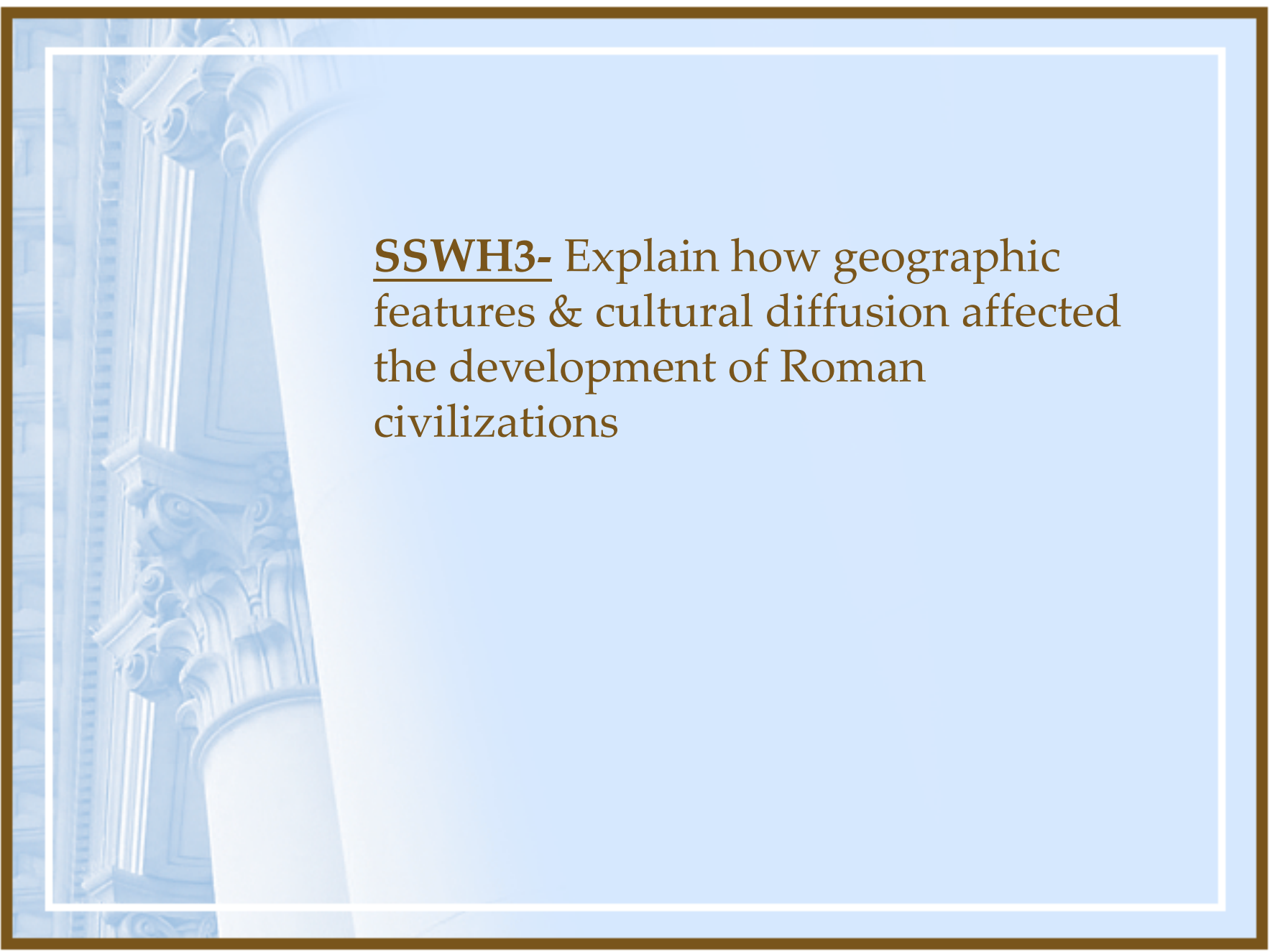




Ancient Rome

Chapter 6
Pages 155-183



SSWH3- Explain how geographic features & cultural diffusion affected the development of Roman civilizations

The Legend

753 B.C. Rome is founded
(according to the legend)

- Founded by **Romulus and Remus**, twin sons of the god Mars
- Twins abandoned; raised by she-wolf
- Romulus killed Remus and founded city of Rome



Roman Geography

- Chosen for:
 - Fertile soil
 - Strategic location
 - Center of Italian peninsula in center of Mediterranean Sea
 - Seven hills on the Tiber River



The First Romans

- Three Groups:

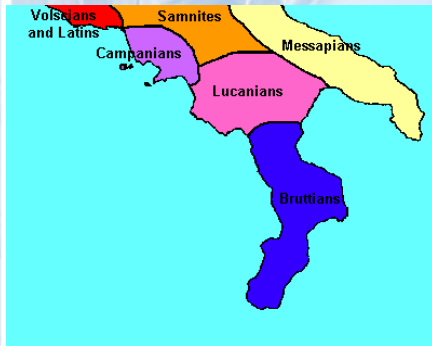
- Latins

- Found original settlement of Rome between 1000 and 500 B.C.

- Greeks

- Etruscans

- Native to Northern Italy
 - Influenced Roman civilization





SSWH3a - compare the origins and structure the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire

600 B.C.

Etruscan becomes king of Rome

- Kings build Rome's first temples and public centers



Ruins of the Forum, the political center of the Roman Empire, still stand in present-day Rome



509 B.C.

Roman aristocrats overthrow
monarchy

- Established a **republic**
 - Gov't in which citizens elect leaders
 - Citizen = adult males who own land
- Two groups struggled for power:
 - **Patricians**
 - **Plebeians**

The Roman Republic Patricians & Plebeians



- Patricians

- Wealthy landowning class that holds most of the power

- Plebeians

- Artisans, merchants, & farmers
 - Can vote, but can't rule



The Roman Republic 451 B.C.

Officials began writing the Twelve Tables (Legal Code)

- Became basis for later Roman law
- Laws confirm right of all free citizens to protection of the law
- Citizenship is limited to adult male landowners
- Tables were hung in the Forum



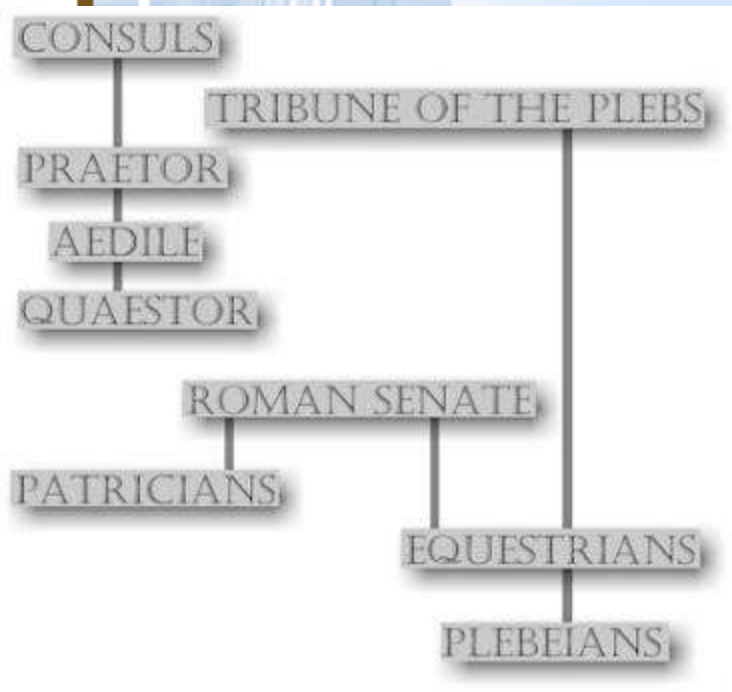
MS 209/06

Eligium Vetus, Book 42, with the Accursian Gloss, Italy, 14th c.

The Roman Republic Government

- Consuls

- Two Rulers
 - One leads army, one to direct government
- Served 1-year term
 - Could not serve again for another 10 years
- Could appoint a temporary dictator for 6 months in times of crisis



The Roman Republic Government

- **Praetors**
 - 8 judges chosen for one year by the Centuriate Assembly
 - 1 judge oversaw civil court
 - 1 judge oversaw criminal court
 - Other 6 governed the provinces





The Roman Republic Government

- Others:
 - **Aediles**
 - Plebeians in charge of religious festivals, public games, temples, upkeep of city, regulation of marketplaces, grain supply
 - **Quaestors**
 - financial officers
 - **Tribunes**
 - Elected representatives who protected the rights of plebeians and made laws for the common people and the republic
 - **Censors**
 - elected every 5 years to conduct census, enroll new citizens, review roll of senate
 - **Dictator**
 - in times of military emergency appointed by consuls – limited to 6 months

The Roman Republic Government

- Senate
 - Chosen from upper class (patricians)
 - Served for life
 - Advised consuls
 - 300 members
 - Responsible for making foreign and domestic policy





The Roman Republic Government

- **Curiate Assembly**
 - Oldest unit of organization
 - Controlled by patricians
 - Became obsolete as a legislative body but preserved certain functions as witnessing religious affairs



The Roman Republic Government

- Tribal Assembly
 - Ordinary citizens (plebeians)
 - Served for life
 - Elects tribunes

