

# Ancient Rome Map Key



# Ancient Rome's Geography

Italian Peninsula:

- Surround by 3 sides of water

Rome protected by:

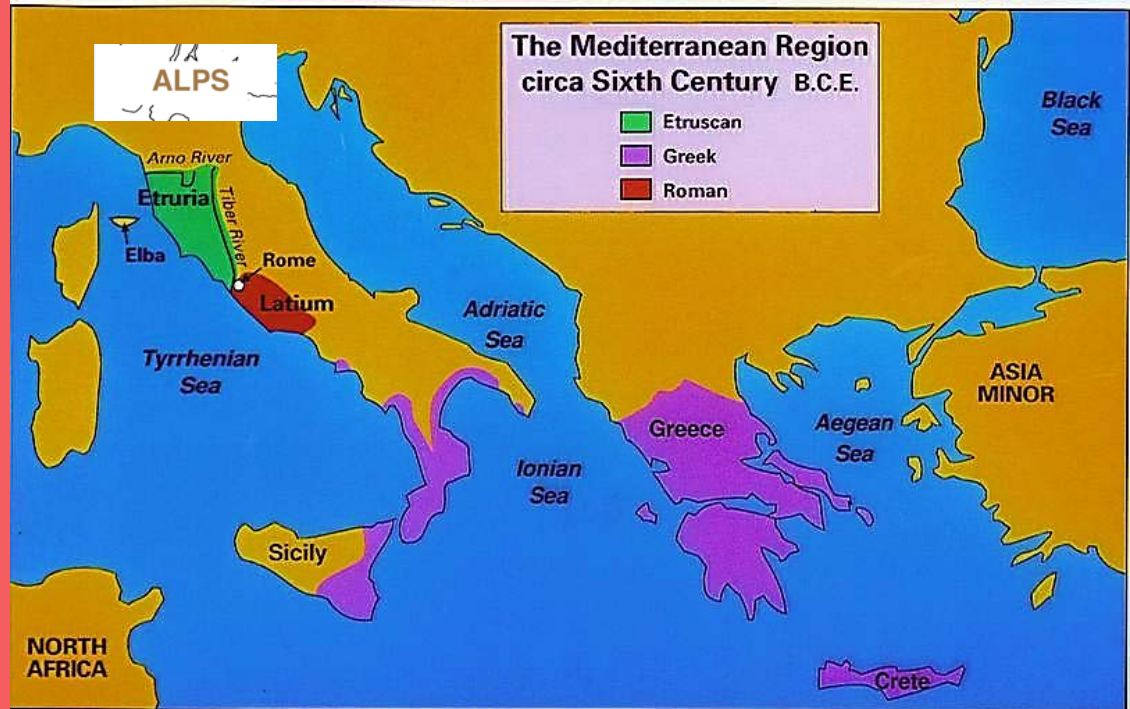
- Mediterranean Sea & Adriatic Sea
- Alps Mountains

Mediterranean Sea provided:

- Trade, expanding Rome

Tiber River provided:

- Fertile land for crops



# Roman Mythology



- Based on Greek polytheistic religion
- changed Greek names of Gods & Goddesses to Roman names
- Explanations of natural phenomena, human qualities, and life events

Greek God/Goddess	Roman God/Goddess	Role
Zeus	Jupiter	King of the Gods
Hera	Juno	Queen of the Gods
Apollo	Apollo	God of Music
Artemis	Diana	Goddess of wild things, huntress
Athena	Minerva	Goddess of wisdom & war
Aphrodite	Venus	Goddess of love & beauty

# Temples in Ancient Rome “Italy”

The Temple of Apollo in Pompeii



The Temple of Hercules Victor



Pantheon Temple  
dedicated to  
all gods



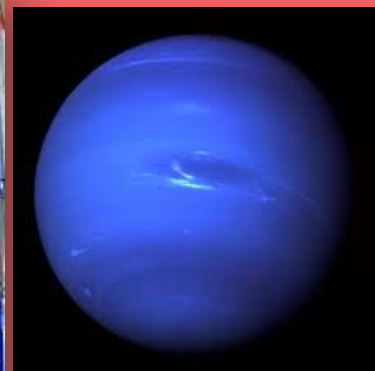
# Roman Mythology

- Was a polytheistic religion that was **central to culture, politics, and art**
- **Many of today's symbols, metaphors, words, and images** come from Roman mythology



Video: “Roman Influence on the Modern World”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C3S0EmzEnF0>



# Ancient Rome:

## The Roman Republic

### Essential Question

In what ways did the Roman Republic create a foundation for modern (today's) democracy?



