

**THE ROMAN
REPUBLIC**

and

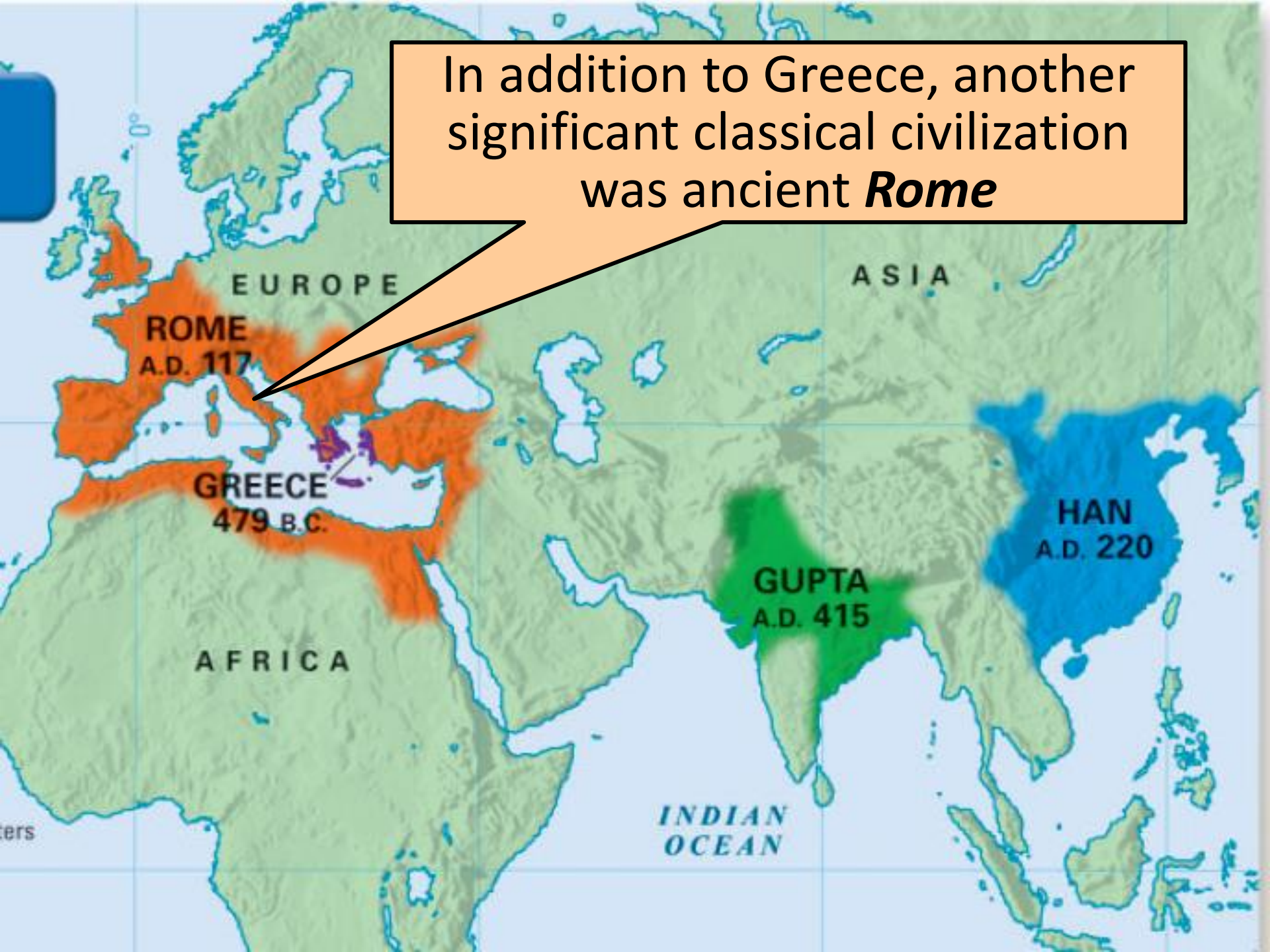
**THE ROMAN
EMPIRE**



Essential Question:

What were the lasting characteristics of the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire?