The Roman Republic Government

- Centuriate Assembly

- Soldiers only
- Chose the consuls
- Served for life
- Help to make laws



The Roman Republic

The Roman Army



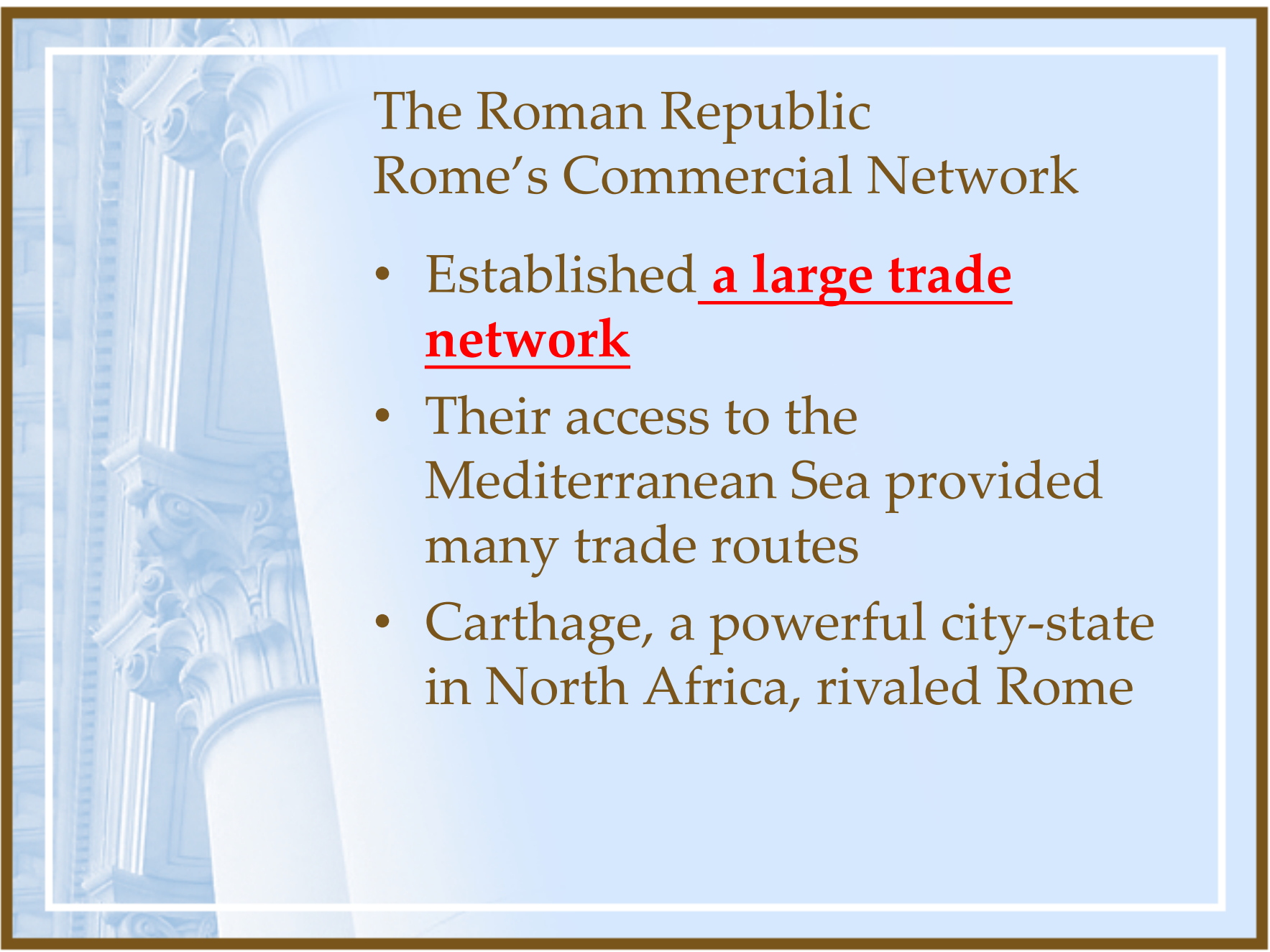
- **Roman Legion**
 - Military unit of 5,000 infantry (foot soldiers)
 - Supported by cavalry (soldiers on horseback)
- **Army was powerful**
 - This was a key factor in Rome's rise to greatness
 - Each citizen was required to serve in the military



The Roman Republic

Roman Power Spreads

- Conquers Italy
 - Roman defeat Etruscans in the north & Greek city-states in the south
 - By 265 B.C., Rome controlled the Italian peninsula
 - Conquered peoples were treated justly – this allowed Rome to grow



The Roman Republic Rome's Commercial Network

- Established a large trade network
- Their access to the Mediterranean Sea provided many trade routes
- Carthage, a powerful city-state in North Africa, rivaled Rome

The Roman Republic

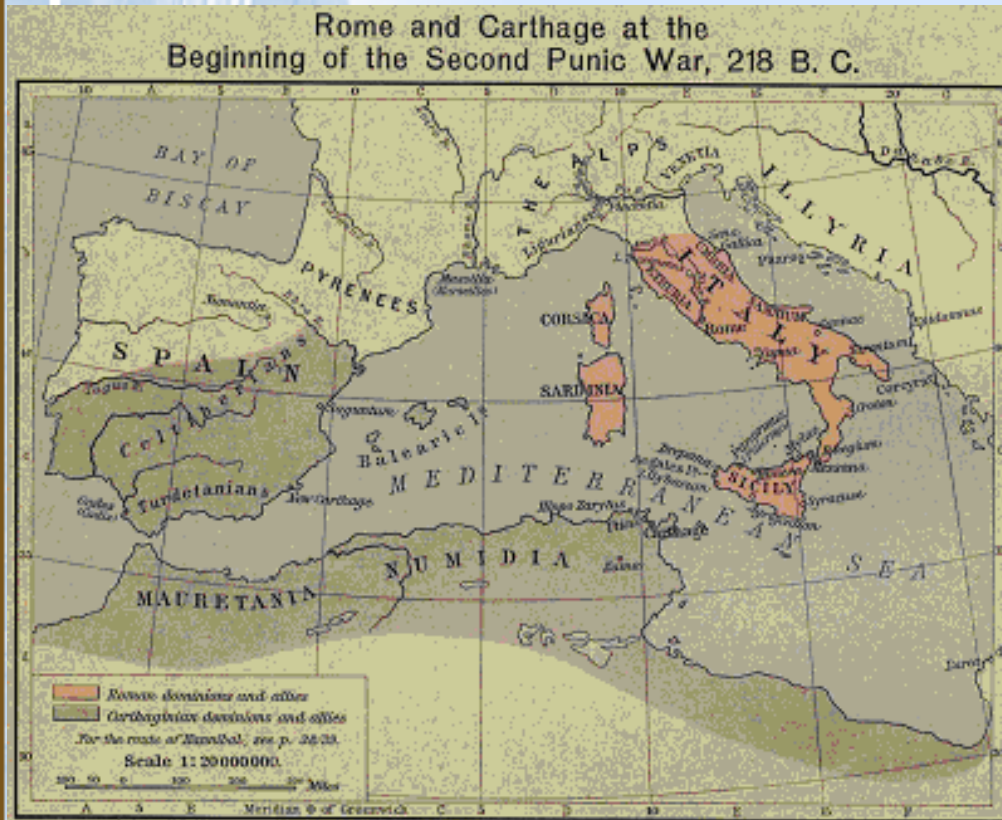
The Punic Wars

- Rome vs. Carthage
- 3 Wars that took place between 264-146 B.C.



The Roman Republic

The Punic Wars



- First Punic War
 - Lasted 23 years
 - Rome defeats Carthage
 - Gains Sicily

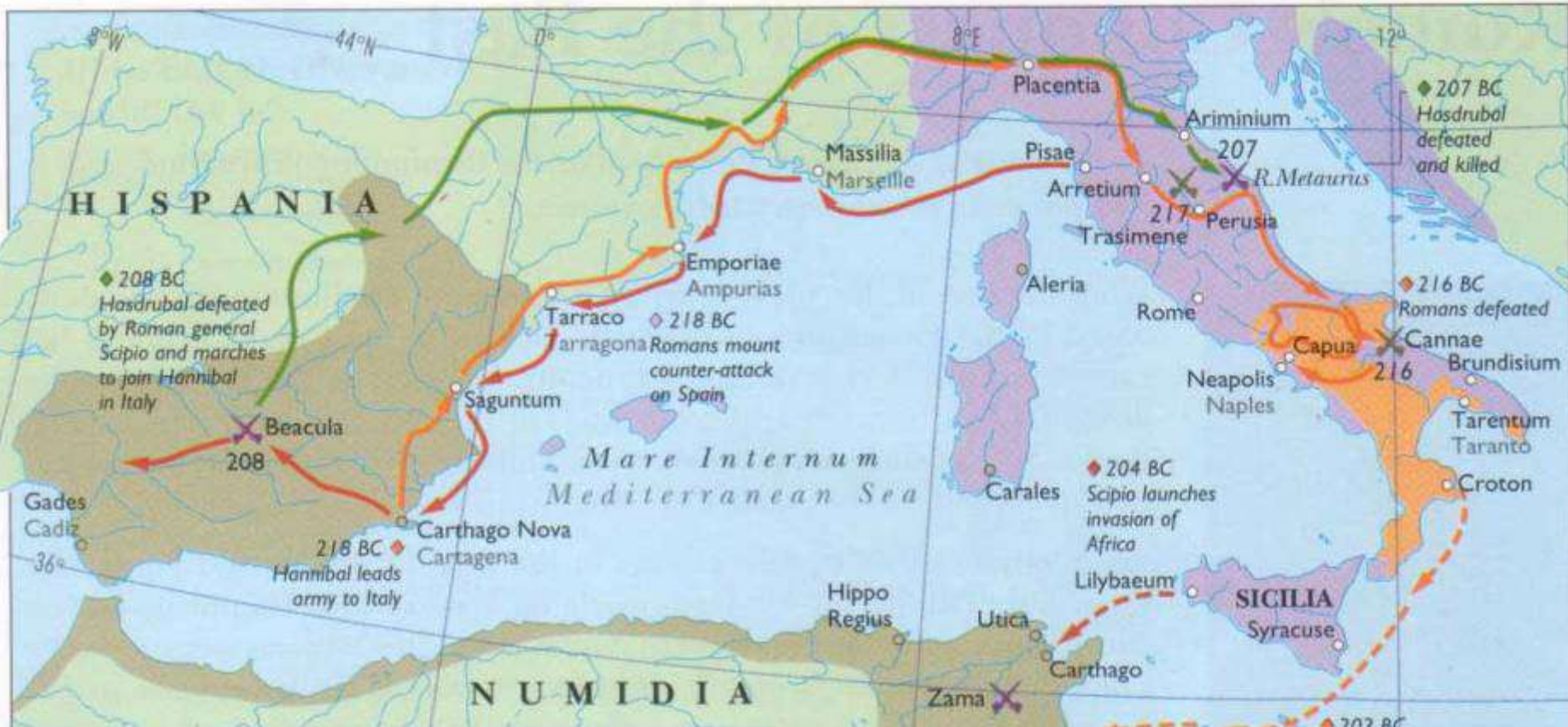
The Roman Republic

The Punic Wars












- Second Punic War



- Hannibal (Carthaginian General) attacked from the north by traveling through Spain, France, and through the Alps
- Made it down into Italian Peninsula, but was unable to take Rome
- Scipio (Roman General) defeated Hannibal in 202 B.C.



2/The Second Punic War, 218-202 BC

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---|---------------------|
|  | Roman territory, 218 BC |  | Hannibal, 218-16 BC |
|  | Carthaginian territory, 218 BC |  | Hasdrubal, 208-7 BC |
|  | area defecting to Hannibal |  | Scipio, 209-06 BC |
|  | Roman victory |  | Scipio, 204 BC |
|  | Carthaginian victory |  | Hannibal, 203 BC |
| | |  | Carthaginian city |

◆ 207 BC
Hasdrubal
defeated
and killed

◆ 216 BC
Romans defeated

◆ 204 BC
Scipio launches
invasion of
Africa

◆ 202 BC
Scipio defeats
Hannibal at
battle of Zama

◆ 203 BC
Hannibal withdraws
from Italy to defend
Carthage against
Scipio

◆ 208 BC
Hasdrubal defeated
by Roman general
Scipio and marches
to join Hannibal
in Italy

