

Chapter 9 Organizer

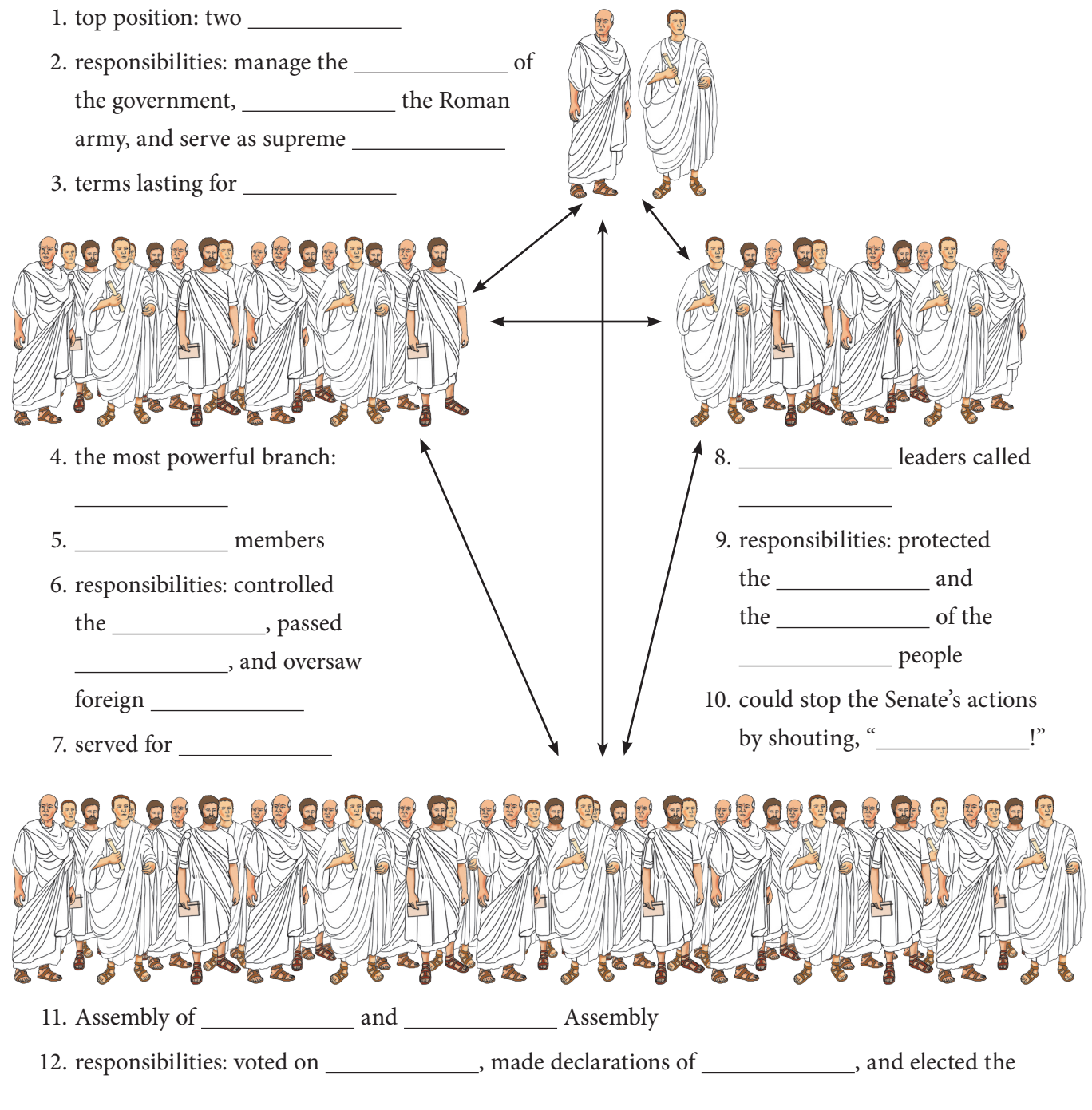
Use with Student Text pages 228–53.

Name _____

Complete the PERSIA organizer for Rome as you read the chapter.

<p>Area/Geographic Influences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ _____ for _____ and a _____ farming ♦ migration of the Latins to the _____ ♦ early settlement—a village on Palatine Hill, one of _____ hills near the _____ River 	<p>Political Influences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ government ruled by laws and representatives chosen by the people—_____ ♦ three governing branches—_____, _____, and _____ ♦ written Roman law—Law _____ ♦ three major wars between Rome and Carthage—the _____ ♦ Caesar's death—the beginning of Rome as _____ 	<p>Economic Influences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ used a system of _____ to transport goods to other lands for trade ♦ imported slaves, money, grain, and precious metals as _____ ♦ collected taxes through men called _____
<p>Intellectual Influences / Arts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ an influential master of Latin prose—_____ ♦ the poet who wrote the epic <i>Aeneid</i>—_____ ♦ architectural features of the Colosseum and Pantheon—concrete, _____, and _____ 	<p>Rome</p> <p>Political Influences</p> <p>Economic Influences</p> <p>Religious Influences</p> <p>Social Influences</p> <p>Intellectual Influences / Arts</p> <p>Area/Geographic Influences</p>	<p>Religious Influences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ used Roman roads to carry the _____ ♦ two Greek philosophies—_____ and _____ ♦ adopted _____ from conquered peoples ♦ the Pax Romana—God's perfect time for _____ to come
<p>Social Influences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ two social classes—_____ and _____ ♦ children's education during the Pax Romana—the _____ responsibility 		

A. Complete the diagram as you read about the Roman government.



B. Color the clothing of the Roman officials in the diagram according to the key.

Key	
 Patricians	 Plebeians
<p>↔ checks and balances—No one branch of the government can make a decision without the other branches being able to review that action and possibly stop it. (For example, the Senate could pass a law, but the tribunes could veto it or allow it to pass.)</p>	