



Instructions: No word bank: name the numbered places from memory or from the module. Number the events in order and write each date. Analyse the source, explain significance, then write full-sentence answers and plan the essay.

1. Name the places (no word bank)



1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____
5 _____ 6 _____ 7 _____

Did you know?

- The revolt began with about 70–78 gladiators escaping a training school (ludus) at Capua in 73 BC.
- Crassus revived decimation: one man in ten from a unit that fled was killed by his comrades.
- About 6,000 captured rebels were crucified along the Appian Way between Capua and Rome.
- No account by the rebels survives; we know the story only from Roman and Greek writers.

Background

Slavery was everywhere in the Roman world. Prisoners of war, people captured by pirates and children of enslaved mothers could all be bought and sold. Historians think that by the first century BC, perhaps one in five people in Italy were enslaved, possibly more. Enslaved people did every kind of work: farming huge estates called latifundia, mining, cooking, teaching, and keeping accounts.

2. Timeline: order and date

Number the events 1 to 7 (1 = earliest) and write the date of each.

#	Event	Date
1	Escape down Vesuvius on vine ropes	
2	Pompey catches escaping rebels	
3	Rebels march north towards the Alps	
4	6,000 rebels crucified on the Appian Way	
5	Gladiators escape from Capua	
6	Crassus defeats the rebels	
7	Crassus and Pompey serve as consuls together	

4. Significance

Person or term	Who or what? Why were they significant?
Spartacus	
Crixus	
Marcus Licinius Crassus	
Pompey the Great	
Enslaved person	

3. Source analysis

Spartacus was a Thracian of nomadic stock. He had not only great courage and strength, but in intelligence and gentleness was superior to his fortune, and more like a Greek than a Thracian.

Plutarch, Life of Crassus 8 (written c.100 AD; paraphrased)

1. What qualities does Plutarch give Spartacus?

2. What does the phrase 'more like a Greek than a Thracian' suggest about Plutarch's own attitudes?

3. Why is it surprising that a Roman-era writer praised a rebel slave?

5. Cause and consequence

1. Explain two causes of the Spartacus revolt.

2. Explain two consequences of the revolt for Rome.

6. Longer answers (full sentences)

1. Explain how Roman society depended on enslaved labour. Give three examples of jobs.

2. Why was Spartacus able to defeat several Roman armies?

3. Historians rely on Roman writers for this story. Why might their accounts be one-sided?

4. Is it fair to call Spartacus a hero? Explain your view.

5. Explain in your own words: Why do you think Spartacus is remembered as a symbol of freedom?

7. Essay question

Essay: Was Spartacus fighting to end slavery, or to win freedom for himself and his followers? Use evidence to reach a judgement.

Plan: introduction · point for (evidence) · point against (evidence) · conclusion with your judgement.