◆ 218 BC
Hannibal leads
army to Italy

◆ 218 BC
Romans mount
counter-attack
on Spain

◆ 204 BC
Scipio launches
invasion of
Africa

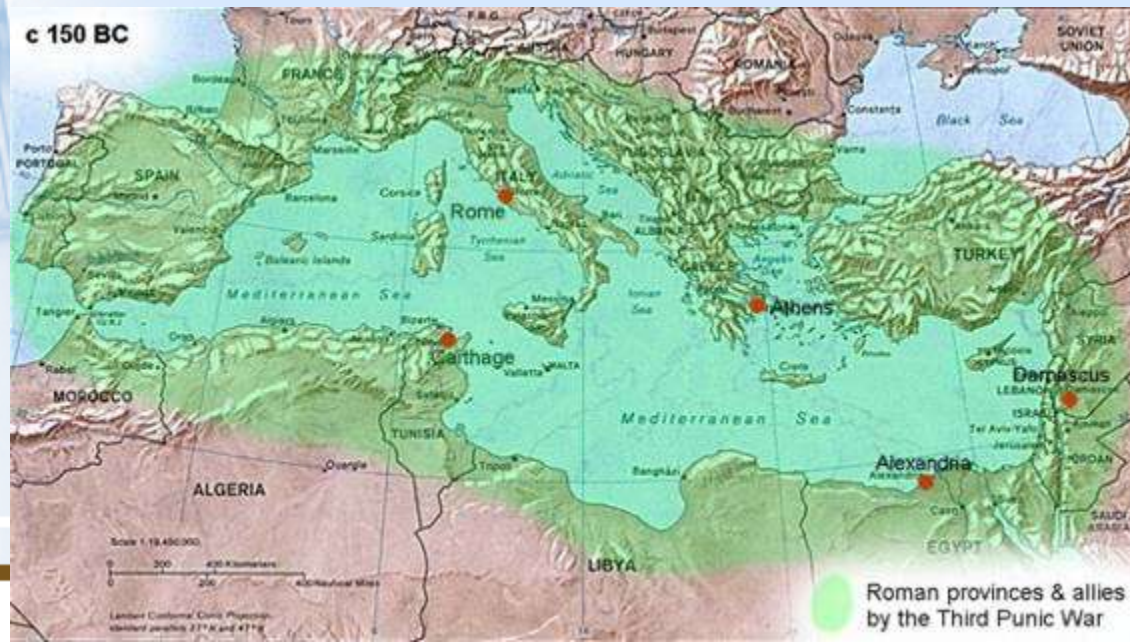
◆ 202 BC
Scipio defeats
Hannibal at
battle of Zama

◆ 203 BC
Hannibal withdraws
from Italy to defend
Carthage against
Scipio

The Roman Republic

The Punic Wars

- Third Punic War
 - Rome destroyed Carthage
 - Salted their fields (to prevent crops from being able to grow)
 - Enslaved Carthaginian people





Collapse of the Roman Republic Economic Collapse

- **Gap between rich & poor widened** as the Roman Republic grew
- Farmers, most former soldiers, lose their land to large estates – become homeless
- Two Tribunes, Tiberius & Gaius, try to help the poor, but are murdered
- Civil War begins



Collapse of the Roman Republic Military Upheaval

- Military became **less disciplined & disloyal**
- Soldiers were recruited from the poor and showed loyalty only to their generals

32e - identify the ideas and impact of important individuals to include Julius Caesar

Collapse of the Roman Republic 59 B.C. Julius Caesar Elected Consul

- First Triumvirate (group of 3 rulers)
 - Caesar, Pompey, Crassus
 - Ruled for 10 years
- Military victories in Gaul gave Caesar increasing power & popularity with Romans
 - Pompey feared Caesar's growing power & challenged him
 - Caesar defeated Pompey's armies in Greece, Asia, Spain, & Egypt



32e - identify the ideas and impact of important individuals to include Julius Caesar

Collapse of the Roman Republic 44 B.C. Julius Caesar Named Dictator for Life

- Governed as an absolute ruler
- Reforms:
 - Granted citizenship to many people in the provinces
 - Expanded senate
 - Created jobs for the poor
 - Construction of new public buildings
 - Started new colonies where people without land could own property
 - Increased pay for soldiers



32e - identify the ideas and impact of important individuals to include Julius Caesar

Collapse of the Roman Republic

March 15, 44 B.C. Caesar

Assassinated

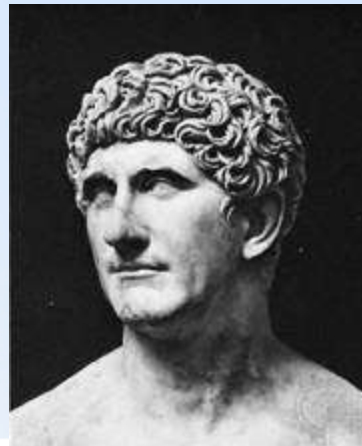
- Some nobles & senators feared Caesar's growing power
- Group of senators, led by Marcus Brutus & Gaius Cassius, **stabbed him to death** in the senate chamber



- March 15 is also known as the Ides of March
- His assassination is the basis for the Shakespearean play *Julius Caesar*

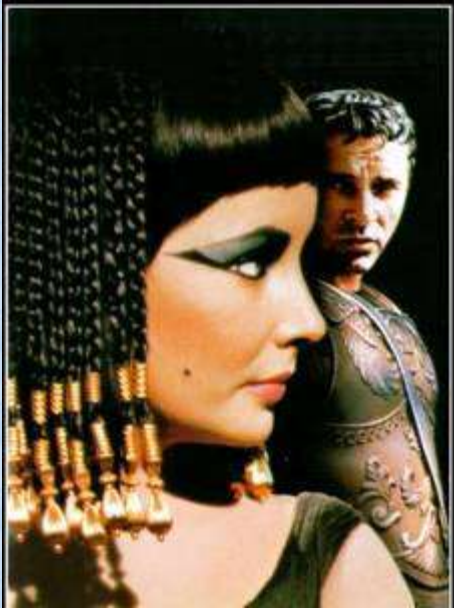
The Roman Empire – Beginning 43 B.C. Caesar's Supporters Take Control

- Second Triumvirate
 - Octavian (Caesar's grandnephew & adopted son), Mark Antony,
and Lepidus



The Roman Empire – Beginning Alliance Crumbles

- Octavian forced Lepidus to retire
 - Octavian & Mark Antony became rivals
- Antony met Cleopatra in Egypt while leading troops against Rome's enemies in Anatolia
 - They fell in love with each other



The background of the slide features a light blue gradient with a faint, semi-transparent image of classical Roman columns on the left side. The columns are detailed with fluted shafts and ornate capitals. The entire slide is framed by a thin brown border.

The Roman Empire – Beginning Alliance Crumbles

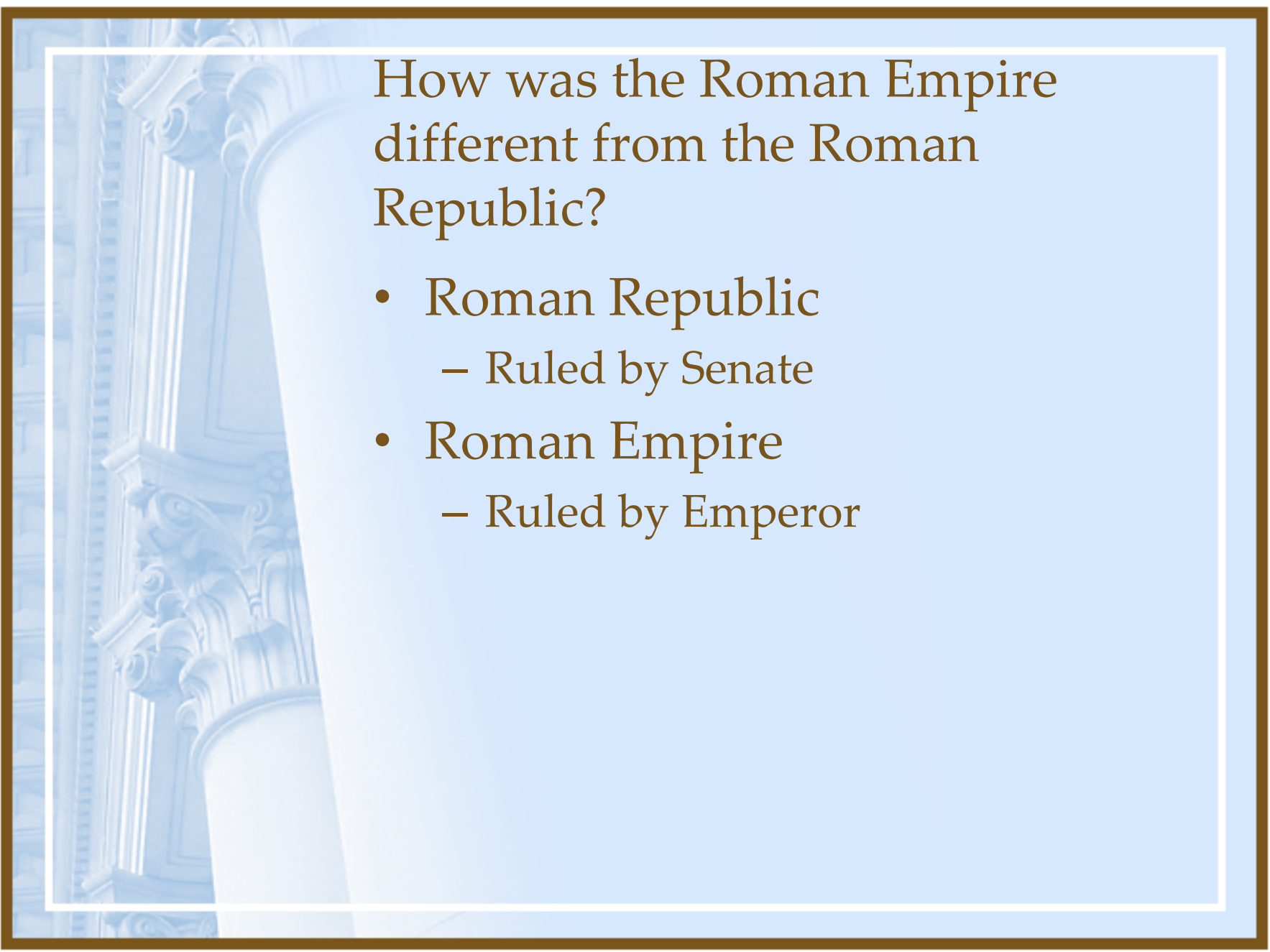
- Octavian accused Antony of trying to rule Rome from Egypt – **civil war erupted**
- Antony & Cleopatra combined forces to fight Octavian

32e - identify the ideas and impact of important individuals to include Augustus Caesar

The Roman Empire – Beginning 31 B.C. Battle of Actium


- Naval battle
- **Octavian defeated Antony & Cleopatra**
 - Later, Antony & Cleopatra committed suicide
 - Octavian became unchallenged ruler of Rome
- Octavian accepted title of Augustus – “exalted one”
 - **Became the first emperor of Rome**



