

## ■ Essential Question:

- What were the lasting characteristics of the Roman Republic & the Roman Empire?

## ■ Warm Up Question:

- What is Hellenism?
- Why was Alexander of Macedonia considered “great”?

In addition to Greece, a significant classical civilization was ancient Rome



# Impact of Geography on Rome:

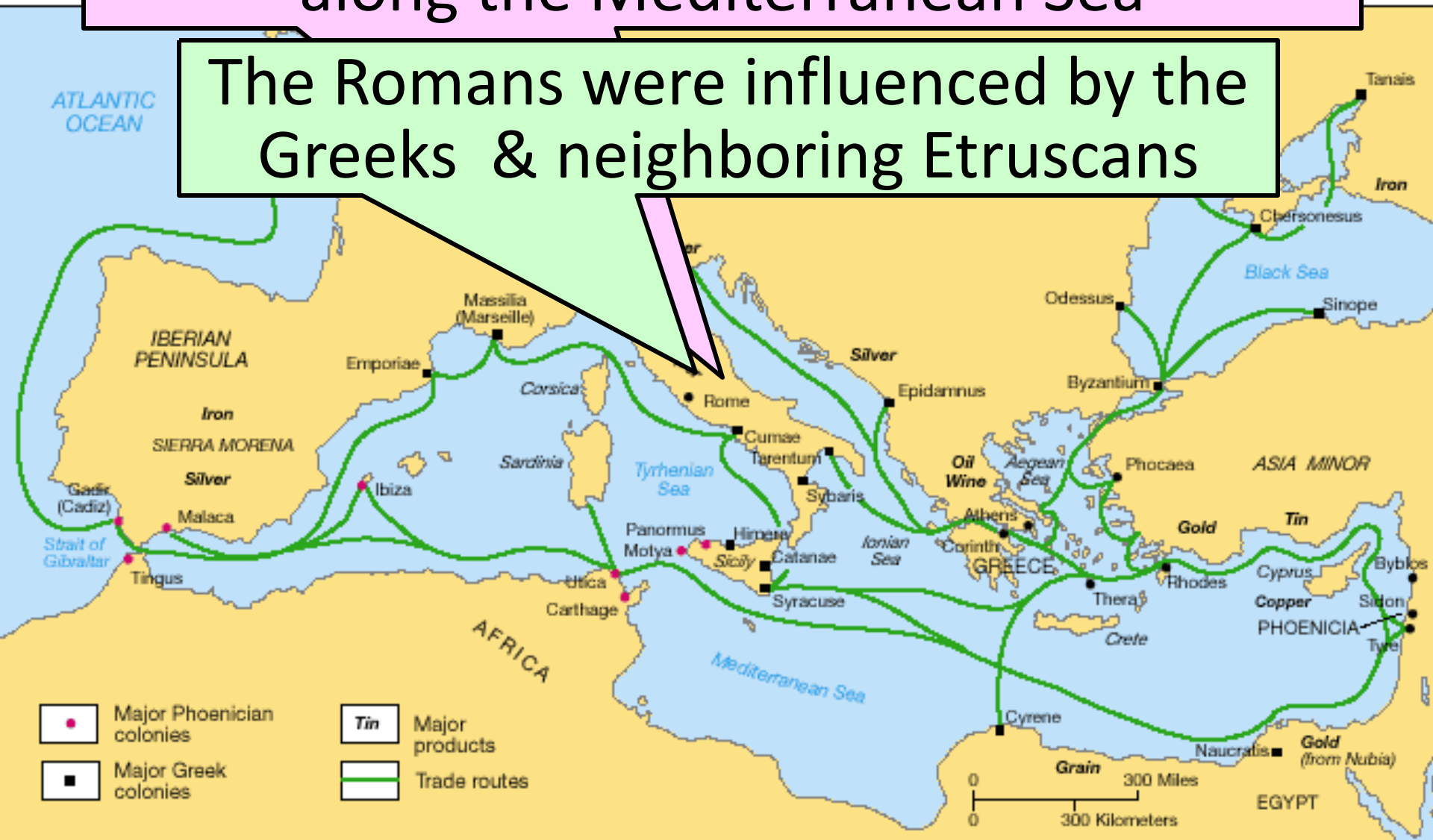
Identify 1 geographic feature & propose how it might impact the culture of Rome