In addition to Greece, another significant classical civilization was ancient *Rome*



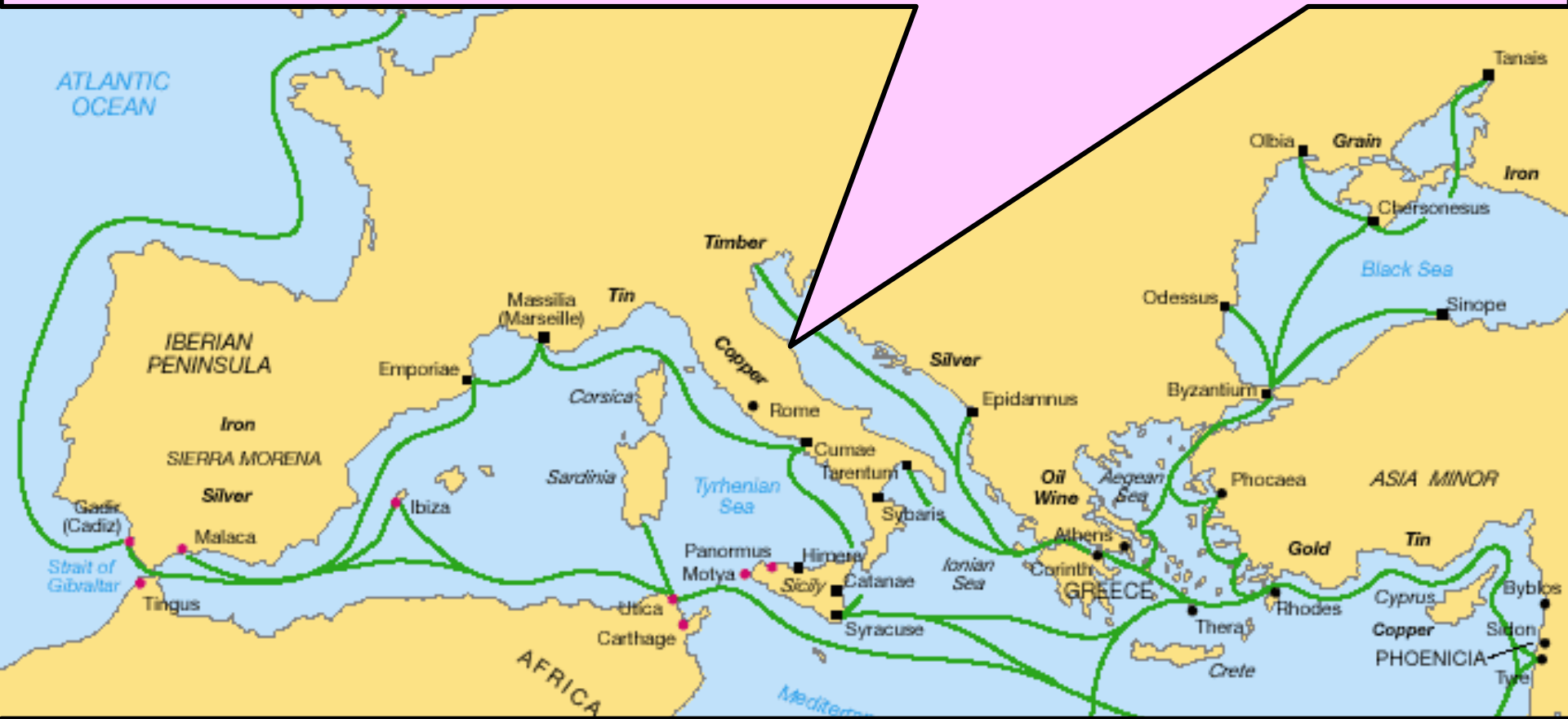
Impact of Geography on Rome

Identify one GEOGRAPHIC FEATURE and 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* and a neighboring tribe called the *Etruscans*

The Culture of Ancient Rome

Roman religion was polytheistic and 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*; it was based on *Greek* writing

ALPHABETS		
Phoenician	Greek	Latin
𐤀	Α	A
𐤁	Β	B
𐤂	Δ	D
𐤃	Ε	E
𐤄	Η	H
𐤅	Κ	K

𐤆	Λ	L
𐤇	Μ	M
𐤈	Ν	N
𐤉	Ο	O
𐤊	Ρ	R
𐤋	Σ	S
𐤌	Τ	T

The Culture of Ancient Rome

Roman *architecture* borrowed heavily from Greek styles



The Culture of Ancient Rome

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



Ancient Roman Society

Roman society was divided into *three* major groups



At the top were the *nobles* (called *patricians*); they controlled most of the land and held key military and *government* positions