## The Main Idea

In order to understand the connections, we will make comparisons between the Roman Republic and our U.S. Government.



# Who ruled Rome before the Republic?

- Etruscan kings ruled and expanded Rome- (monarchy)  
-agriculture and temples (753 BCE)
- The last Etruscan king was overthrown **by Roman aristocrats for being too harsh**



# What is a Republic?

- The Romans vowed to never be ruled by a king. **Instead they set up a republic around 509 BCE**

## Republic:

- a form of government in which power rests with the people who can vote and elect their leaders  
**(citizens-freeborn males) ancient Rome**








# List the similarities between ancient Rome and the United States governments.



## 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>

# What are the similarities between the governments?

<b>Comparing Republican Governments</b> 	<b>Rome</b>	<b>United States</b>
<b>Executive Leader in charge</b>	<b>leaders, led army &amp; gov.</b>	<b>1 leader, led army &amp; gov.</b>
<b>Legislative Made laws</b>	<b>Senate-advised consuls, had assemblies, made laws</b>	<b>Senate-advised president, have assemblies, make laws</b>
<b>Judicial Enforced laws</b>	<b>8 judges, enforced laws, heard civil &amp; criminal cases</b>	<b>9 justices (judge), enforced laws, heard civil &amp; criminal cases</b>
<b>Legal Code</b>	<b>Twelve Tables-basic laws</b>	<b>U.S. Constitution-basic laws</b>
<b>Citizenship</b>	<b>Native born</b>	<b>Native born</b>

# Social Classes- **Patricians and Plebeians**

## Patricians

- aristocratic landowners who held most of the power in government
- made up a minority of the population
- inherited power and social status



## Plebeians

- Common people- farmers, merchants, artisans, etc.
- Made up the majority of the population
- Right to vote, but did not hold the most important government positions.



# Social Classes-**Foreigners and Slaves**

## Foreigners:

- could be citizens (sometimes)



## Slaves:

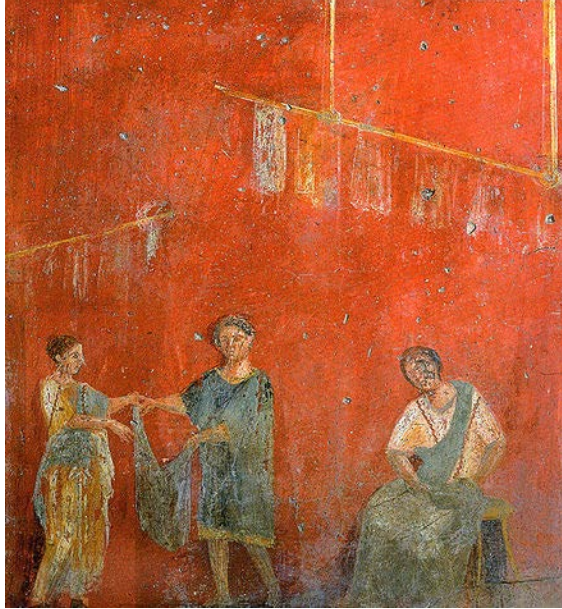
- No power
- Often prisoners of war
- Not based on race



# Social Classes-Women

## Women:

- Freeborn could be citizens
- Could not vote
- Could not hold political office
- Managed the household of slaves & children

