOH-ree-an) The imperial bodyguard in the Roman Empire and the only armed force in Italy.)

**Principate** (The reign of Augustus Caesar from 27 B.C.E. to 14 C.E.)

**proconsuls** (Provincial governors and military commanders in ancient Rome.)

**Punic Wars** ((PYOO-nik) The three conflicts between Rome and Carthage that ended with the destruction of the Carthaginian Empire and the extension of Roman control throughout the western Mediterranean.)

**sui iuris** ((SOO-ee YOO-riss) Of his own law; Roman term for an individual, especially a female, who was not restricted by the usual laws or customs.)

**tribunes** (The chief representatives of the plebeians during the Roman republic.)

**Zama, Battle of** (Decisive battle of the Second Punic War; Roman victory in 202 B.C.E. was followed by the absorption of most of the Carthaginian Empire in the Mediterranean.)

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