1. How was Augustus’s rule different from the rule of the emperors who came after him?
   A. Augustus seized power in a war; his successors all inherited the throne peacefully
   B. Augustus kept republican traditions; his successors were more autocratic
   C. Augustus refused to listen to the Senate; his successors did not repeat this mistake
   D. Augustus killed all of his enemies; his successors refused to follow his example

2. In the sentence, “Commodus was a capricious ruler,” what does “capricious” mean?
   A. Cautious
   B. Wise
   C. Reckless
   D. Popular

3. Which term best describes Rome’s political situation during the 3rd century?
   A. Chaotic
   B. Placid
   C. Republican
   D. Stable

4. How was the Roman Empire similar to the Spanish Empire, which decayed from the 1600s to the 1800s?
   A. Both empires began as republics
   B. Both empires controlled territories in the Americas
   C. Both empires were overthrown by Germanic people
   D. Both empires decayed gradually

5. Place the following events in sequence: A) Constantinople is founded; B) Commodus dies; C) Romulus Augustus surrenders
   A. A, B, C
   B. C, B, A
   C. B, A, C
   D. C, A, B

6. Why were most Roman soldiers stationed on the borders of the Empire?
   A. Housing was more affordable outside Rome’s city limits
   B. To protect against barbarian invasions
   C. To avoid the crowding and unrest within the city of Rome
   D. To prevent Roman citizens from leaving the Empire

7. In what modern country was the ancient city of Constantinople located?
   A. Germany
   B. Italy
   C. Great Britain
   D. Turkey

8. During the 3rd century, how did new emperors claim the throne?
   A. By killing or overthrowing old emperors
   B. By inheriting the throne from their fathers
   C. By winning major battles against Rome’s enemies
   D. By winning elections

9. Which of the following statements is true?
   A. Roman emperors were often power-hungry military generals
   B. Roman emperors had a reliable system for choosing successors
   C. Although it had political problems, Rome’s economy remained stable
   D. The Byzantine Empire collapsed almost immediately after it was founded

10. Why do some people say that Rome never fell?
    A. Roman ruins still exist
    B. Aspects of Roman law and culture are still with us
    C. Italy is still part of Europe
    D. The Byzantine Empire never collapsed