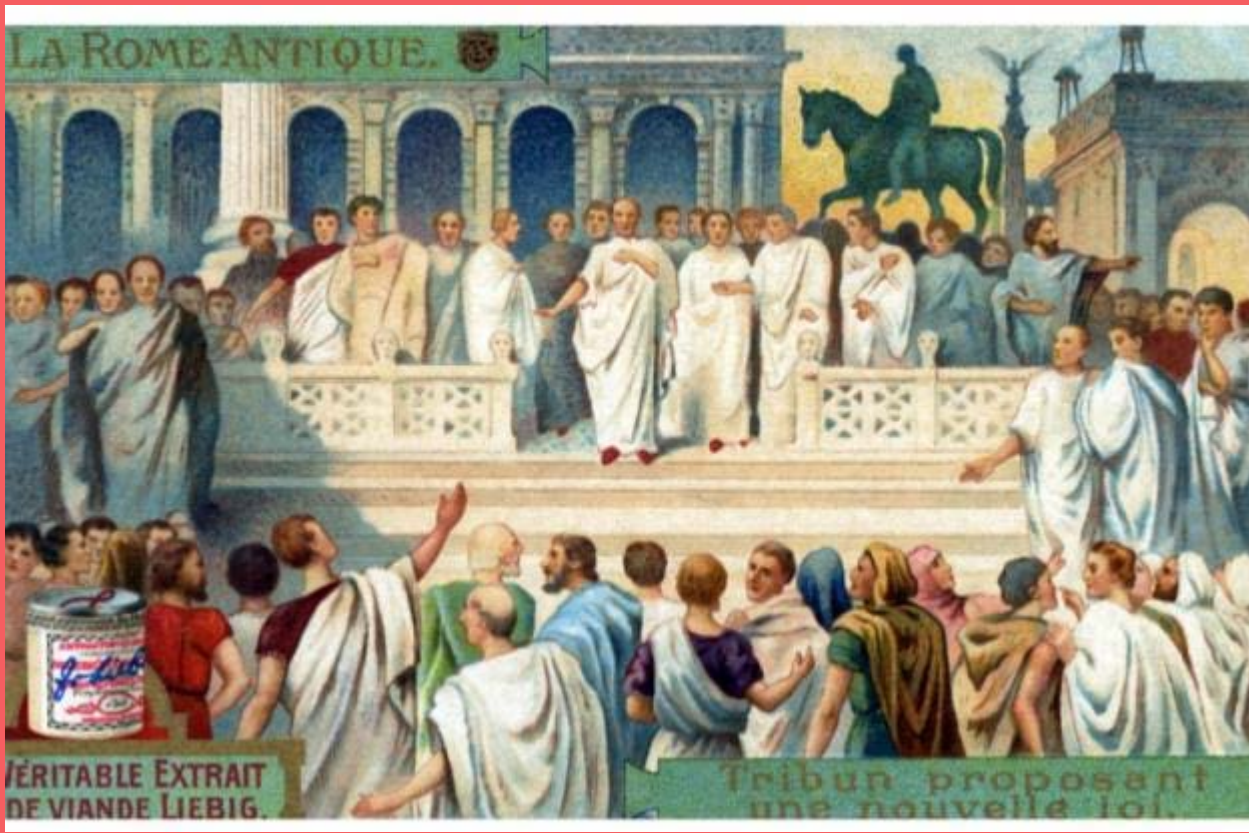


<http://rome.mrdonn.org/women.html>

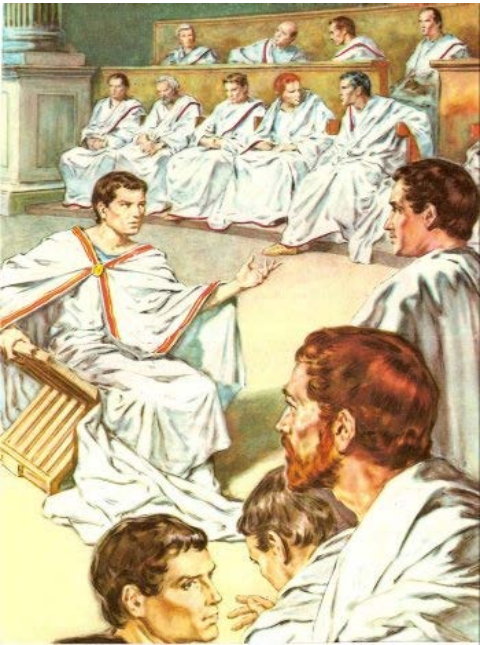
More information on Women in Ancient Rome