# The Geography of Rome

Rome was located on the Italian peninsula along the Mediterranean Sea

The Romans were influenced by the Greeks & neighboring Etruscans

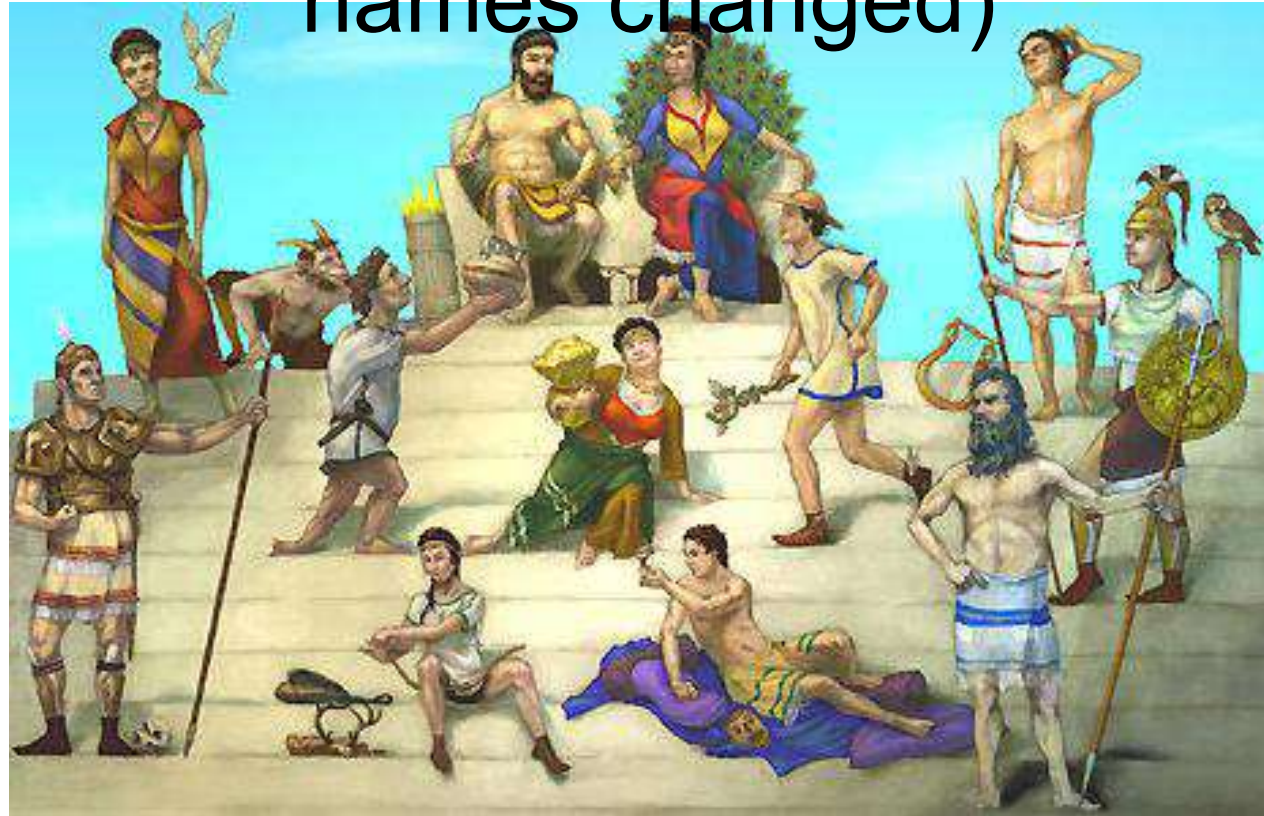




# The Culture of Ancient Rome

Roman religion was polytheistic & based on the Greek gods (usually only the names changed)

Roman	Greek
Apollo	Apollo
Bacchus	Dionysus
Ceres	Demeter
Coelus	Uranus
Cupid	Eros
Diana	Artemis
Hercules	Heracles
Juno	Hera
Jupitar	Zeus
Latona	Leto
Mars	Ares
Mercury	Hermes
Neptune	Poseidon
Minerva	Athena
Pluto	Hades
Proserpina	Persephone
Saturn	Cronus
Venus	Aphrodite
Vulcan	Hephaestus



# The Culture of Ancient Rome

Roman writing  
was called  
Latin & was  
based on  
Greek writing

ALPHABETS					
Phoenician	Greek	Latin			
𐤀	A	A	𐤁	Λ	L
𐤂	B	B	𐤃	M	M
𐤄	Δ	D	𐤅	N	N
𐤆	E	E	𐤇	O	O
𐤈	H	H	𐤉	P	R
𐤊	K	K	𐤋	Σ	S
			𐤌	T	T

