This is a Class 1 exam

Lebanon Evangelical School
for Boys and Girls
Loueizeh - Baabda

Stage Exam 06

20JUN, 21JUN2022

Do NOT write in this box. Your MARK will be placed here.

Subject :	Special HGC
Class :	7A
Teacher :	Samer Bassoulou
Duration :	1 hour
Answer on a seperate sheet	

Your name :		*Time taken to complete exam*
Your Class :		
Exam Room :		
How many sheets, including cover sheet :		

- Do not open this paper until the teacher in charge instructs you to do so.
- The most important thing to remember in taking an exam is NEVER PANIC.
- If you are caught cheating in this exam, you will be awarded zero for ALL exams that are taken on this day.

SE06/20212022/SpHGC/7A

Answer on a separate sheet

1- Read the text and answer the following questions.
You must use data you have learned in class. (15 pts)

The Roman Empire dramatically shifted power away from representative democracy to centralized imperial authority, with the emperor holding the most power. For example, under Augustus's reign, emperors gained the ability to introduce and veto laws, as well as command the army. Furthermore, the emperor wielded significant authority over those who served in lower-level executive positions. No citizen could hold office without the emperor's consent. As a result of this redistribution of power, the popular assemblies that functioned during the republican period became less important and lost power.

While the assembly became virtually ceremonial, the Senate survived. Primarily, the Senate survived during the early period of the empire as a legitimizer of an emperor's rule. The powers given to the emperor still came from the Senate. Since the Senate was composed of Rome's elite and intellectual citizens, they impacted public opinion. With this power, the Senate could declare an emperor to be an enemy of the state, or following an emperor's removal or death, the Senate could officially wipe the record of his reign from official history.

At the time of Augustus's reign, the Roman Empire had solidified control over the Italian peninsula, established North African colonies following its victory over Carthage during the Punic Wars and controlled large swaths of territory in Spain and Gaul. Under the emperors, Roman territory expanded farther, dominating most of the European continent, including Britain and major areas of modern-day Eastern Europe.

a- How did Rome make the transition from a republic to an empire? (4 pts)
b- How did the government of Rome change after Rome became an empire? (4 pts)
c- Do you think the transition from a republic to an empire was inevitable or was it a matter of choice? Why? (4 pts)

2- Describe **two** features of religion in the Roman Empire (8 pts)

Writing: (10 pts) (8-12)

3- After some instability, Rome prospered under the rule of the Five-good Emperors. In your opinion, what were the reasons that led to Pax Romana and why?