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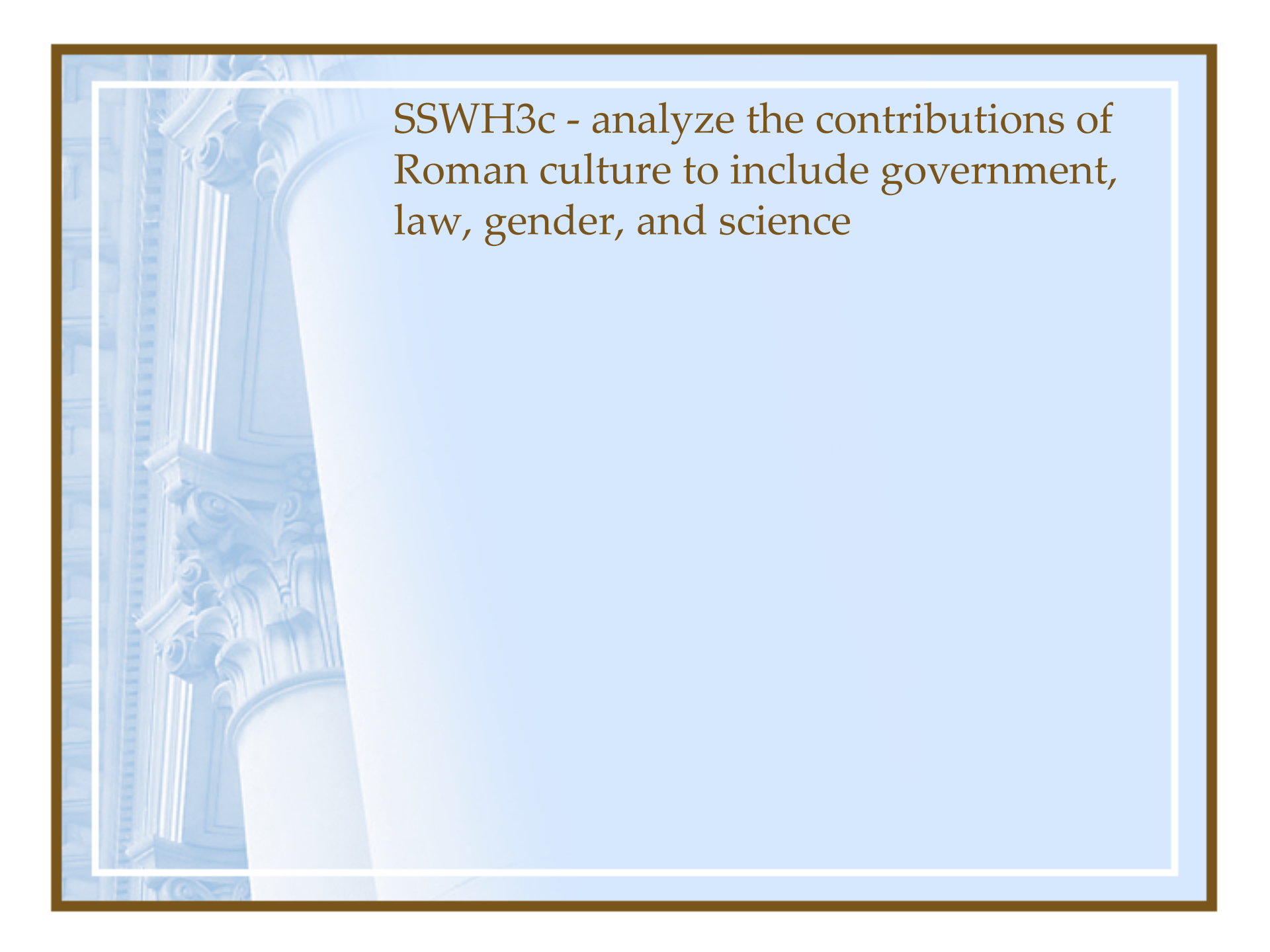
How was the Roman Empire different from the Roman Republic?

- Roman Republic
 - Ruled by Senate
- Roman Empire
 - Ruled by Emperor

The background of the slide features a faded, light blue image of classical Roman architecture, specifically a series of columns with Corinthian capitals. The columns are arranged in a perspective that recedes into the distance. The entire slide is framed by a thin brown border.

The Roman Empire Pax Romana (“Roman Peace”)

- Rome enjoyed 200 years of peace and prosperity



SSWH3c - analyze the contributions of Roman culture to include government, law, gender, and science

The Roman Empire Economy

- **Agriculture** most important industry
 - 90% of Romans farmed
- Had a **vast trading network**
 - Elaborate system of roads linked the empire to Persia, Russia, & beyond
- **Common coinage** (denarius) throughout the empire made trade easier



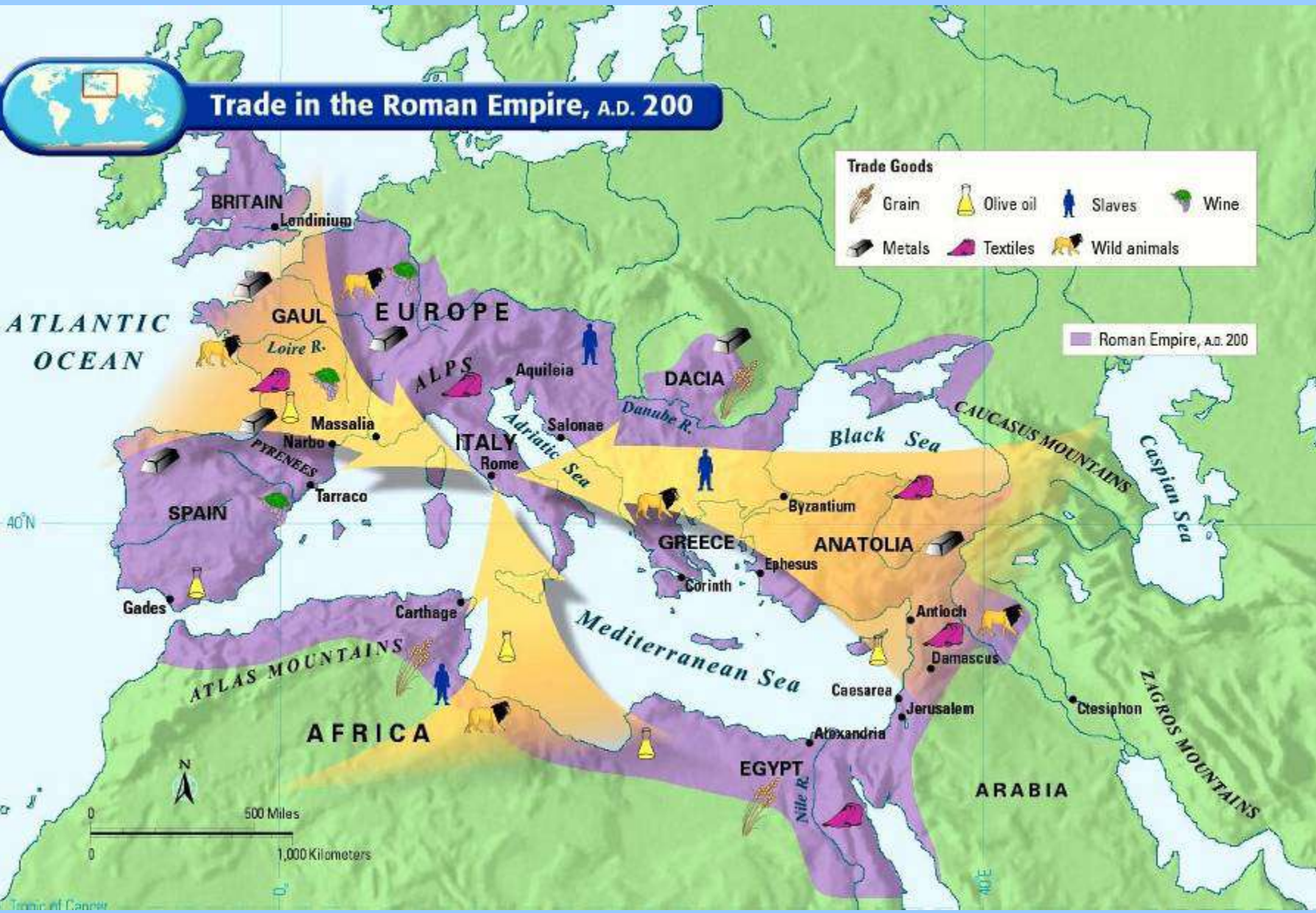


Trade in the Roman Empire, A.D. 200

Trade Goods

Grain	Olive oil	Slaves	Wine
Metals	Textiles	Wild animals	

Roman Empire, A.D. 200



32e - identify the ideas and impact of important individuals to include Augustus Caesar




The Roman Empire Government & Law

- Headed by the emperor
- Augustus glorified Rome with beautiful public buildings
- Set up a civil service to carry out day-to-day functions



The Roman Empire Values

- Discipline
- Strength
- Loyalty
- Practicality (common sense, or realism)
- Usefulness



The Roman Empire Role of Women

- Expected to stay at home, complete chores, take care of children
- Wealthy women had slaves, planned dinner parties
- Poor women did much of the work because they could not afford slaves
- Women were not nearly as respected as men



The Roman Empire Mathematics & Science

- Greek & Etruscan influences
- Mostly seen in engineering accomplishments, such as machines, roads, aqueducts, bridges, dams, mining projects, sanitation, etc.

The Roman Empire

Social Structure

- Large differences in **wealth and status** separated the social classes
 - Rich live well
 - Most people are poor & receive grain from the government
 - 150 holidays and events in the Colosseum were held to control the masses
- **Slaves** were numerous & important
 - Entertainment value (gladiators)



32g - describe
polytheism in the
Roman world

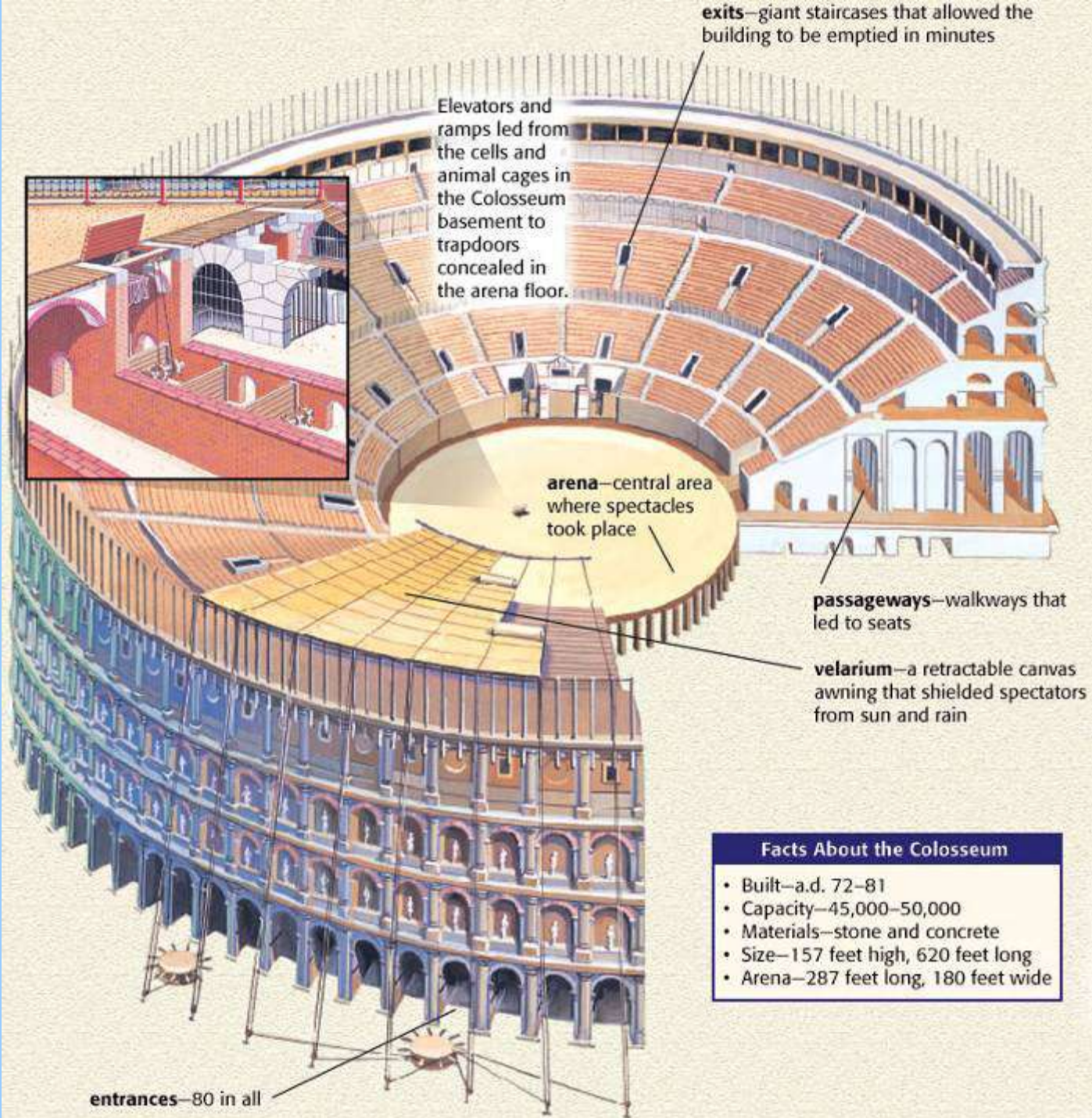
The Roman Empire Religion

- Polytheistic
- Honored powerful gods & goddesses, like Jupiter, Juno, & Minerva, through rituals
- Emperor worship was part of the official religion
 - Christians & Jews did not worship the emperor and were therefore persecuted (more to come on this later)