# The Culture of Ancient Rome

Roman architecture  
borrowed heavily  
from Greek styles



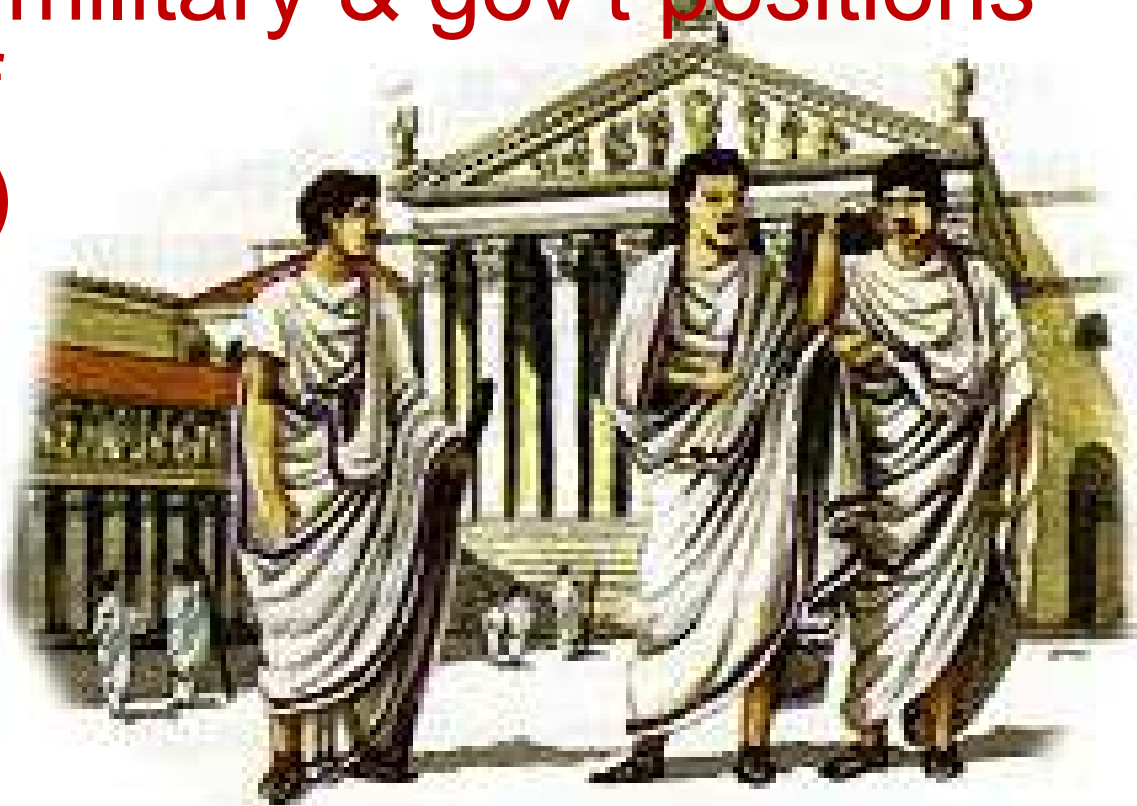
Like Greek agoras,  
Roman cities had a  
forum for markets  
& public gatherings



