

- Essential Question:
 - What were the important contributions of ancient Rome?

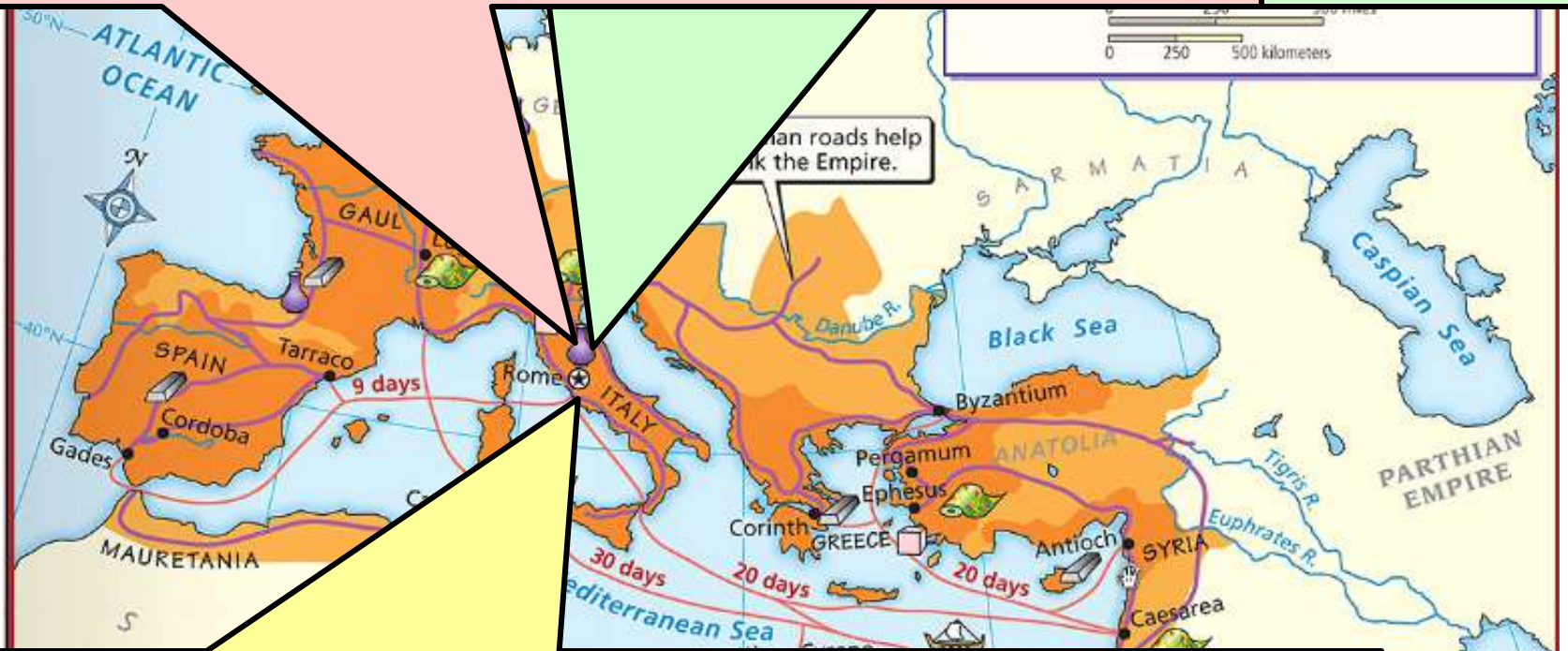
- Warm-Up Question:
 - What are two similarities and two differences between Christianity and Judaism?

Roman Achievements

- The Romans developed innovations that are still used today because:
 - Rome's location along the Mediterranean Sea allowed for trade & cultural diffusion with other cultures
 - Through cultural diffusion, the Romans borrow ideas other civilizations like the Greeks and improved upon these ideas
 - The wealth of the Roman Empire, especially in the Pax Romana, allowed the Romans to promote culture & invention

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Roman Architecture

- The Romans were tremendous builders who were improved upon Greek designs with two new architectural features: arches & domes:
 - Arches – curved structures over an opening that can support its own weight – were used by the Romans to create enormous buildings like the Coliseum and the Pantheon.
 - Domes – created open spaces in buildings
- The Romans built arenas so thousands of people could attend “circuses” (entertainment events).