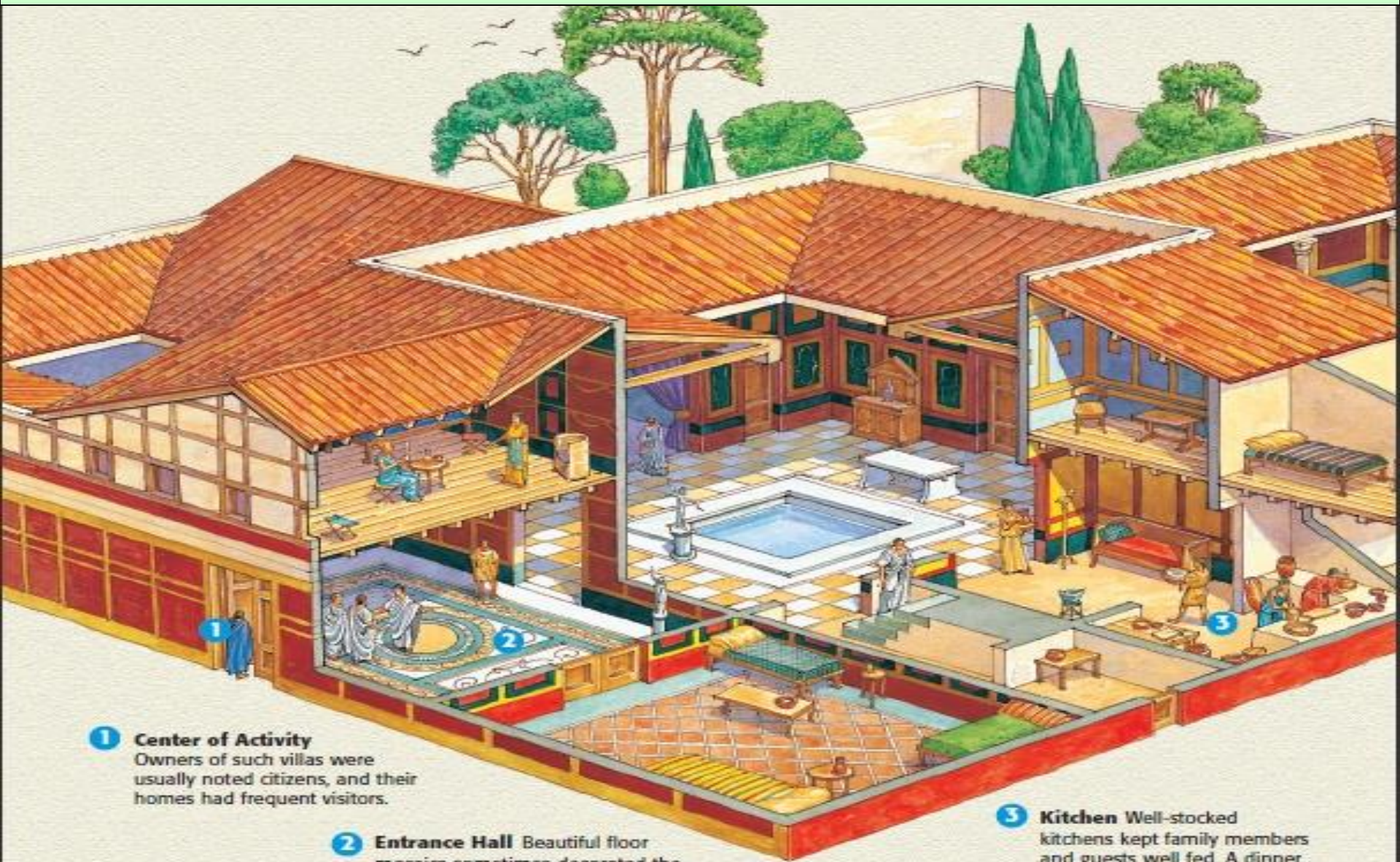
Ancient Roman Society

Roman society was divided into three major groups



Patricians made up **5%** of all 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.

Ancient Roman Society



Most Roman people were ***commoners*** (called ***plebeians***); they were farmers, shopkeepers, or peasants

Ancient Roman Society



Plebeians paid the majority of *taxes* collected in the Roman Republic; they 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.

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.

