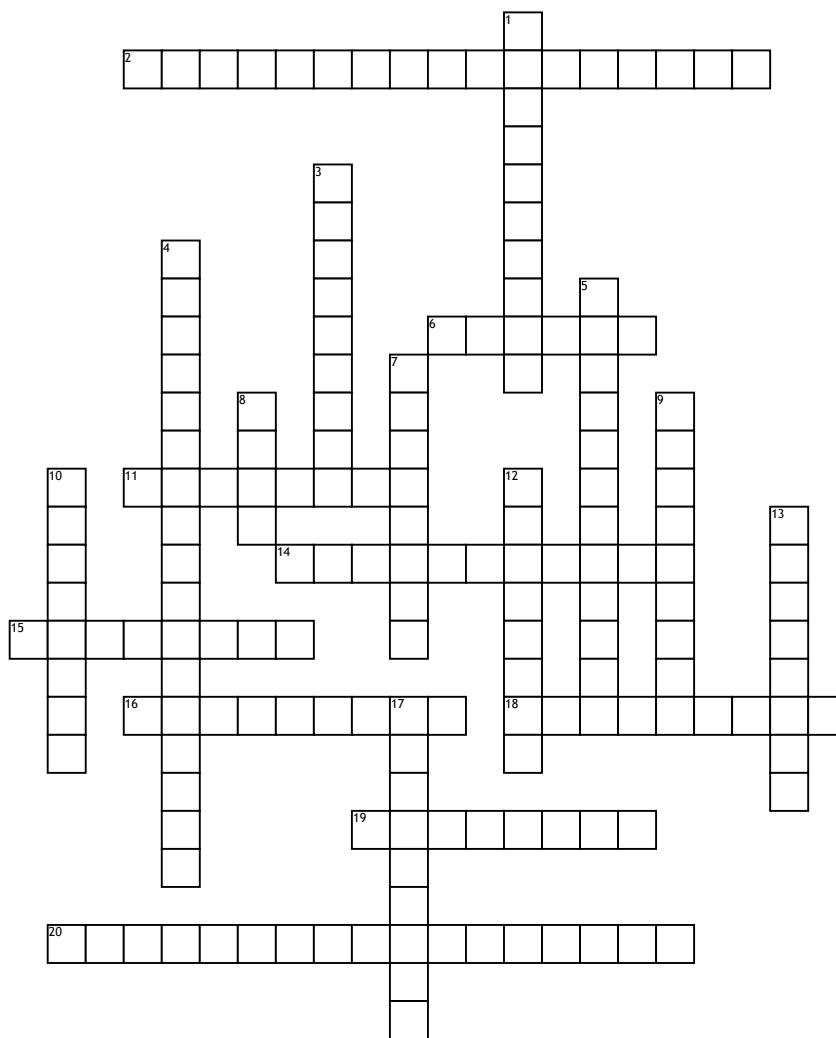


Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

# Ancient Rome Vocabulary and People



## Across

2. counterbalancing influences by which an organization or system is regulated, typically those ensuring that political power is not concentrated in the hands of individuals or groups.

6. (in ancient Rome) one of the two annually elected chief magistrates who jointly ruled the republic.

11. the center or capital city of the ancient Carthaginian civilization

14. (in ancient Rome) a group of three men holding power, in particular ( the First \_\_\_\_\_ ) the unofficial coalition of Julius Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus in 60 BC and ( the Second \_\_\_\_\_ ) a coalition formed by Antony, Lepidus, and Octavian in 43 BC.

15. the legendary seventh and final king of Rome, reigning from 535 BC until the popular uprising in 509 that led to the establishment of the Roman Republic.

16. The \_\_\_\_\_ were a series of three wars fought between Rome and Carthage from 264 BC to 146 BC.

18. a native of ancient Etruria.

19. a state in which supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives, and which has an elected or nominated president rather than a monarch.

20. The earliest attempt by the Romans to create a code of law was the \_\_\_\_\_.

## Down

1. a member of one of the original citizen families of ancient Rome

3. the peace that existed between nationalities within the Roman Empire.

4. was a Roman statesman and military leader who was the first Emperor of the Roman Empire, controlling Imperial Rome from 27 BC until his death in AD 14. His status as the founder of the Roman Principate has consolidated an enduring legacy as one of the most effective and controversial leaders in human history.

5. known by his nomen and cognomen Julius Caesar, was a Roman politician, military general, and historian who played a critical role in the events that led to the demise of the Roman Republic and the rise of the Roman Empire.

7. an artificial channel for conveying water, typically in the form of a bridge across a valley or other gap.

8. a rejection of a law.

9. (in ancient Rome) a commoner. a member of the lower social classes.

10. a ruler with total power over a country, typically one who has obtained power by force. Adolf Hitler

12. an official in ancient Rome chosen by the plebeians to protect their interests. a Roman legionary officer.

13. a system of money in general use in a particular country.

17. the restriction of the arbitrary exercise of power by subordinating it to well-defined and established laws.

## Word Bank

aqueduct  
checks and balances  
Plebeians  
Punic Wars  
Octavian / Augustus

Julius Caesar  
rule of law  
Tarquins  
tribunes  
Etruscans

currency  
Pax Romana  
dictator  
consul  
patricians

Twelve Tables of Law  
Carthage  
republic  
veto  
triumvirate