



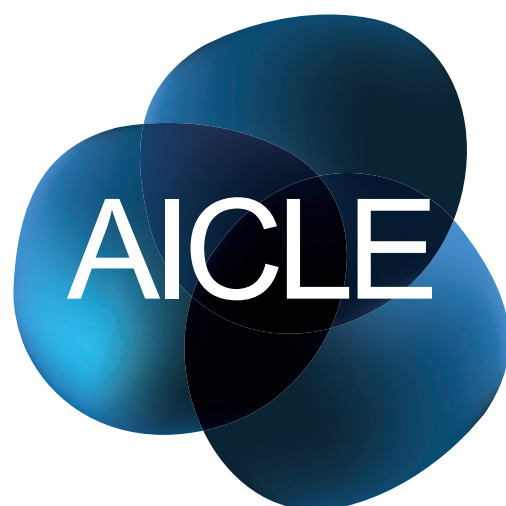
# Ciencias Sociales

Secundaria



JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA

Inglés



# TEACHER'S KEY

## SESSION 1. PERIODS OF ROMAN HISTORY.

### 2. Listening and taking notes

#### The origins of Rome- Legend and History

2,000 years ago Rome was the capital of the Roman Empire. The construction of Rome started in 753 B.C. The Romans had a story to explain how Rome began. Twin boys, Romulus and Remus, were the sons of Mars (the Roman god of war). An evil uncle took them as babies from their mother and threw them into the River Tiber. The babies floated to land, and a mother wolf fed and cared for them. Later a shepherd looked after the twins until they grew up.

Years later, Mars told his twin sons to build a city there. The city was Rome. One day, Remus made fun of the wall Romulus had built around the city. The twins argued, fought and Romulus killed Remus. Today, historians agree that people lived in Rome long before 753 B.C., but the legend is one of the most famous in world history.

#### The Republic

The Senate ruled the republic. Rich men called senators ran the government. Poor men (called plebeians) had much less power. The plebeians fought for fairer treatment. A plebeian was a free man, not a slave and could be a Roman citizen. People in lands conquered by the Romans could become citizens too. But women and slaves could not be citizens, so they could not vote in elections. Rich men and plebeians fought for the control of power.

By the 1st century BC, Rome had conquered many areas in France, England, Spain, and the North of Africa. Rome was more than a republic, it was an empire. Some generals, like Julius Caesar, were so important that they became the rulers of Rome. But, Julius Caesar was murdered before he could become emperor.

#### TEXT ATTACK!

2.

Monarchy

Empire

Republic

Empire

Republic

Republic

Monarchy/Empire

Monarchy

3.

King

King

King

## SESSION 2. ROMAN SOCIETY.

### PRETASK. DICTOGLOSS

#### Team 1. Patricians and plebeians.

Put these sentences in order:

1. Then, the head of this family became their patron.
2. Plebeians. They were artisans or peasants. They worked the patricians' land. They lived in apartments and they had no political rights.
3. They offered their services and as a result received the protection of the head of the patrician family.
4. The plebeians could become clients (obedient servants) of a patrician family.
5. The two classes were sharply divided: the patricians married and did business only with the people of their class.
6. Patricians. They were the descendants of the most ancient and powerful families (nobles), they were landowners, lived in large houses, and they had political power in the senate.

#### Team 2. Becoming a citizen. The Roman army.

Put these sentences in order:

1. The soldiers founded the first settlements of future cities and supervised their security.
2. Being in the army did not only mean fighting, but also included colonizing, building roads, bridges and fortifications.
3. Many people from the Provinces joined the army and, at the end of their period of service, received **Roman citizenship**.

#### Team 3. Who were slaves?

Put these sentences in order:

1. Later, Romans sold them. However, abandoned children could also become slaves.
2. Young males were very expensive because they could work for a long time.
3. According to the Roman law, fathers could sell their older children if they were in need of money.
4. They were people frequently captured in battle and sent back to Rome.
5. Wealthy Romans bought slaves in a market place.

#### **Team 4. Slave's life.**

Put these sentences in order:

1. They also could buy their freedom, if they had the sum of money that their master had paid for them.
2. There were teachers and cooks living normal lives in their master's houses. Miners, however, had very difficult working conditions.
3. And that was virtually impossible. If a slave married and had children, the children automatically became slaves.
4. A slave was a slave for life. Only their owners could give them their freedom.
5. We assume that slaves were all poor, but this is not correct.