The Roman Empire Entertainment

- Rich gave lavish banquets
- Masses attended free games and gladiator contests at the **Colosseum**
- Watched races at the **Circus Maximus**





Roman Emperors, A.D. 37–A.D. 180

Bad Emperors

Caligula

- 37–41
- Mentally disturbed

Nero

- 54–68
- Good administrator but vicious
- Murdered many
- Persecuted Christians

Domitian

- 81–96
- Ruled dictatorially
- Feared treason everywhere and executed many

Good Emperors

Nerva

- 96–98
- Began custom of adopting heir

Trajan

- 98–117
- Empire reached its greatest extent
- Undertook vast building program
- Enlarged social welfare

Hadrian

- 117–138
- Consolidated earlier conquests
- Reorganized the bureaucracy

Antoninus Pius

- 138–161
- Reign largely a period of peace and prosperity

Marcus Aurelius

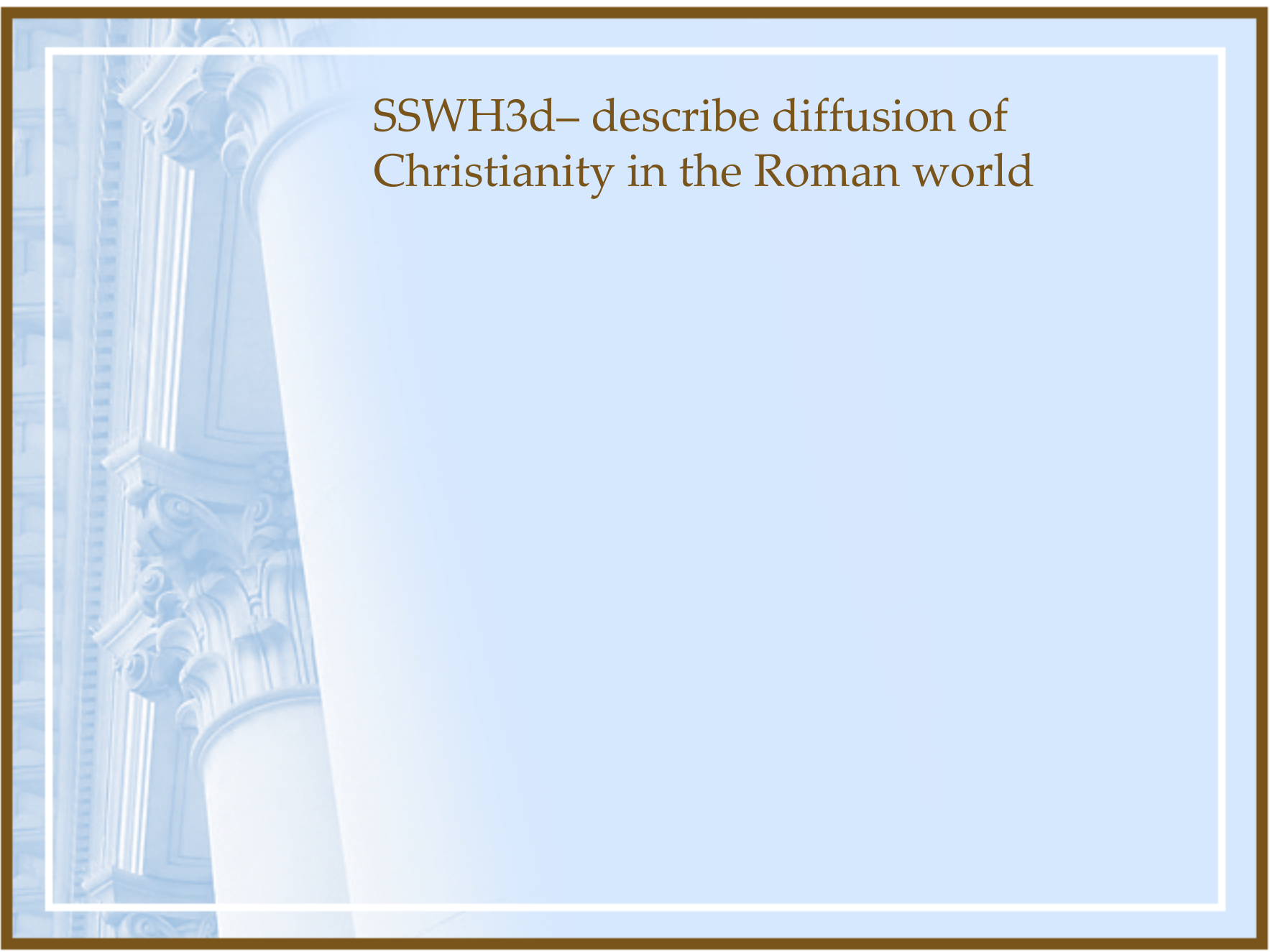
- 161–180
- Brought empire to height of economic prosperity
- Defeated invaders
- Wrote philosophy



Caligula



Trajan



SSWH3d– describe diffusion of
Christianity in the Roman world

The Rise of Christianity

Around 6-4 B.C. Jesus is Born




- Jesus
 - Jew born in Bethlehem
 - Raised in Nazareth
 - Baptized by prophet known as John the Baptist
 - Jesus became a carpenter

The Rise of Christianity

6 A.D. Rome conquers Judea

- Judea – home of the Jews
- Many Jews believe a Messiah, or savior, will eventually set them free from Roman rule





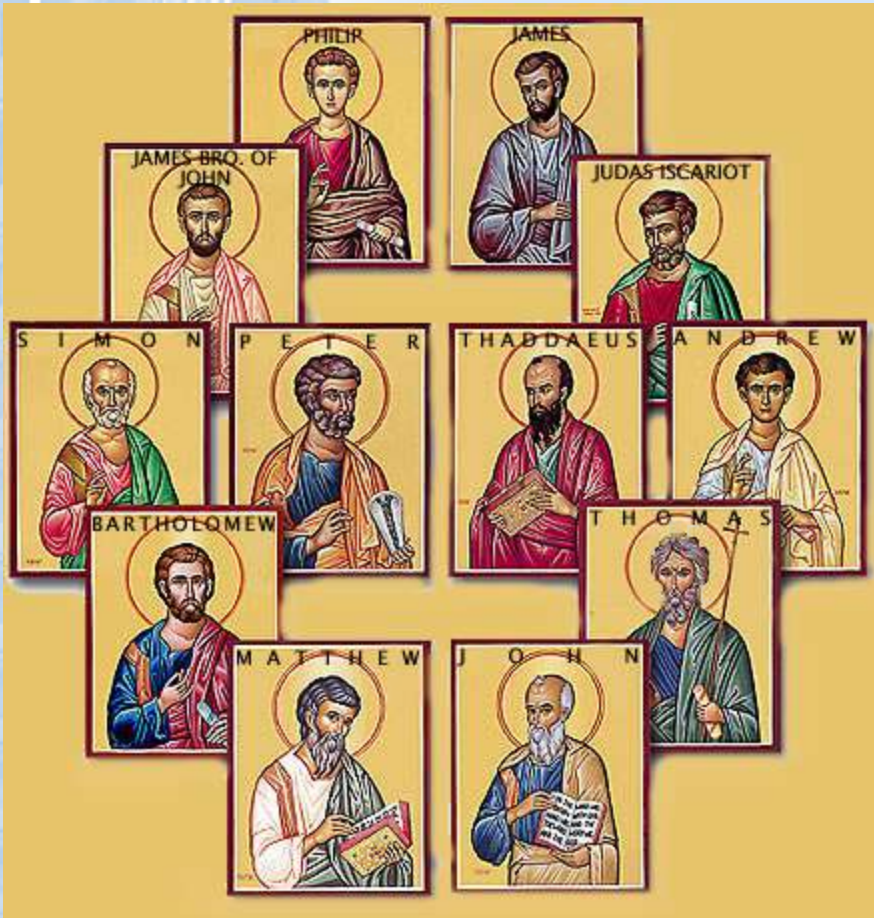
The Rise of Christianity

Around 26 A.D. Jesus begins public ministry

- Age 30
- Spent 3 years preaching monotheism & the Ten Commandments
- Does good works & reportedly performed miracles
 - Healing the sick, blind, & raising people from the dead
- Stressed personal relationship with God & love for friends & enemies

The Rise of Christianity

The Movement Grows



- **Apostles**
 - 12 men who became disciples (or pupils) of Jesus
- Jesus ignores wealth & status
 - His message appealed to the poor

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The Rise of Christianity

A.D. 29 The Death of Jesus

- Differing Views
 - Many Jews viewed Jesus as the **Messiah**
 - Other Jews viewed him as a **heretic**

The Rise of Christianity

A.D. 29 The Death of Jesus



- Pontius Pilate

- Accused Jesus of challenging the authority of Rome
- Ordered Jesus to be crucified (nailed to a cross to die – the common method of execution during Roman times)



The Rise of Christianity

A.D. 29 The Death of Jesus

- Post-Death

- His **body disappeared** from the tomb in which it was placed
- This convinced Christians that he was *Christos*, or “savior”
- Apostles believed & Christians today believe that Jesus rose from the dead 3 days after his death (**resurrection**), walked on earth, spoke to the apostles and others, and then ascended into Heaven



The Rise of Christianity

The Apostle Peter



- First apostle
- Jesus referred to him as the “rock” upon which the Christian Church would be built



