Teacher Answer Key

Case Study

1. Kaveh immediately stops work, calls the site archaeologist, photographs from multiple angles, and marks the grid location — exactly the proper urban archaeological procedure for unexpected finds during construction. His willingness to accept schedule disruption reflects the real tension between development timelines and heritage protection.

2. A Roman military helmet under a modern London construction site shows that Roman military occupation left physical traces that have persisted underground for nearly two thousand years beneath a continuously occupied city — making every construction project a potential encounter with deep history.

Multiple Choice

1. C

2. B

3. B

Matching

1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-E, 5-C

Fill-in-the-Blank

1) Mithras, 2) Septimius, 3) Baalbek

Short Answer (Sample Responses)

Q1: Roman law, Latin languages, Roman Christianity, and Roman architectural vocabulary are still actively present in Western legal systems, spoken languages, religious institutions, and building design. The reading argues Roman history is still being lived rather than studied from outside, and this seems well-supported by the breadth of examples given.

Q2: An African emperor rebuilding his hometown into one of Rome's grandest cities challenges assumptions that Roman civilization was a European export. Rome drew emperors, poets, and administrators from across its territory — it was a multicultural system that produced very different expressions in very different places.

Q3: Urban archaeology happens in the gaps opened by construction projects in occupied cities, requiring fast decisions, coordination with city governments, and work around existing infrastructure. Unlike open-field excavation, it lacks control

over site selection, timing, and access, and discoveries must often be documented rapidly before construction resumes.