# Government Structure of the Republic



# Consuls (Executive branch)



## Consuls:

- 2 leaders

## Powers:

- commanded the army & the government
- advised by Senate

# (Legislative branch)

## Senate:

- **patrician** branch of government

## Powers:

- foreign policy and financial matters
- **advised consuls**



## Tribunes

- **plebeian elected** by Tribal Assembly

## Powers:

- look out for **plebeians'** **benefit** in Senate





# (Legislative branch)

## Tribal Assembly:

- made up of **plebeians**

Powers:

- elected **tribunes**
- made laws for **commoners**



## Centuriate Assembly:

- **soldiers** that were citizens
- controlled by the **patricians**

Powers:

- selected **consuls**
- made laws

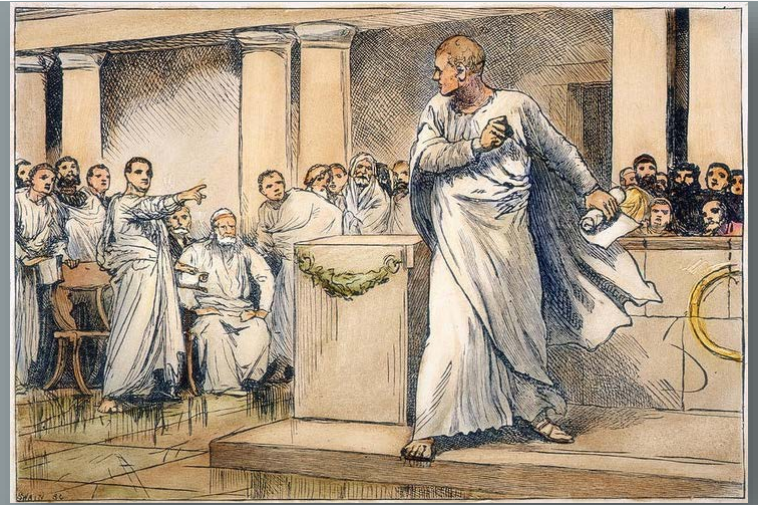
# (Judicial branch)

## Praetors

- 8 judges

## Powers:

- hear **civil & criminal cases**
- govern provinces



# In Times of Crisis...



## Dictator:

- Appointed to serve **in times of crisis**
- Chosen by consuls, elected by the Senate

## Powers:

- **Absolute power** to make laws
- **Command army**

# Rights and Responsibilities of all Roman citizens (male)

- **Right** to vote
- **Pay** taxes
- **Serve** in the military



## COMMON COINS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE



Aureus 200 BCE-305 CE  
7g, ~20mm



Solidus 310-693 CE  
4.5g, ~20mm



AEB 315-400 CE  
2-4g, ~18mm



AE4 383-400 CE  
0.5-1.5g, ~14mm



Denarius 211 BCE-241 CE  
3g, ~19mm



Tremissis 380-367 CE  
1.5g, ~14mm



Antoninianus 215-295 CE  
3-5g, ~21mm



Siliqua 310-650 CE  
1-3g, ~18mm



Sestertius 23 BCE-250 CE  
20-30g, ~35mm



As 280 BCE-250 CE  
9-12g, ~27mm



Follis 294-310 CE  
5-12g, ~26mm (early)



Dupondius 23 BCE-250 CE  
11-15g, ~29m

A free infographic by Dirty Old Coins, LLC

# Twelve Tables

Why are the Twelve Tables important?

- First written **code of law** for Rome
- **Guaranteed that all free citizens** had the protection of the law

“Innocent until proven guilty”



# Videos to Watch

Ancient Rome in 20 Minutes:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=46ZXI-V4gwY>

# Works Cited List

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