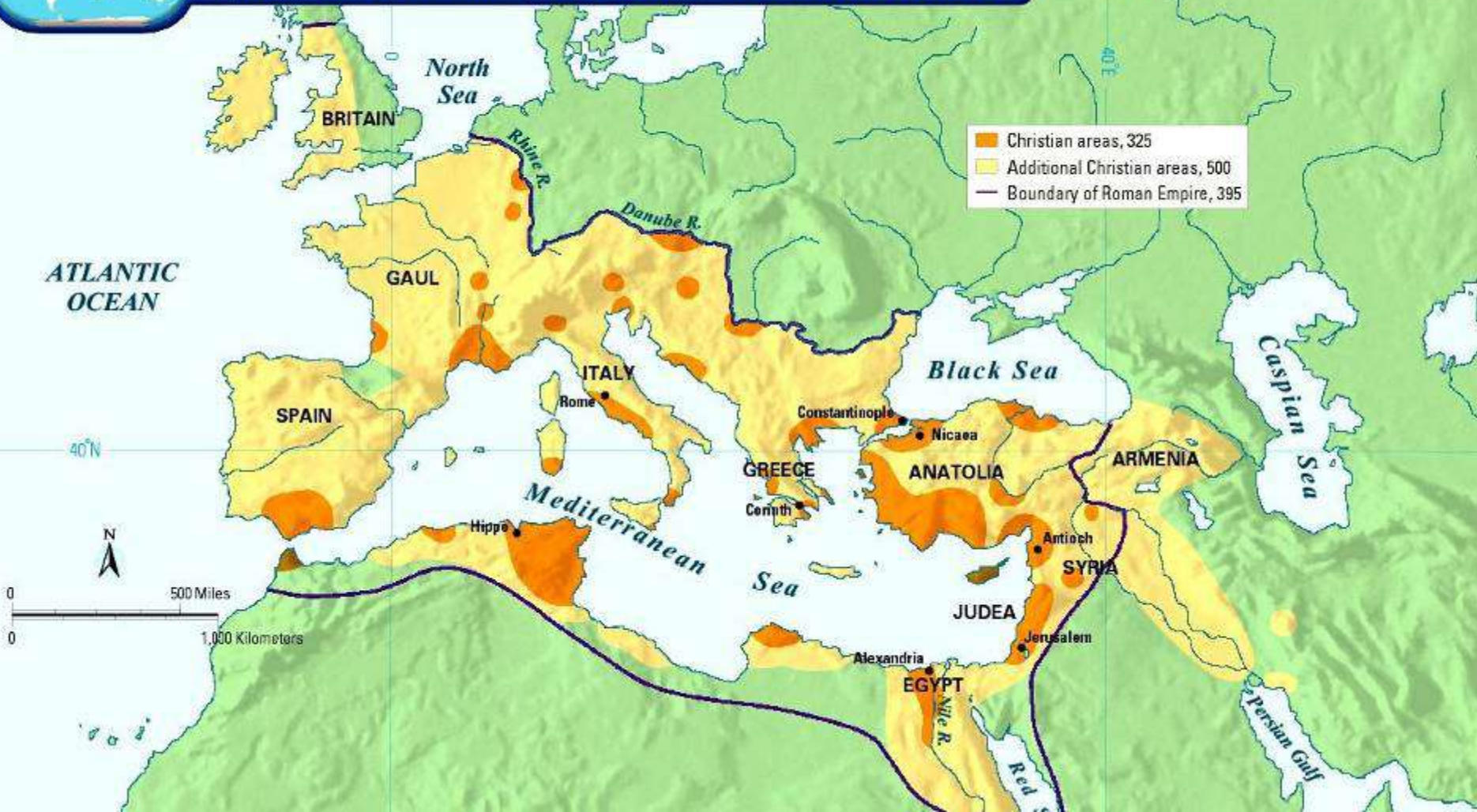
The Rise of Christianity

Christianity Grows

- Followers began to spread Christianity
 - New religion based on Jesus' teachings



Spread of Christianity in the Roman World to A.D. 500

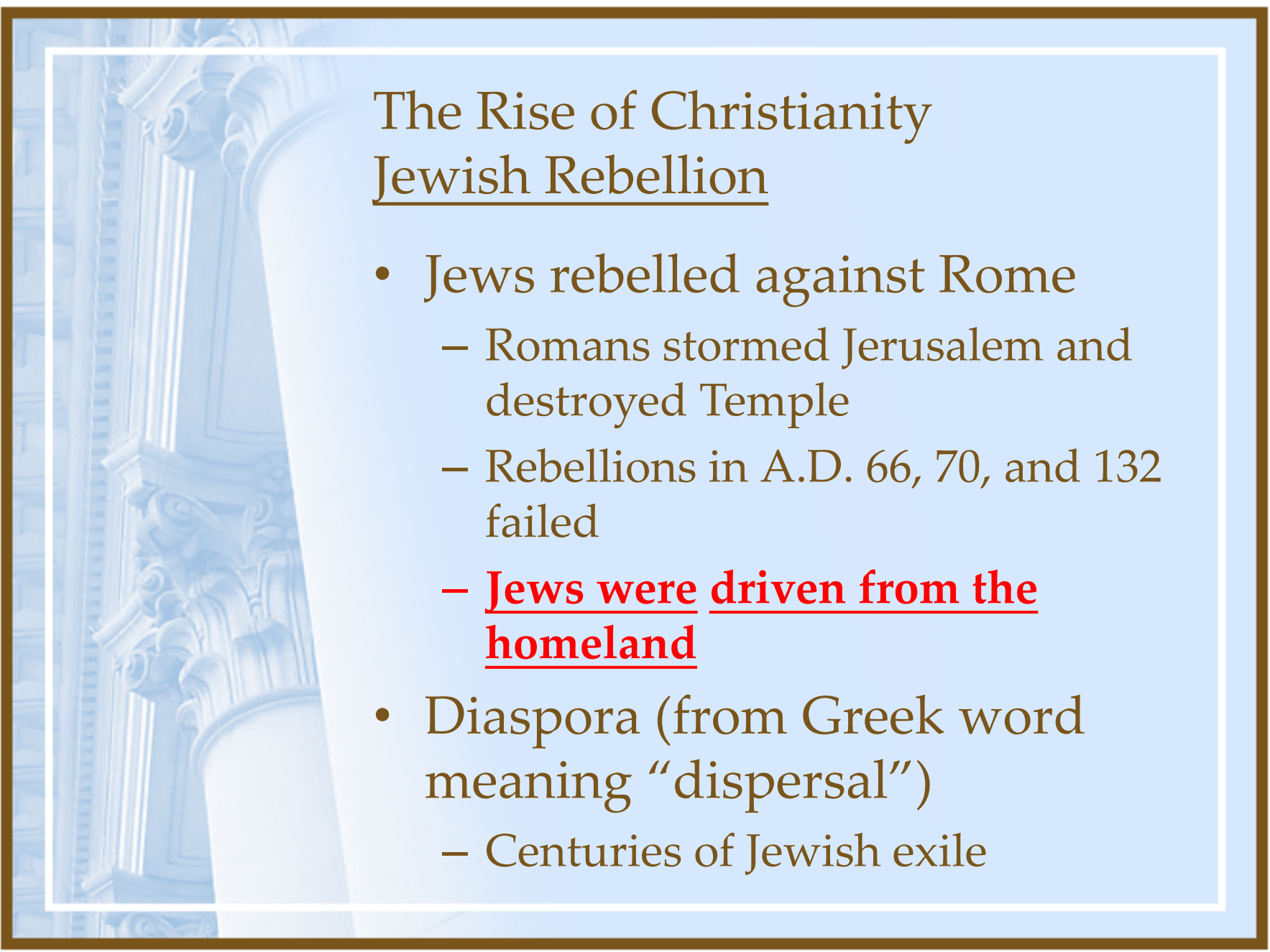


The Rise of Christianity

The Apostle Paul



- Spent his life teaching & interpreting Christianity
- Common languages of Greek & Latin help to spread the message
- Paul stressed that Jesus is the Son of God who died for people's sins
- Paul declared Christianity open to all converts

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The Rise of Christianity Jewish Rebellion

- Jews rebelled against Rome
 - Romans stormed Jerusalem and destroyed Temple
 - Rebellions in A.D. 66, 70, and 132 failed
 - Jews were driven from the homeland
- Diaspora (from Greek word meaning “dispersal”)
 - Centuries of Jewish exile



The Rise of Christianity

Persecution of the Christians

- Christians refused to worship Roman gods
 - They became enemies of Roman rule
- Roman rulers used Christians as scapegoats for hard times
- As the Pax Romana crumbled, Christians were crucified, burned, and killed in the arena



The Rise of Christianity

Christianity Expands

- Christianity's Appeal
 - Embraces all people
 - Gives hope to the powerless
 - Appeals to those repelled by extravagances of Roman life
 - Offers a personal relationship with a loving God
 - Promises eternal life after death

The Rise of Christianity

A.D. 312 Emperor Constantine battles for control of Rome



- Has vision of a cross (Christian symbol)
 - Places the cross on his soldiers' shields
 - Wins the battle & believes the Christian God helped him win
- Legalizes Christianity

The Rise of Christianity

A.D. 380 Emperor Theodosius

- Made Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire

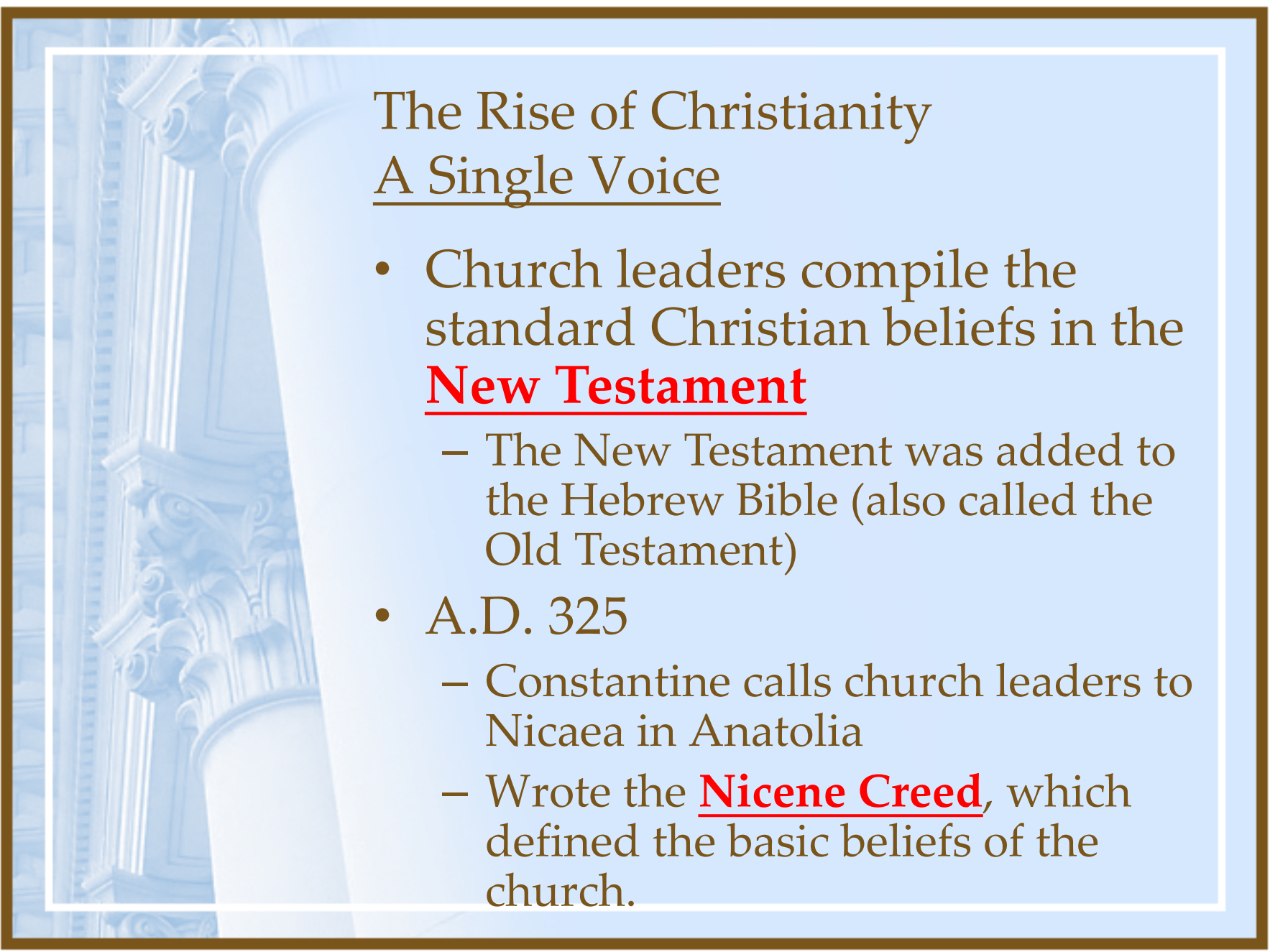


The Rise of Christianity

The Early Church

- **Priests** direct a single church
- **Bishops** supervise numerous churches
 - Apostle Peter – first bishop of Rome
 - Clergy trace their authority to him
- **Pope**
 - The father, or head, of the Christian Church
 - Rome = center of church (Vatican City)



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The Rise of Christianity

A Single Voice

- Church leaders compile the standard Christian beliefs in the **New Testament**
 - The New Testament was added to the Hebrew Bible (also called the Old Testament)
- A.D. 325
 - Constantine calls church leaders to Nicaea in Anatolia
 - Wrote the **Nicene Creed**, which defined the basic beliefs of the church.

