

1. aqueducts	channels used to carry water over long distances	15. Julius Caesar	Roman general that conquered most of Gaul (France) and was named dictator for life but later murdered by a group of senators.
2. Byzantine Empire	because its capital, Constantinople, was built where the Greek city of Byzantium once stood.	16. Monotheism	Having only one god. Christianity, Judaism, and Islam are monotheistic religions
3. Byzantine Empire	The eastern Roman Empire came to be known as this; its' ruler was Constantine. Constantine legalized all religions.	17. Octavian	Caesar's adopted son and after Julius Caesar was murdered he was called upon to punish the murders. His actions would reshape the Roman world. He became the 1st Roman Emperor. Name was changed to Augustus.
4. Carthage	city in North Africa and Rome fought the people of this city and took over their lands	18. Patricians	Upper class Romans.
5. Circus Maximus	A large oval-shaped track where Romans held chariot races. Two hundred thousand people often attended the chariot races at this place in Rome.	19. Pax Romana	200 hundred years of Roman peace and achievement
6. citizen	people who could take part in their government	20. Plebeians	In ancient Rome, they were the common people
7. Colosseum	A huge oval shaped amphitheater used by Romans for gladiator fight and held about 70,000 people	21. Republic	a political system in which people elect leaders to govern them
8. CONSTANTINE THE GREAT	(275-337 A.D.) The first Christian Roman Emperor who founded a new Roman capital of Constantinople near the Black Sea. During his rule, the Christian religion became legal in the Roman Empire	22. Rome	(42°N, 13°E) the capital of Italy; it was the capital of the ancient Roman Empire
9. Constantinople	The capital of the eastern Roman Empire.	23. Romulus and Remus	Twin brothers who, legend says, were nursed by a wolf. Romulus killed Remus and founded the city of Rome in 753 B.C.
10. crucifixion	A Roman punishment given to criminals in which they were either nailed or tied to a wooden cross and left to die a slow death in public places for all to see	24. Senate	a council of rich and powerful Romans who helped run the city
11. empire	a government that includes many different people and lands under a single rule	25. Tribune	A Roman official whose job it was to protect the rights of the plebeians or common people.
12. forum	The town center of Roman towns. These large, open squares were places where government buildings were located and where people gathered to listen to speeches	26. Twelve Tables	The plebeians were able to have the tribunes establish a set of protective laws. Sometime around 450 BC these laws were engraved and listed all the laws of the Roman Republic.
13. gladitors	Men who fought other men or animals in the Colosseum for the pleasure of the spectators. Most gladiators were slaves, criminals, or captives of war, although some were paid performers.		
14. Hannibal	General from Carthage that In 219 B.C., led an attack on Saguntum, an independent city allied with Rome, which sparked the outbreak of the Second Punic War. He then marched his massive army across the Pyrenees and Alps into central Italy in what would be remembered as one of the most famous campaigns in history.		