# The Culture of Ancient Rome

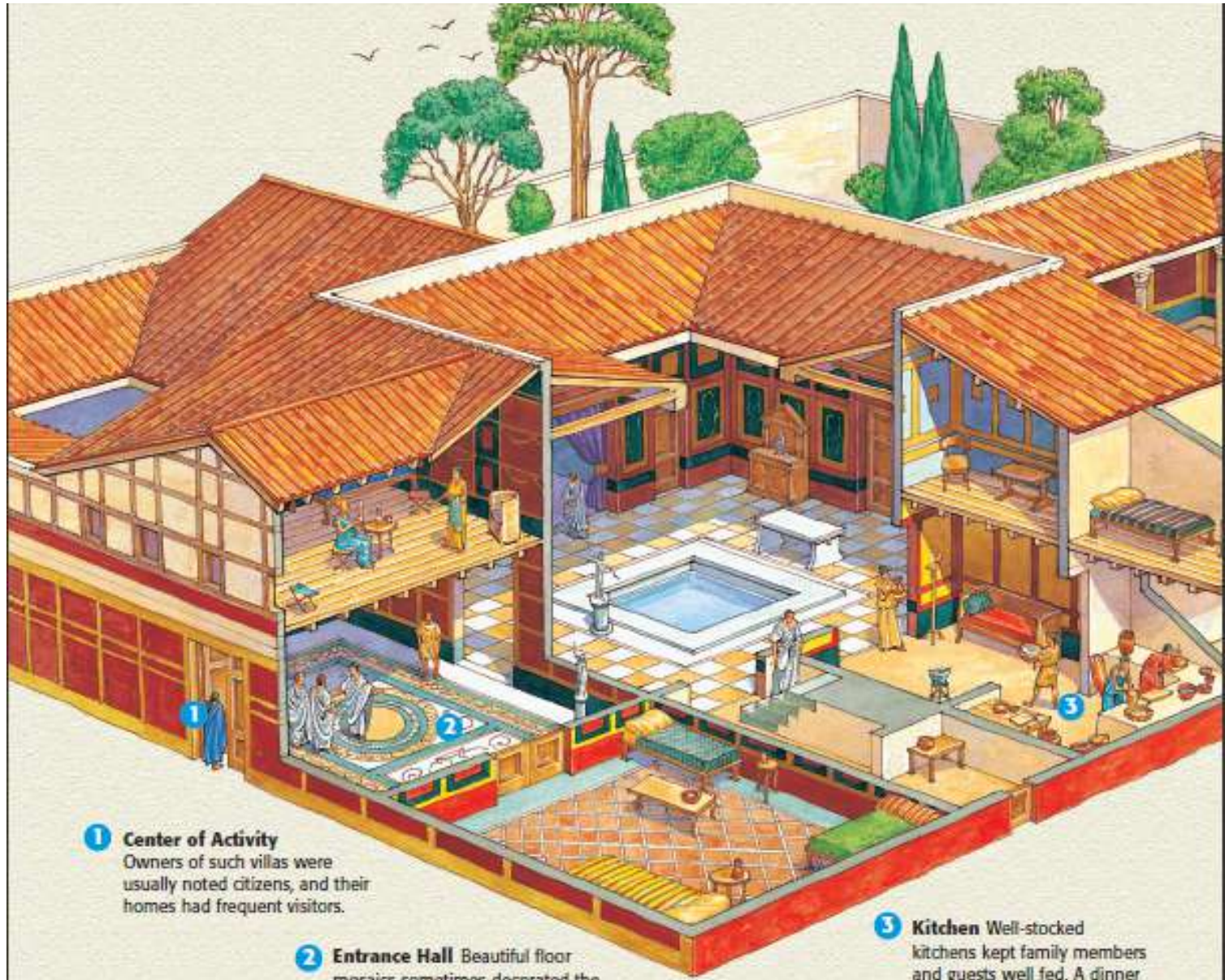
Society was divided among 3 major groups:

At the top were the nobles, called patricians, who controlled most of the land & held key military & gov't positions (made up 5% of Roman citizens)





# The Life of the Patricians



**1 Center of Activity**  
Owners of such villas were usually noted citizens, and their homes had frequent visitors.

**2 Entrance Hall** Beautiful floor mosaics sometimes decorated the villa's entrance. Skilled artisans created the intricate designs like the one shown in the entry of this home.

**3 Kitchen** Well-stocked kitchens kept family members and guests well fed. A dinner from this kitchen might consist of eggs, vegetables, shellfish, meat, cakes, and fruit.

# The Culture of Ancient Rome

Society was divided among 3 major groups:

Most people were commoners, called plebeians, who were farmers, shopkeepers, (Plebeians paid the majority of taxes (made up 95% of Roman citizens))





# The Life of the Plebeians

## Poor Life

In ancient Rome, there were great differences between the lives of rich and poor people. The poor lived in the dirtiest, noisiest, most crowded parts of the city. Their houses were poorly constructed, four- and five-story apartment buildings that usually lacked heat, water, and a kitchen. The rooms of the poor had little furniture—perhaps only a chair or stool and a bed. Few poor children learned to read or write.

Long before people ordered Big Macs, Romans were eating fast food. Because their apartments had no kitchens, the poor ate cooked meats and other hot foods at stalls, or they bought cooked foods to take home. Others cooked in small stoves in the street.

In the streets children pushed hoops, flew kites, and played games like blind-man's bluff.

Shortly after birth, a new baby was placed at its father's feet. It was not accepted into the family until the father picked it up and held it in his arms.

Poorest of all were slaves like this young boy. Many slaves were captured in battle during Roman conquests.

Walking down a Roman street could be messy. Apartment dwellers emptied all kinds of garbage out of their windows!

By 100 A.D. Rome had over 45,000 blocks of apartment buildings! It was dangerous living in these tall, narrow buildings. Most were so poorly made that they often collapsed. Walls cracked or roofs fell in. Fire was a constant danger.

At nine days old babies received this charm called a "bulla", which was worn around the neck to chase away evil spirits.

Roman children liked to play with dolls. This wooden doll's arms and legs move!

Only the very rich had private water supplies or indoor plumbing. Most Romans collected water from public fountains.