Nicene Creed

We believe in one God, the Father, the Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, of all that is, seen and unseen.

We believe in one Lord, Jesus Christ, the only Son of God, eternally begotten of the Father, God from God, Light from Light, true God from true God, begotten not made, of one being with the Father. Through him all things were made. For us and for our salvation he came down from heaven; by the power of the Holy Spirit he became incarnate from the Virgin Mary and was made man. For our sake he was crucified under Pontius Pilate; he suffered death and was buried. On the third day he rose again in accordance with the scriptures; he ascended into heaven and is seated at the right hand of the Father. He will come again in glory to judge the living and the dead, and his kingdom will have no end.

We believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord, the giver of life, who proceeds from the Father and the Son. With the Father and the Son he is worshipped and glorified. He has spoken through the prophets. We believe in one holy catholic and apostolic church. We acknowledge one Baptism for the forgiveness of sins. We look for the resurrection of the dead, and the life of the world to come.

The Rise of Christianity Fathers of the Church

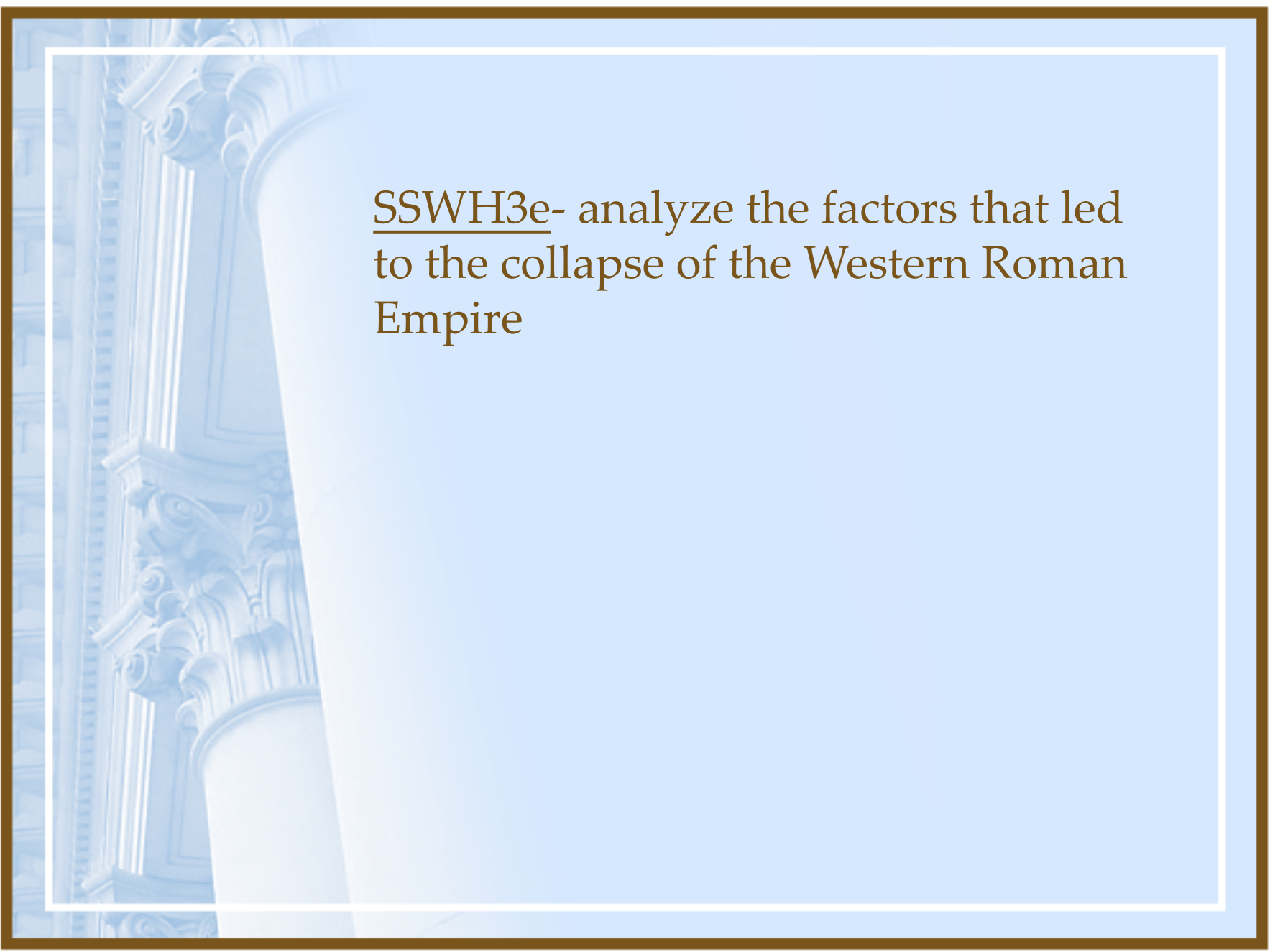


- Early writers & scholars of teachings are called Fathers of the Church
- Augustine, bishop in North Africa, is one of the most important
 - Stressed receiving sacraments to obtain God's grace
 - Wrote the famous book, *The City of God*



The Latin word *sacramentum* means "a sign of the sacred." The seven sacraments are ceremonies that point to what is sacred, significant and important for Christians. They are special occasions for experiencing God's saving presence. That's what theologians mean when they say that sacraments are at the same time signs and instruments of God's grace.

- For Catholics, the Sacrament of Baptism is the first step in a lifelong journey of commitment and discipleship. Whether we are baptized as infants or adults, Baptism is the Church's way of celebrating and enacting the embrace of God.
- Catholics believe the Eucharist, or Communion, is both a sacrifice and a meal. We believe in the real presence of Jesus, who died for our sins. As we receive Christ's Body and Blood, we also are nourished spiritually and brought closer to God.
- The Catholic Sacrament of Reconciliation (also known as Penance, or Penance and Reconciliation) has three elements: conversion, confession and celebration. In it we find God's unconditional forgiveness; as a result we are called to forgive others.
- Confirmation is a Catholic Sacrament of mature Christian commitment and a deepening of baptismal gifts. It is one of the three Sacraments of Initiation for Catholics. It is most often associated with the gifts of the Holy Spirit.
- For Catholics, the Sacrament of Marriage, or Holy Matrimony, is a public sign that one gives oneself totally to this other person. It is also a public statement about God: the loving union of husband and wife speaks of family values and also God's values.
- In the Sacrament of Holy Orders, or Ordination, the priest being ordained vows to lead other Catholics by bringing them the sacraments (especially the Eucharist), by proclaiming the Gospel, and by providing other means to holiness.
- The Catholic Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick, formerly known as Last Rites or Extreme Unction, is a ritual of healing appropriate not only for physical but also for mental and spiritual sickness.



SSWH3e- analyze the factors that led to the collapse of the Western Roman Empire

The Fall of the Roman Empire

A.D. 180 Emperor Marcus Aurelius Dies



- **Pax Romana ended** with his death
- Subsequent emperors were unable to govern the giant empire



The Fall of the Roman Empire

The Economy Weakens

- Disruption of trade
 - Caused by raids from hostile tribes & by pirates on the Mediterranean

The Fall of the Roman Empire

The Economy Weakens

- Gold & silver drain
 - Caused by fewer lands to conquer and resources to gain



The Fall of the Roman Empire

The Economy Weakens

- Inflation
 - To pay off debts, the government raised taxes & coined more money with less silver, which led to inflation



The background of the slide features a faded, light blue image of several classical Roman columns with Corinthian capitals, arranged in a perspective view. The columns are partially obscured by the text and list.

The Fall of the Roman Empire

The Economy Weakens

- Poor harvests
- Tax burden



The Fall of the Roman Empire Military Reasons

- Threat from northern European tribes
- Low funds for defense
- Problems recruiting Roman citizens; recruiting of non-Romans (mercenaries – paid soldiers of non-Roman descent)
- Decline of patriotism & loyalty among soldiers



The Fall of the Roman Empire

Political Reasons

- Political office seen as a burden, not a reward
- Military interference in politics
- Civil war and unrest
- Division of empire
- Moving of capital to Byzantium

The Fall of the Roman Empire


Reforms of Diocletian



- A.D. 284
 - Diocletian restored order,
divided the empire into two
 - Two Emperors
 - One in Greek-speaking East
 - One in Latin-speaking West
- A.D. 305
 - Diocletian retired
 - Rivals competed for power