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

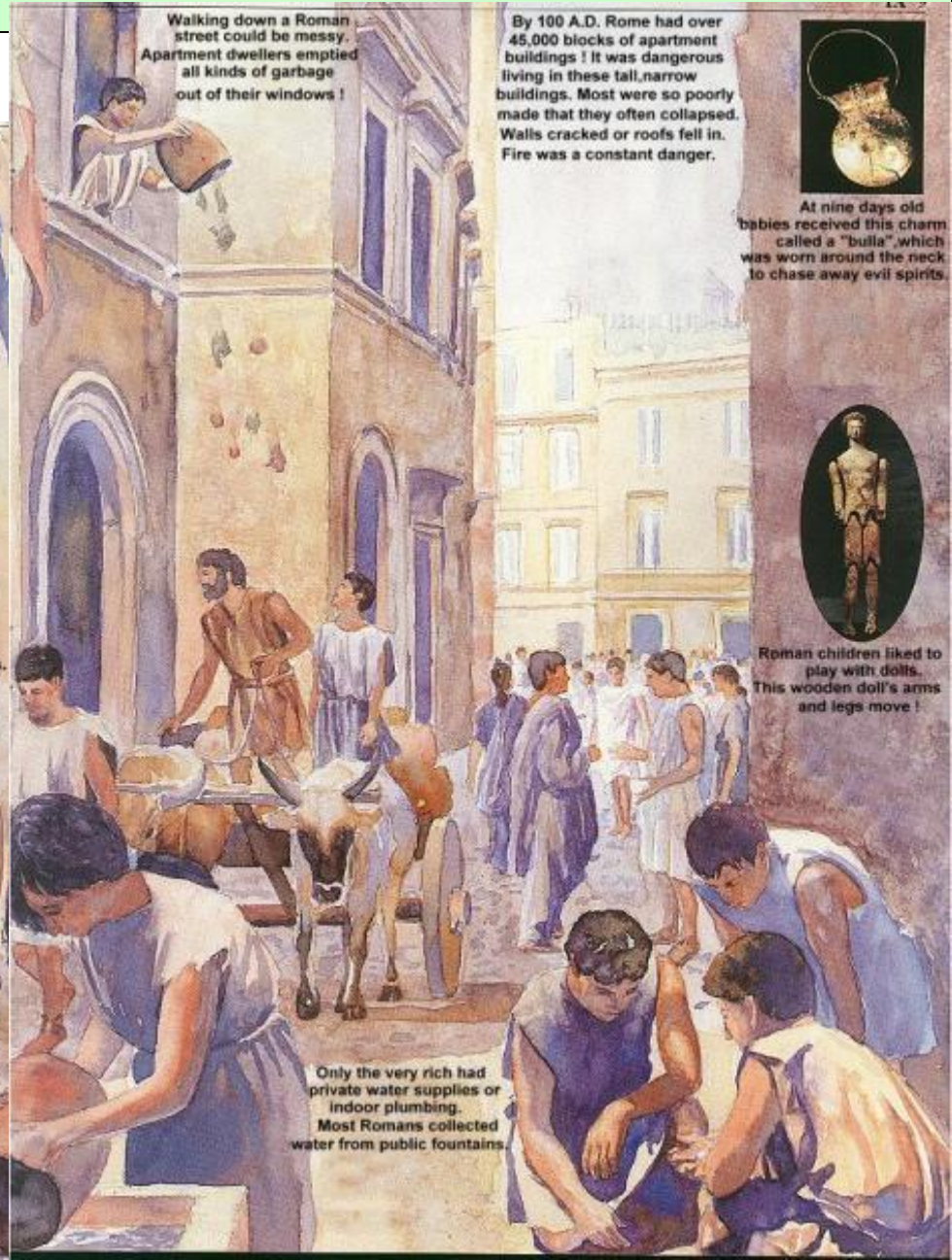
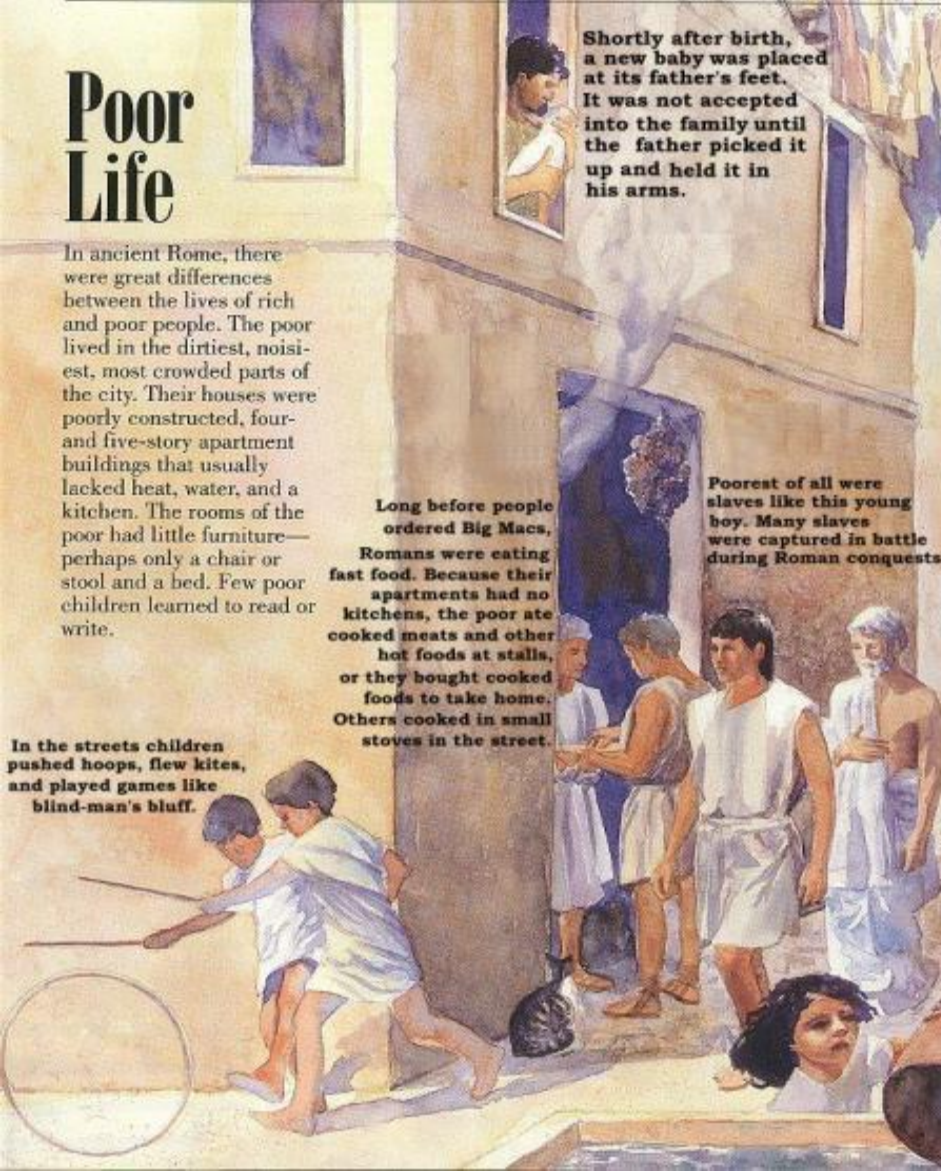
Walking down a Roman street could be messy. Apartment dwellers emptied all kinds of garbage out of their windows!