# The Culture of Ancient Rome

Society was divided among 3 major groups:

At the bottom of  
society were slaves &  
other  
non Roman citizens



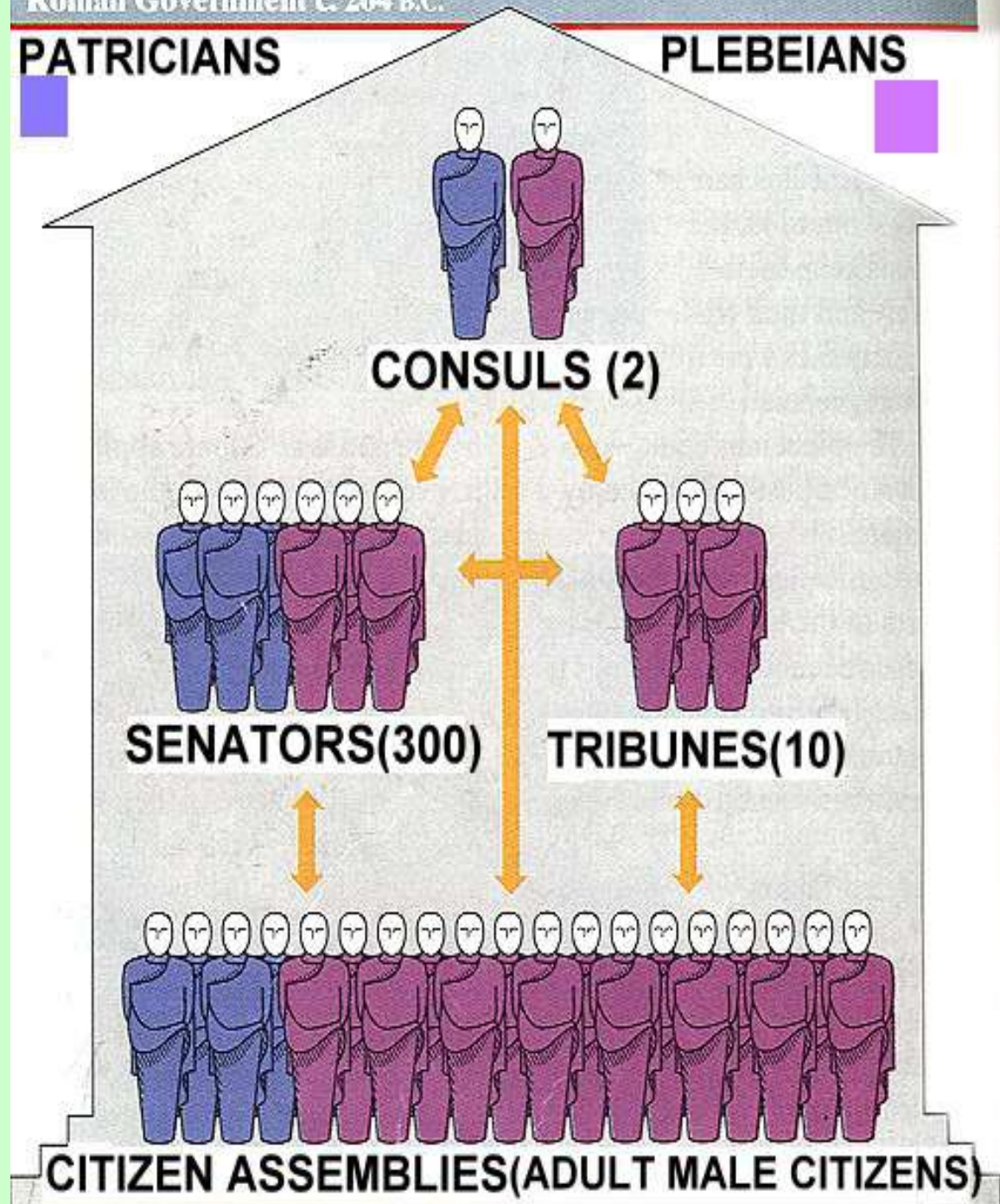


**PATRICIANS**

**PLEBEIANS**

## Quick Class Discussion:

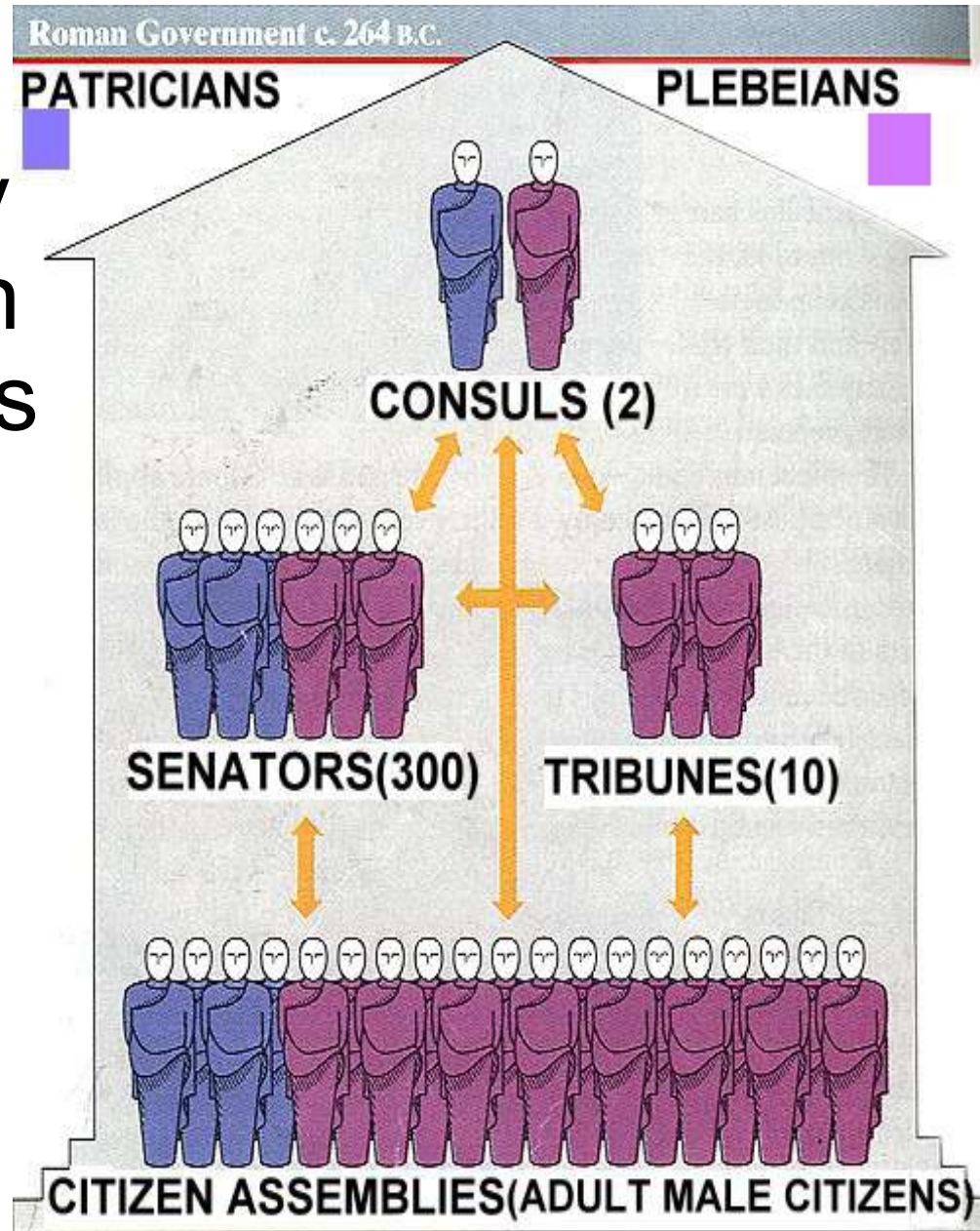
Based upon  
this image,  
what was  
Roman  
government  
like?



# The Government of Ancient Rome

Rome was originally ruled by kings, but in 509 B.C. the Romans created a republic

A republic is a form of government in which citizens have the power to elect their leaders