Roman Architecture

INTERRELATED TECHNOLOGY

RESEARCH LINKS For more information on the Colosseum, go to classzone.com



Elevators and ramps led from the cells and animal cages in the Colosseum basement to trapdoors concealed in the arena floor.

exits—giant staircases that allowed the building to be emptied in minutes

arena—central area where spectacles took place

passageways—walkways that led to seats

velarium—a retractable canvas awning that shielded spectators from sun and rain

Facts About the Colosseum

- Built—A.D. 72–81
- Capacity—45,000–50,000
- Materials—stone and concrete
- Size—157 feet high, 620 feet long
- Arena—287 feet long, 180 feet wide

entrances—80 in all

Station Activity:
Compare the images of the Roman Coliseum & the Georgia Dome

1. Write three similarities that you can see (or can assume) about their architecture



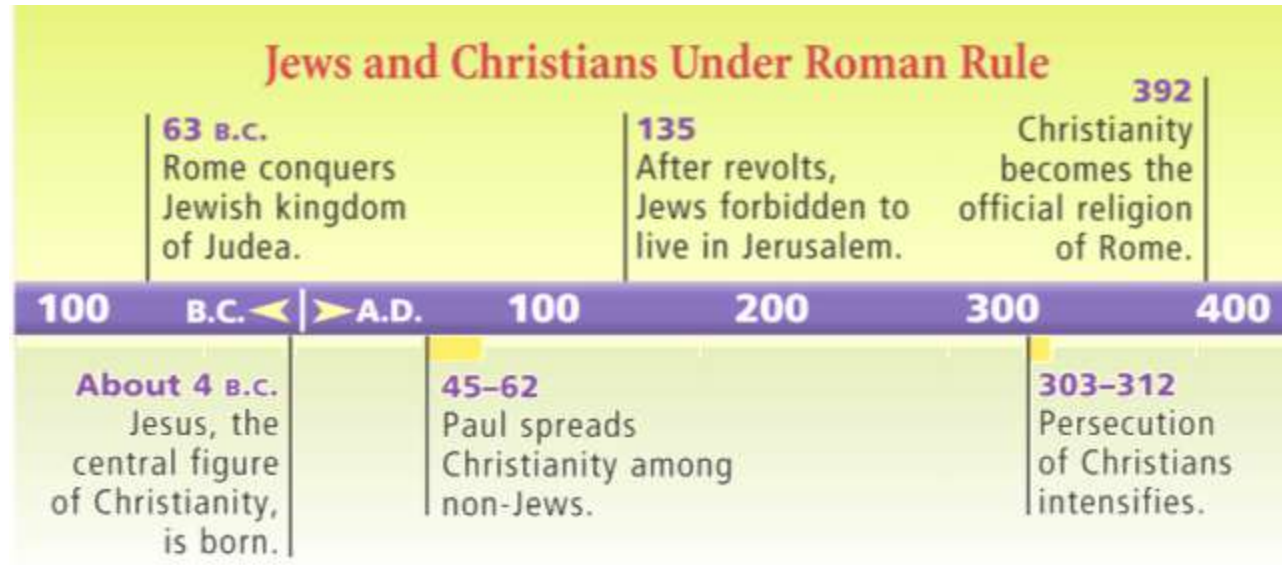
Roman Religion

- Romans were initially polytheistic and required that conquered people show respect for their gods.
- During the Pax Romana, Christianity began and spread along the roads and trade routes throughout the Roman Empire.
- Early Christians were persecuted for their beliefs – some became martyrs who sacrificed themselves for their beliefs.

Roman Religion







Station Activity:

1. Examine the timeline. What are the 3 most important events in the history of Christianity during the Roman Empire?



A Roman leaders persecuted both Jews and Christians, but Jewish and Christian communities continued to spread. Eventually Christianity became the main religion in the Roman Empire.

