**Chapter 2**

**15 instructor questions: 5 multiple choice, 10 T/F**

1. Which of the following is not a name given to a Bronze Age Italian culture?

1. The Nuragic Civilization
2. **The Villanovan Culture (p. 55)**
3. The Apennine Culture
4. The Terramare (“Black Earth”) Culture

2. The so-called “P speakers” developed into a group of peoples collectively known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Latins
2. Syracusans
3. **Italic peoples (p. 56)**
4. Sardinians

3. The important Roman concept of *mos maiorum* translates as \_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. “modesty and loyalty”
2. “our incomparable discipline”
3. “respect for all gods”
4. **“the ways of our ancestors” (p. 62)**

4. The Roman Senate was comprised of around a hundred \_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. plebeians
2. patricians and plebeians, in equal number
3. religious officials
4. **patricians (p. 62)**

5. Which of the following was not one of the gods in the so-called Capitoline Triad?

1. Jupiter Optimus Maximus
2. Juno
3. **Mars (p. 66)**
4. Minerva

1. The “two invasion” hypothesis, in which Indo-European “Q speakers” and “P speakers” move separately into Italy after 2000 BC, is not universally accepted. **(T, p. 56)**
2. Thanks to the Etruscans’ extensive contact and trade with the Greeks, some of the best-preserved ancient Greek pottery has been found in Etruria, Italy. **(T, p. 57)**
3. The decline of Etruscan civilization was marked by new religious rituals that involved ritual combat to the death and even human sacrifice. **(T, p. 58)**
4. The early Romans were exposed to and assimilated Greek culture and ideas primarily through Athenian travelers and embassies sent from the Hellenistic kingdoms to the east. **(F, p. 59)**
5. Rome got its name either from Romulus or from a Greek word meaning “strength.” **(T, p. 60)**
6. It is not possible to state with certainty what any of the seven kings of Rome did or did not do. **(T, p. 60)**
7. Archaeological excavations carried out on the hills around Rome make it clear that Rome was founded centuries before the traditional date of 753 BCE. **(F, p. 61)**
8. Current scholarship suggests that the early Roman military campaigns of the Archaic period were already marked by a centralized state control and public funding. **(F, p. 62)**
9. All Roman women were under the legal authority of some man except for the Vestal Virgins. **(T, p. 64)**
10. In Roman religion, the chief priest is known as the *Pontifex Maximus*. **(T, p. 66)**