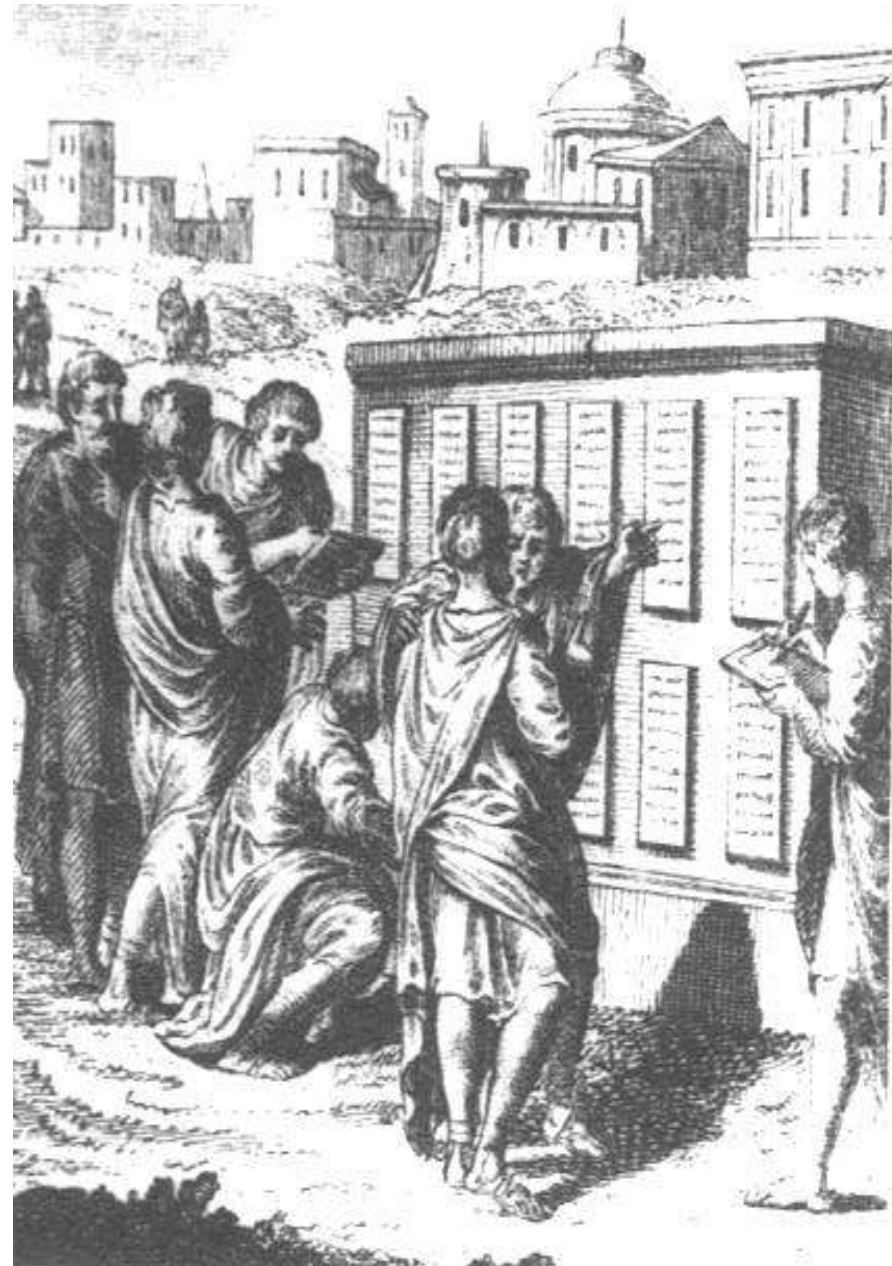


The most important feature of the republic was the Senate, whose 300 members were elected by citizens to make laws & taxes



# The Government of Ancient Rome

In 451 B.C., government officials wrote down Rome's laws onto the Twelve Tables which were hung in the forum for all citizens to see. The Twelve Tables were based on the idea that all citizens had a right to the protection of the law.





## Comparing Republican Governments

	Rome	United States of America
<b>Executive</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two consuls, elected by the assembly for one year—chief executives of the government and commanders-in-chief of the army.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A president, elected by the people for four years—chief executive of the government and commander-in-chief of the army.</li> </ul>
<b>Legislative</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senate of 300 members, chosen from aristocracy for life—controls foreign and financial policies, advises consuls.</li> <li>Centuriate Assembly, all citizen-soldiers are members for life—selects consuls, makes laws.</li> <li>Tribal Assembly, citizens grouped according to where they live are members for life—elects tribunes and makes laws.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senate of 100 members, elected by the people for six-year terms—makes laws, advises president on foreign policy.</li> <li>House of Representatives of 435 members, elected by the people for two years—makes laws, originates revenue bills.</li> </ul>
<b>Judicial</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Praetors, eight judges chosen for one year by Centuriate Assembly—two oversee civil and criminal courts (the others govern provinces).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supreme Court, nine justices appointed for life by president—highest court, hears civil and criminal appeals cases.</li> </ul>
<b>Legal code</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Twelve Tables—a list of rules that was the basis of Roman legal system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U.S. Constitution—basic law of the United States</li> </ul>
<b>Citizenship</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All adult male landowners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All native-born or naturalized adults</li> </ul>

A plate of armor made of metal strips tied together with leather straps protected the upper body. Although this metal jacket was heavy, the metal strips allowed the soldier some free movement. Soldiers had to help each other put on and lace up their armor.