2. Examine the religion chart below. List the top 3 world religions in terms of the number of followers.

	Buddhism	Christianity	Hinduism	Islam	Judaism	Confucianism
						
Followers Worldwide	362 million	2 billion	820 million	1.2 billion	14.5 million	6.3 million

Roman Law

- Roman laws were made by the Senate and then posted for the people to see, called the Twelve Tables.
- The Roman legal system included a criminal court system with lawyers and juries so people accused of crimes could defend themselves. Witnesses could be called to give witness testimony.
- Roman law allowed anyone – including the poor and slaves – to accuse others of crimes.

Roman Law

Georgia Law (Senate Bill 360, House Bill 23)

"No person shall operate a motor vehicle on any public road or highway while using a wireless telecommunications device to write, send, or read any text message, instant message, electronic mail, or Internet data."

"In addition, no persons under the age of 18 years of age may use a wireless telecommunications device while operating a motor vehicle."

"The fine for offenders will be \$150 and one point on their driver license, the new law goes into effect on July 1st, 2010."

Source: Georgia Law Code, published 2010

Station Activity:

Examine the excerpt from a new Georgia law.

1. Assuming that the state of Georgia borrowed ideas from the Romans, what similarities can you make between Georgia laws and Roman laws?

2. If a police officer unfairly gave you a ticket for texting while driving, what Roman legal ideas could you use?

Roman Government

- In 509 BC, the Romans overthrew the last Roman king and established a new form of government, known as a republic
- The Romans created a republic to prevent any one person from gaining too much power.
- They had a Senate, made up of 300 men, that made laws and selected two Consuls to command the army and run the day-to-day affairs of Rome.

Roman Government

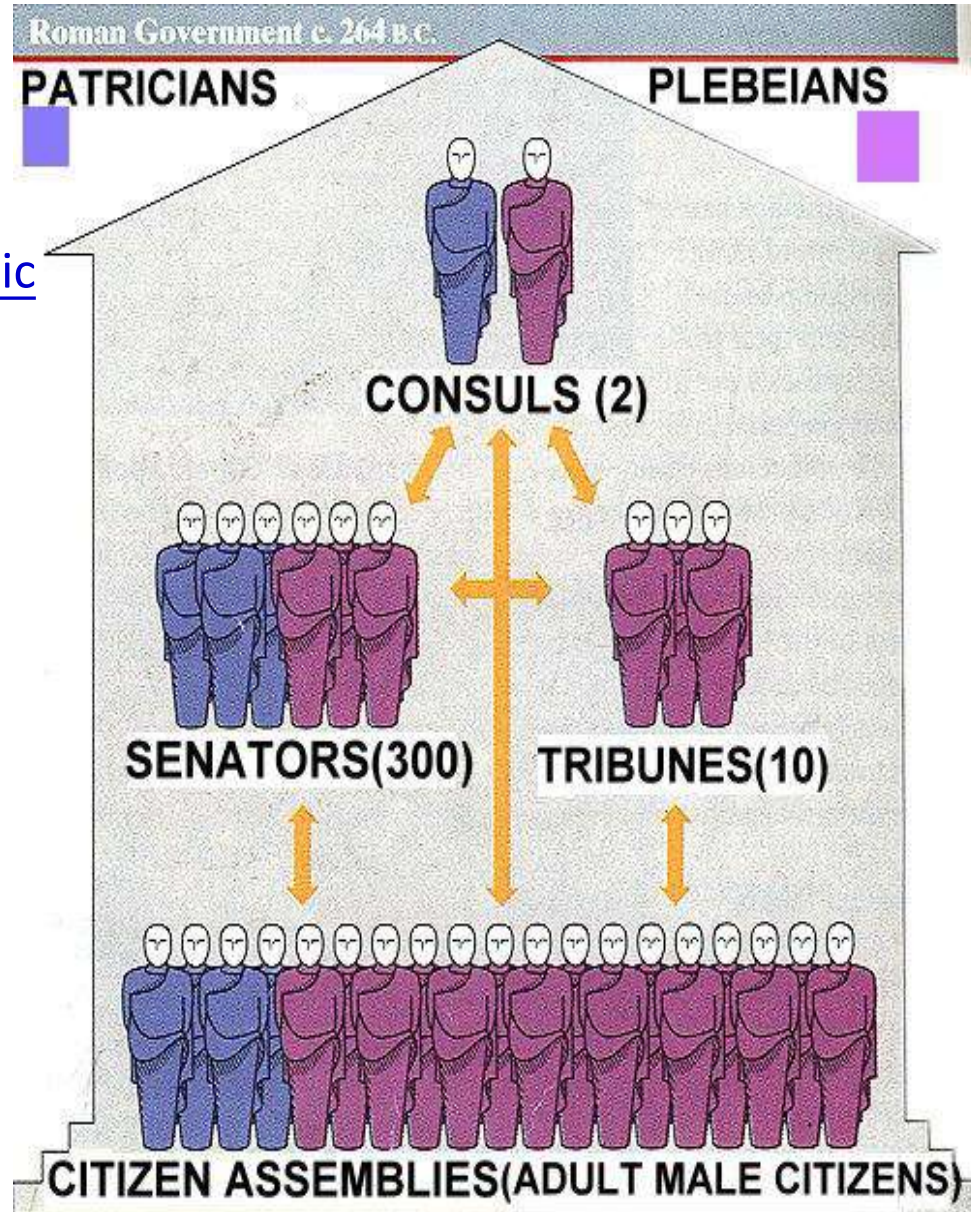
Station Activity:

Match each description of American government with its equal from the Roman Republic:

American Gov't

Roman Republic

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. <u>Voters</u> : The people elect their gov't leaders | A. Consuls |
| 2. <u>President</u> : Runs the gov't & enforces the laws passed by Congress | B. Senators |
| 3. <u>Senate</u> : Lawmakers elected by the people; only 2 per state, so its a prestigious position | C. Tribunes |
| 4. <u>House of Representatives</u> : Lawmakers elected by the people; Serve 2 year terms so its not as prestigious as the Senate | D. Citizen Assemblies |

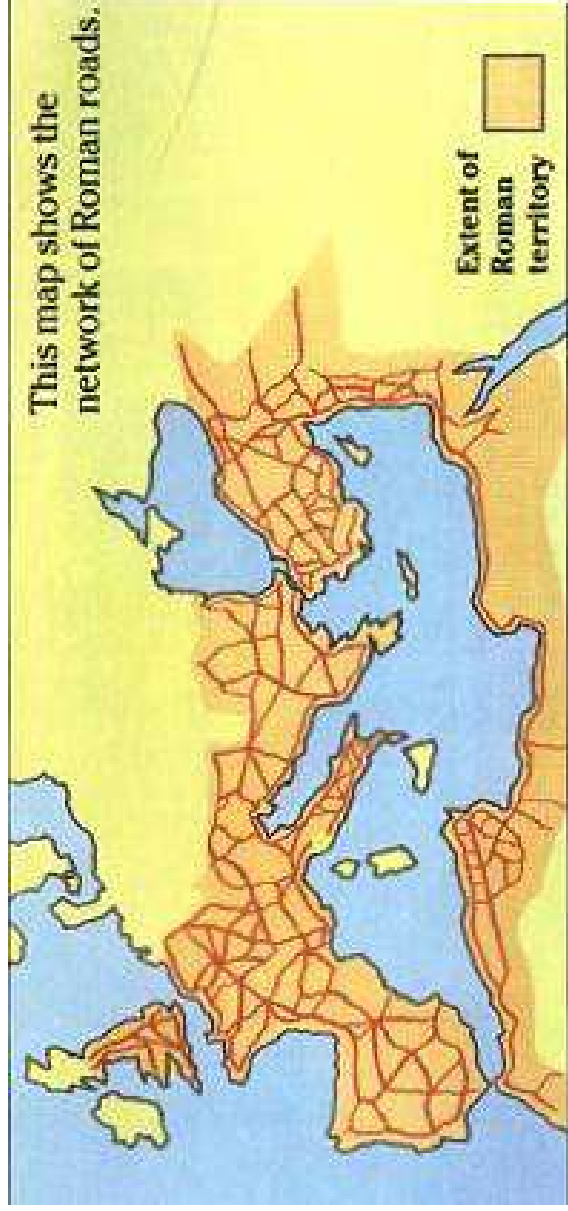


Roman Roads

- The Romans built the largest and longest-lasting network of roads in the ancient world.
- At the height of the empire, Roman roads stretched for 56,000 miles and included 29 major highways.
- At first the roads were built to move soldiers quickly, but eventually the routes served many people and purposes, including trade.