#### **TEXT ATTACK!**

1.  
CITIZENS 1 Patricians  
CITIZENS 2 Plebeian people from the provinces  
NON CITIZENS freedmen  
NON CITIZENS slaves

2.  
1a 2bcd 3bcd 4e

4.  
SL – PA –SL – PL –PA –SL –PA

**SESSION 3. A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A ROMAN  
LIFE IN ROMANS CITIES.ANSWER SHEET**

<b>WHERE DID ROMANS LIVE?</b>	<b>NAME OF IMPORTANT CITIES...</b>	<b>THE MAIN ROADS WERE...</b>	<b>THE FORUM WAS...</b>
Cities or towns.	Londinium, Lutecia.	Cardus and Decumanus	An open square, a crossroad.
<b>WHO LIVED IN VILLAS</b>	<b>WHO LIVED IN INSULAS</b>	<b>A DOMUS WAS ORGANISED ...</b>	<b>A TAVERNA WAS ...</b>
Wealthy people	Most people	Around a central courtyard	A shop
<b>COMMON ACTIVITIES IN TOWNS</b>	<b>WHO WORKED IN WORKSHOPS?</b>	<b>COMMON JOBS</b>	<b>3 ECONOMICAL SECTORS</b>
Craftwork, trade.	Plebeian and free people. Slaves.	Blacksmiths and potters.	Trade, olive oil, pottery.
<b>THE ROMAN DIET MAINLY CONSISTED OF</b>	<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS...</b>	<b>WHAT WAS GARUM SAUCE?</b>	<b>GARUM CAME FROM...</b>
Bread, wine, olive oil and some fish.	Lentils, onions and beans.	Tuna guts, spices, olive oil, and vinegar	The South of Spain.
<b>ROMAN BUILDINGS FOR LEISURE TIME</b>	<b>3 POOLS IN A ROMAN BATH</b>	<b>ROMAN'S FAVOURITE SHOWS</b>	<b>WHO WORKED AT DINNER PARTIES?</b>
Baths, theatres, circus.	Caldarium, tepidarium and frigidarium.	Gladiator fights and chariot races.	Slaves, musicians and dancers.

**A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A ROMAN**

Fill in the chart with information about the everyday activities of a wealthy Roman.

<b>MORNING</b>	<b>AFTERNOON</b>	<b>EVENING</b>	<b>NIGHT</b>
Baths	Theatre dramas or comedias.	Gladiators fights or chariot races.	Dinners and parties.

## **SESSION 5. RULING ROME. THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING AN EMPEROR.**

### **Life of Augustus. First Roman Emperor, 63 B.C. - 14 A.D.**

#### **Paragraph number 1**

Augustus Caesar of Rome was born with the given name Gaius Octavius on September 23, 63 B.C. He took the name Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus (Octavian) in 44 B.C., after the murder of his great uncle, Julius Caesar. In his will Caesar had adopted Octavian and made him his heir.

#### **Paragraph number 2**

Octavian was a brilliant and astute politician. At the time of Caesar's assassination, Octavian held no official position. Only after he marched on Rome and forced the senate to name him consul was he able to achieve power in Rome.

#### **Paragraph number 3**

In 43 B.C., Octavian, Marcus Antonius, one of Julius Caesar's top lieutenants, and another Roman General, Marcus Lepidus, formed the second Triumvirate to rule Rome. After taking power, the Triumvirate proscribed thousands of political enemies, firmly establishing their control of the Roman government.

#### **Paragraph number 4**

In 40 B.C., Antony married Octavia, Octavian's sister, and later deserted her for Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt. When Antony gave Roman provinces to his children by Cleopatra, Octavian declared war on Antony. In 31 B.C. the Roman Navy defeated the combined fleets of Antony and Cleopatra, and within a year both had committed suicide.

#### **Paragraph number 5**

In 27 B.C., the Roman Senate granted Octavian the name Augustus, "the exalted." They also gave him the legal power to rule Rome's religious, civil and military affairs, with the Senate as an advisory body.

#### **Paragraph number 6**

Rome achieved great glory under Octavian/Augustus. He restored peace after 100 years of civil war; maintained an honest government; extended the roads system connecting Rome with its empire; and built many bridges, aqueducts and buildings adorned with beautiful works of art created in the classical style. Literature also flourished.

#### **Paragraph number 7**

The empire expanded under Augustus over Spain, Gaul (now France), Pannonia and Dalmatia (now parts of Hungary and Croatia). He annexed Egypt and most of southwestern Europe. After his death (14 AD), the people of the Roman Empire worshipped Augustus as if he was a god.