Division of the Roman Empire

 Western Empire  Eastern Empire

 Dividing line between lands under Diocletian and Maximian

Home of Constantius I, Maximian's Caesar

Trier

Rhine

Danube

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Mediolanum

Home of Galerius, Diocletian's Caesar

Home of co-emperor Maximian

Rome

Thessalonica

Black Sea

Byzantium

Nicomedia

Mediterranean

Sea

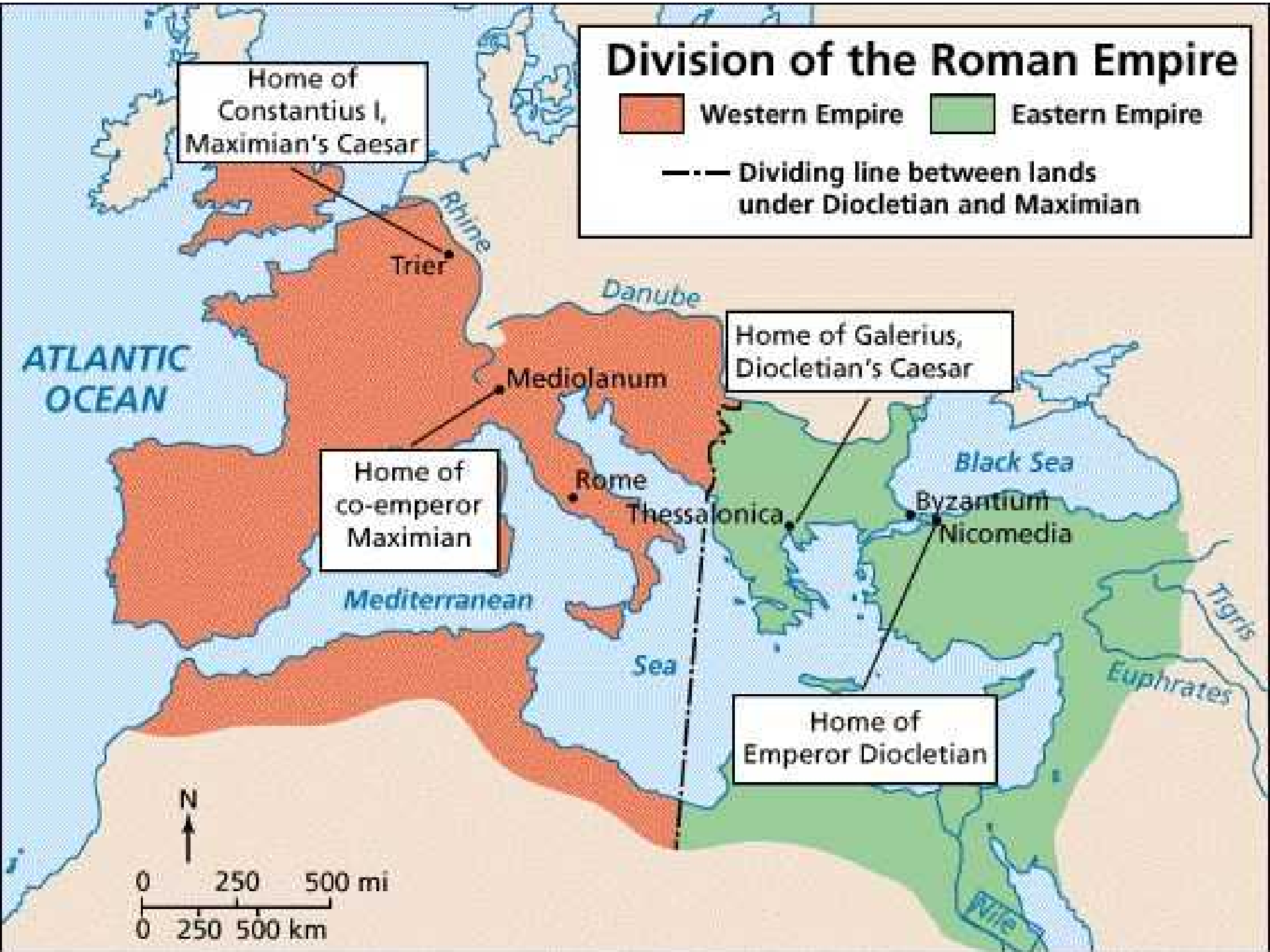
Tigris

Euphrates

Home of Emperor Diocletian




0 250 500 mi
0 250 500 km



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The Fall of the Roman Empire Reforms of Constantine

- A.D. 312
 - Constantine became emperor of the Western Empire
- A.D. 324
 - Constantine seized the Eastern Empire
 - Moved the capital to **Byzantium**
 - Renamed **Constantinople** (City of Constantine)



The Fall of the Roman Empire Reforms of Diocletian & Constantine

- Ultimately, their reforms led to **the decline of the Roman Empire**



The Fall of the Roman Empire

Germanic Invasions

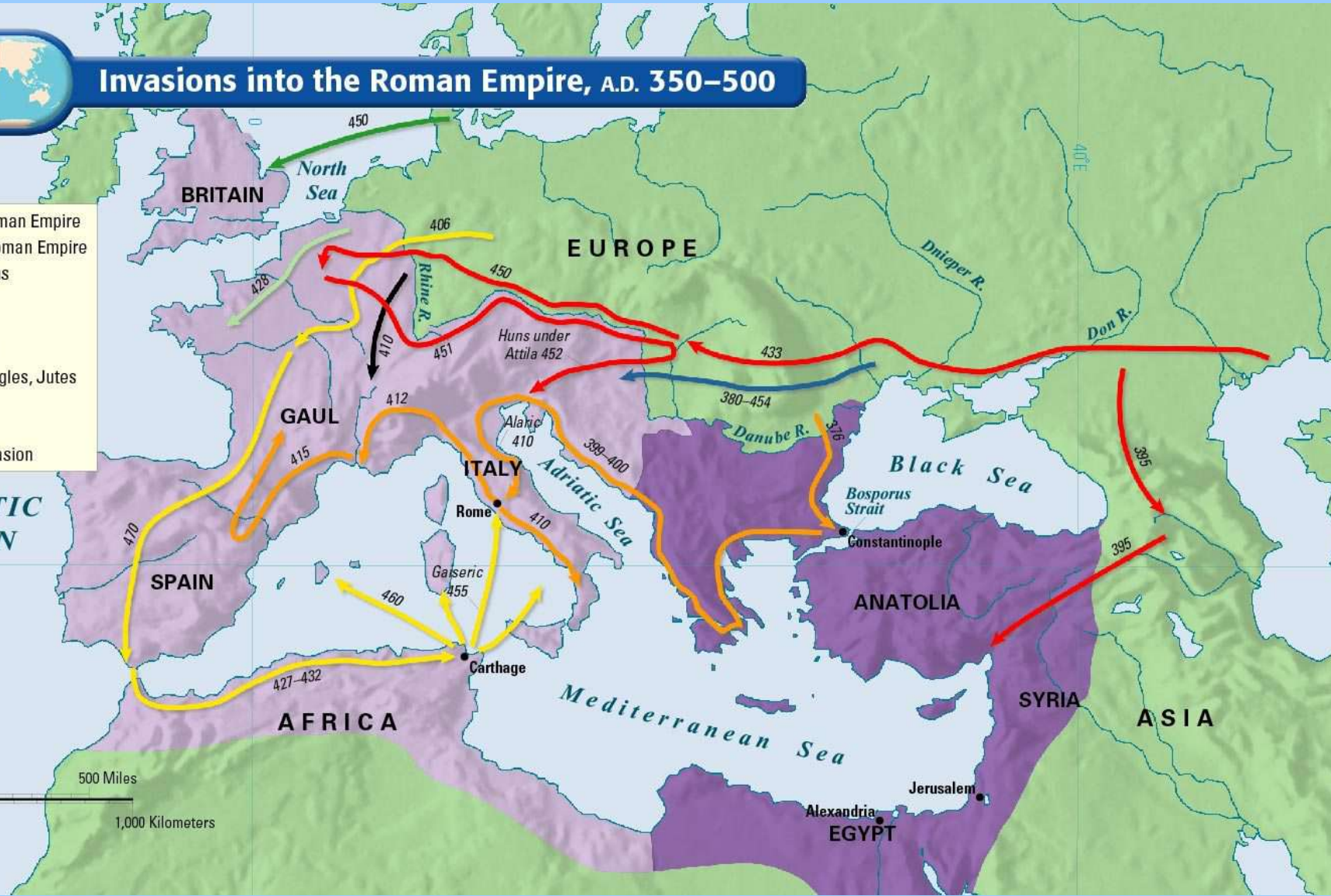
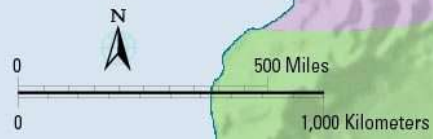
- Mongol nomads from Asia (Huns) invaded the northern borders of the empire
- A.D. 410
 - Germanic tribes flee Huns, enter Roman lands, and sack Rome

Invasions into the Roman Empire, A.D. 350–500



- Eastern Roman Empire
- Western Roman Empire
- Burgundians
- Franks
- Huns
- Ostrogoths
- Saxons, Angles, Jutes
- Vandals
- Visigoths
- 409 Date of invasion

ATLANTIC OCEAN
40°N



The Fall of the Roman Empire

Germanic Invasions



- A.D. 444
 - Attila the Hun united the Huns and plundered 70 cities in East
 - Attacked Rome in A.D. 452



Fall of the Roman Empire

An Empire No More

- Last Roman emperor falls to Germans in 476 A.D.
 - **End of the Western Empire**
- The East thrives for another thousand years
 - Called the **Byzantine Empire**

The background of the slide features a faded, light blue image of classical architectural columns, likely Corinthian or Ionic, with detailed capitals. The columns are arranged in a perspective view, receding into the distance. The entire slide is framed by a dark brown border.

The Legacy of Greco-Roman Civilization

- New Culture
 - Romans adopt aspects of Greek & Hellenistic culture
 - Results in Greco-Roman culture, or classical civilization

The Legacy of Greco-Roman Civilization

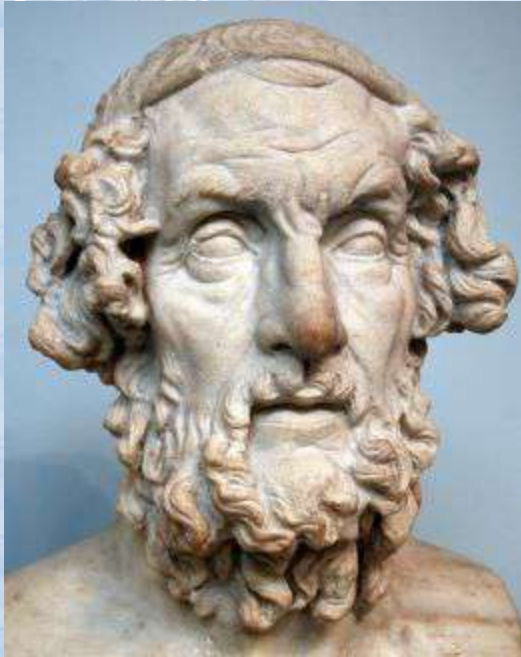


- Roman Fine Arts
 - Romans developed bas-relief sculptures to tell stories
 - Artists created mosaics & painted frescoes
 - We know this because Pompeii, a Roman town, was covered in ash from a volcano eruption in A.D. 79
 - It preserved the art




The Legacy of Greco-Roman Civilization

- Learning & Literature



- Romans borrowed ideas from Greek philosophy & literature
- The poet, Virgil, wrote the epic, *Aeneid*, which was modeled after Homer's Greek epics
- Roman historian Tacitus excelled in writing factually accurate history
- *Annals* and *Histories* provided a comprehensive look into Roman life



The Legacy of Rome

Latin Language

- Latin was the official language of the **Roman Catholic Church** until the 1900s
- Developed into French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, & Romanian
 - More than ½ the words in English stem from Latin

The Legacy of Rome

Master Builders

- Pioneered the use of the arch
- Concrete
 - Used the arch & concrete in the construction of the Colosseum
- Aqueducts
 - Structures that brought water into cities & towns



The Legacy of Rome

Master Builders



- Domes
- Roman Baths
- Complex system of roads

ROMAN VILLA




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.

4 Gardens Wealthy Roams maintained gardens decorated with fountains, sculptures, and frescoes.



The Legacy of Rome

Roman System of Law

- Principles of Roman law form the **basis of modern legal systems**
 - All persons had the right to equal treatment under the law
 - Person was considered innocent until proven guilty
 - Burden of proof rested with the accuser rather than the accused
 - Person should be punished only for actions, not thoughts
 - Any law that seemed unreasonable or grossly unfair could be set aside



The Legacy of Rome

Rome's Enduring Influence

- By preserving and adding to Greek civilization, Rome strengthened the Western cultural tradition
 - “Rome never fell because it turned into something even greater – an idea – and achieved immortality.”
 - R.H. Barrow, Historian