# The Roman Military

Rome was protected by an advanced army that was divided into groups of 5,000 soldiers called legions

Each legion was divided into smaller groups of 80 men called a century



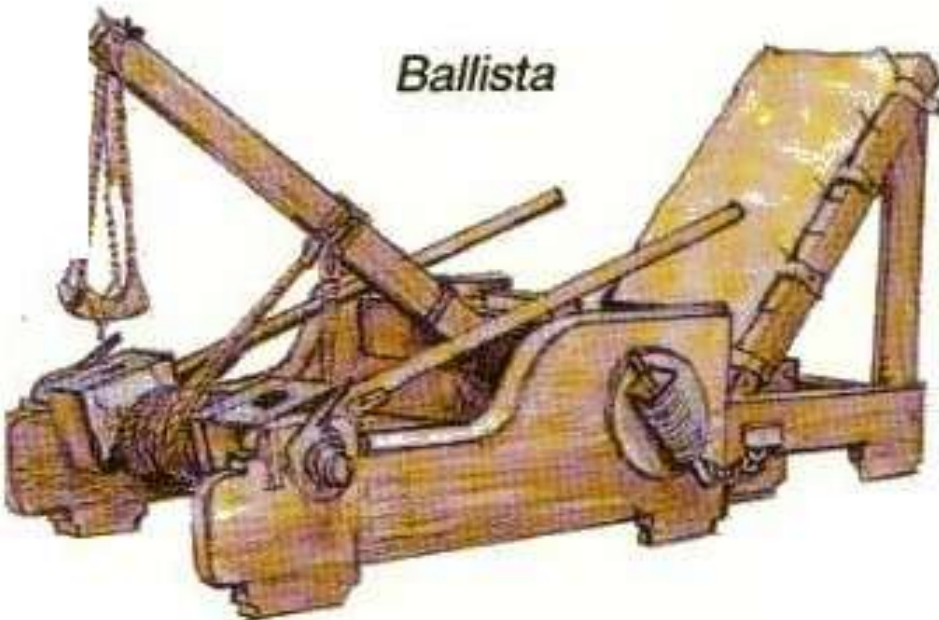


## Phalanx Legion

UP TO C. 300 B.C.  
3000 INFANTRY  
300 CAVALRY  
6 MEN DEEP  
500 MEN WIDE

a

A giant catapult, the "ballista", could hurl huge stones for 300 meters, crushing the enemy or destroying the walls of an enemy fort. The most powerful catapult was the "onager", also called the "wild ass" because of its deadly kick.



## Manipular Legion

Cavalry Turmae (Squadron)  
3 Horsemen deep-10 wide

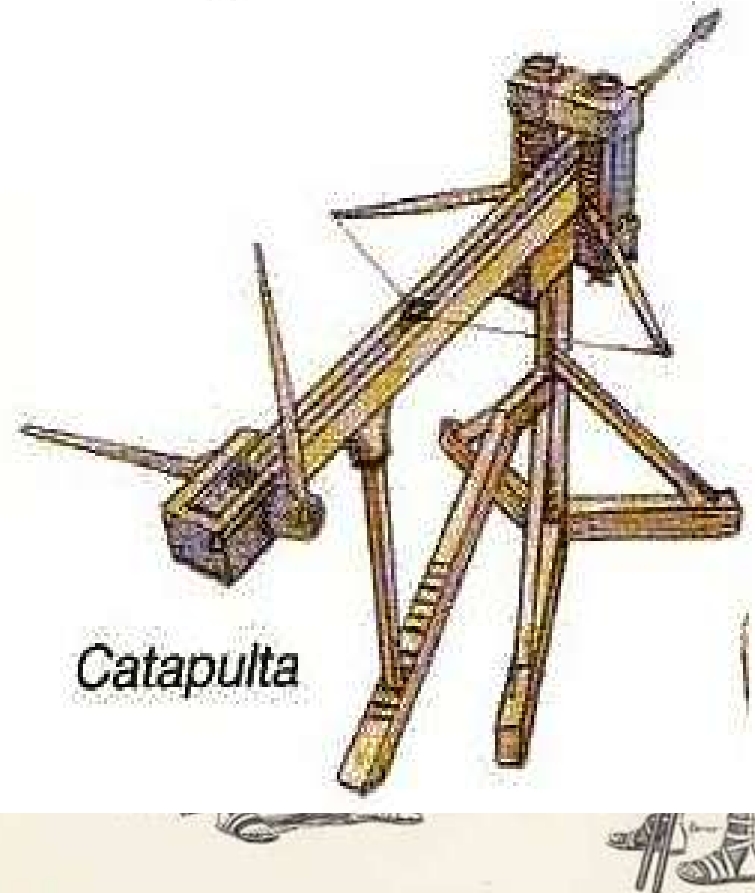
C. 300-100 B.C.  
4200 (3000 HEAVY INF)  
300 CAVALRY

14

b



Roman soldiers used various large war machines.  
A "catapulta" shot arrows.



# Closure Activity

- Compare governments of the ancient world:

Complete the chart on the back of  
your notes