Station Activity:

1. Guess what the Romans used for each of the four layers to make their roads
2. Today, we use a similar system to make roads. What layer do we no longer use?



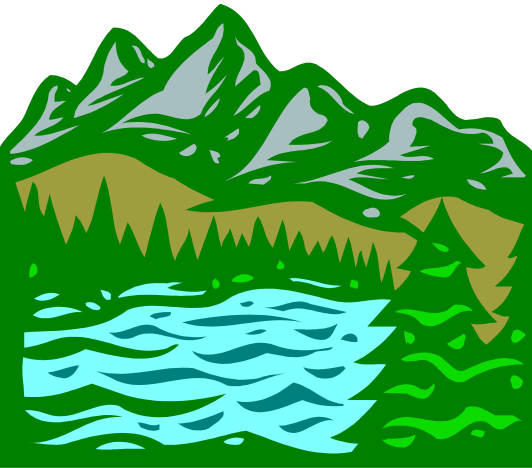
Roman Aqueducts

- One of the Roman's greatest and most practical engineering feats was the channeling of water to their towns and cities
- Roman engineers built the aqueducts to move the cold, clear water from springs over 250 miles into towns.
- Some of the aqueducts are still standing and in use. One in Spain is a two-tiered aqueduct that is 95 feet above the ground and is 2,388 feet long!

Roman Aqueducts

Station Activity:

1. If the curvy line between the lake and the Roman city represents hills and valleys, how would the Romans get the water to the city? Sketch an aqueduct that connects the lake and city.



Roman Language

- Roman conquest spread Latin through much of Europe. Over time, different regions in Europe developed languages based on Latin.
- Languages based on Latin are known as Romance languages.
- Words in the five major Romance languages often sound alike – for example, the Latin word for “freedom”, *libertas*, translates as *liberta* in Italian, *liberte* in French, *libertad* in Spanish, *liberdade* in Portuguese, and *libertate* in Romanian.

Roman Language

Languages of the Roman Empire

Roman Empire, 120 A.D.

- Mainly Latin-speaking
- Mainly Greek-speaking

GAUL: Culture region

Languages Used Today

- FRENCH: Romance language (from Latin)
- GREEK: Greek language
- GERMAN: Other language



Station Activity:

1. Notice how many modern language come from Latin. Guess each of the three words in the “Modern English” box and write them in your chart.

Latin Origins of Modern Languages

LATIN	MODERN ROMANCE LANGUAGES					MODERN ENGLISH
	Portuguese	Spanish	French	Italian	Romanian	
tres	tres	tres	trois	tre	trei	?
nota	nota	nota	note	notazione	nota	?
ferrum	ferro	hierro	fer	ferro	fier	?

Roman Calendar

- The Romans began using a new solar calendar that was borrowed heavily from the Egyptian calendar and had been improved by the scholars of Alexandria.
- This new calendar (called the “Julian calendar” after Julius Caesar) had 365 days and 1 extra day every fourth year.
- July was named after Julius Caesar because it included his birthday.

Roman Calendar

January 2010

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

February 2010

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28						

March 2010

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7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

April 2010

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11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

May 2010

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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

June 2010

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20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

July 2010

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11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

August 2010

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15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

September 2010

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12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

October 2010

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17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

November 2010

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	1	2	3	4	5	6
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14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

December 2010

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
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12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

Station Activity:
Three months on the Julian calendar are named after famous Romans. One is July.

1. What are the other two months?
2. Who are they named after?

Roman Civil Service

- Rome's 1st emperor, Augustus, created several systems to help himself rule in enormous empire better.
- Augustus set up a *civil service*, with salaried, experienced workers to take care of the empire.
- These bureaucrats helped oversee the empire by keeping track of grain, the roads, the postal service and all other things needed to run an empire.

Roman Civil Service



Station Activity:

Answer these questions:

1. Why do you think that Augustus formed the civil service?
2. Name 3 civil service jobs that allow the president to do his job better

Discussion Questions

- Why do you think scholars call the era of the Pax Romana Rome's "golden age"?
- Which Roman achievement do you think is most important? Rank order the achievements from 1-9