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 "bullia", 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.



Ancient Roman Society

At the bottom of society were *slaves* and residents of the Roman Republic who were not Roman

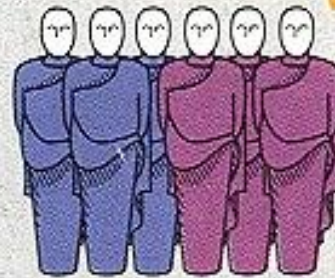


PATRICIANS

PLEBEIANS



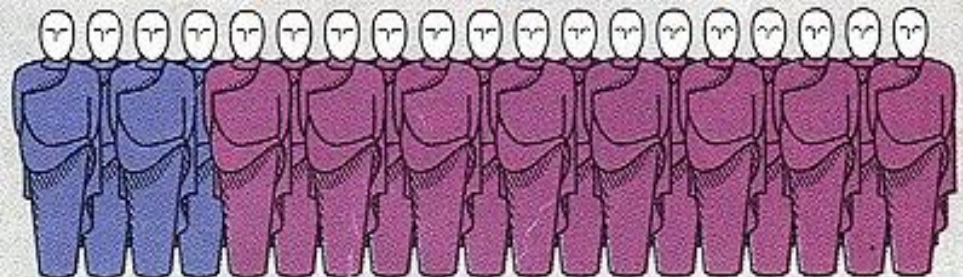
CONSULS (2)



SENATORS (300)



TRIBUNES (10)




CITIZEN ASSEMBLIES (ADULT MALE CITIZENS)

Quick Class Discussion:

Based upon this image, what was Roman government like?

