

Name: _____

Period: _____

Date: _____

World History—Ancient Rome DBQ

Directions: Answer the following guiding question in a well-developed essay. YOU MAY ONLY USE THE SPACED PROVIDED. Just a friendly reminder, you may use PENCIL or PEN with BLUE or BLACK ink only. If you have a question, please RAISE YOUR HAND.

Guiding Question

To what extent was Roman culture like our own today in the United States?

Directions: The following question is based on the documents provided. As you analyze the documents, take into account both the source of the document and the author’s point of view.

Be sure to:

1. Carefully read the document-based question. Consider what you already know about this topic. How would you answer the question if you had no documents to examine?
2. Now, WITH A PARTNER, read each document carefully, underlining key phrases and words that address the document-based question. You may also wish to use the margin to make brief notes. Answer the questions that follow each document by jotting down a few words or phrases to help you frame your essay.
3. ON YOUR OWN, based on your own knowledge and on the information found in the documents, develop a thesis that directly answers the question.
4. ON YOUR OWN, write a well-organized (4-paragraph) essay proving your thesis in which you should explain (2) two ways in which Roman culture is like our own . The essay should be logically presented and should include information both from the documents and from your own outside knowledge of the topic.

Document 1

An Outline of Roman Government during the Republic:

Executive Branch	Legislative Branch	Judicial Branch
The two leaders of the executive branch, the <i>consuls</i> , were elected for just one year by the upper class. They supervised the Senate and ordered the Roman army during wars. Other members of the executive branch were the tax collectors, mayors, city police, and other people in positions of power in cities.	The most powerful part of the legislative branch was the Senate. The Senate was a group of about 300 male citizens who owned land. They could tell the consuls how much money they could spend and on what. These men were appointed by the consuls.	The judicial branch had six judges who were elected every two years. They were in charge of deciding punishments that criminals would receive. Their job was similar to the job that judges have today in the United States.

A. According to **Document 1**, what form of government did early Rome have?

B. How was the Roman system of government organized?

Document 2

Roman Law - The Twelve Tables

The following document dates from the early Roman Republic (c. 449 BCE). Covering both civil and criminal matters, it was inscribed on large bronze plaques for all to see.

TABLE IV: PATRIA PROTESTAS: RIGHTS OF HEAD OF FAMILY

- Ø Quickly kill ... a dreadfully deformed child.
- Ø If a father thrice surrender a son for sale, the son shall be free from the father.

TABLE XI: SUPPLEMENTARY LAWS

- Ø Intermarriage shall not take place between plebeians and patricians

C. What do the laws above reveal about Roman society?

Document 3

The coliseum was a stadium-like structure, which held deadly gladiatorial combats and wild animal fights free of charge. The emperor and wealthy citizens often used this free entertainment as a way to subdue the angry lower class of ancient Rome.



D. For what types of activities did the Romans use the Coliseum?

Document 4

At Right: Funerary inscription which reads (in Latin):

"To the gods of the [afterworld] ,To Julia Chrestes Junius Phoebion for his wife well deserving it he made it."

D. This inscription is typical of a grave marker found in a columbarium. What does this grave marker reveal about Roman society?



Document 5

At Right: Romans Playing Ball - This fresco shows several young men playing at ball. It is from an underground tomb in Rome, 1st century CE

E. What does the fresco to the right reveal about Roman society?