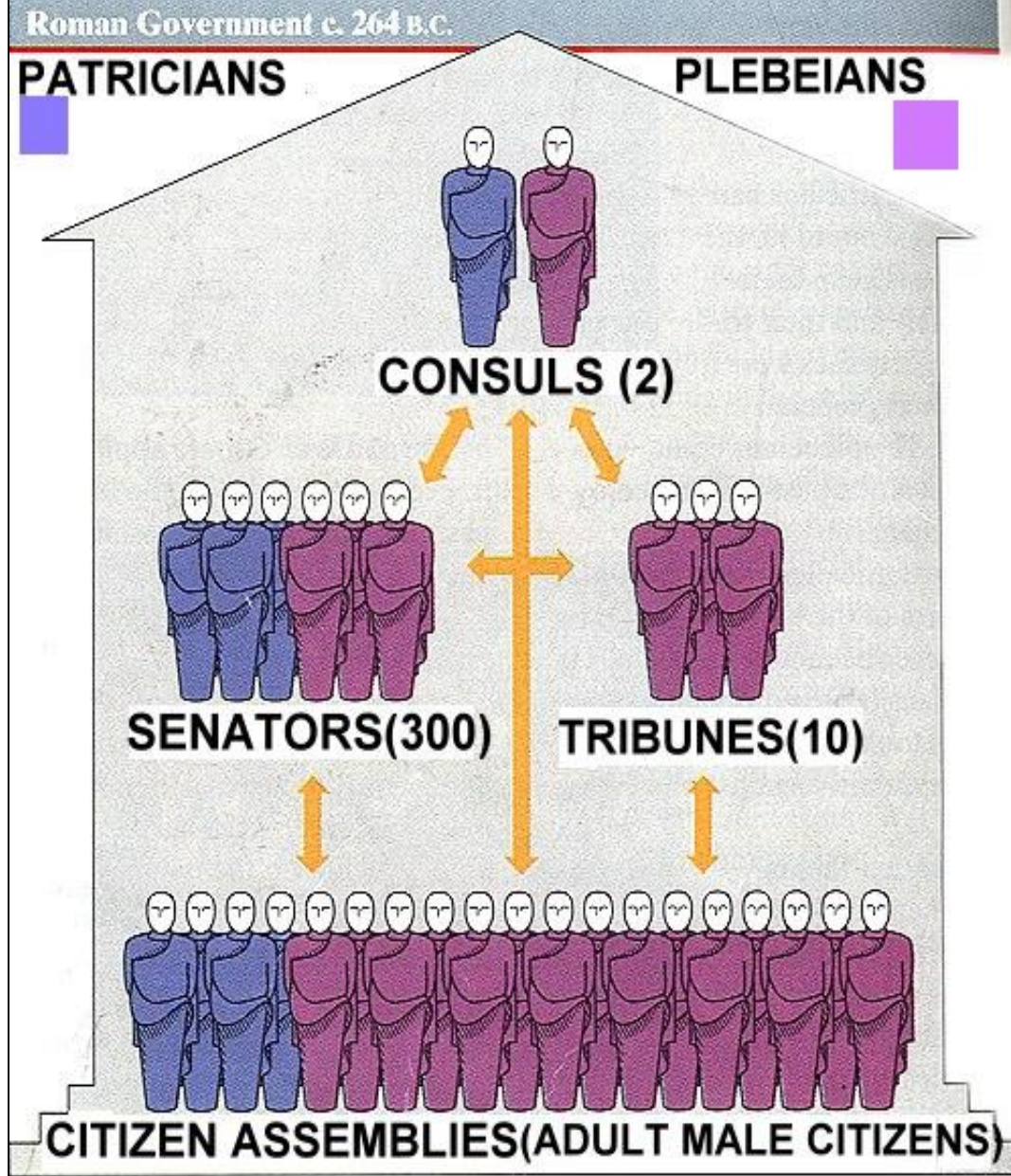
The Government of Ancient Rome



When Rome was first founded, it was ruled by kings; but in 509 BCE, the Romans created a republic

The Government of Ancient Rome

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



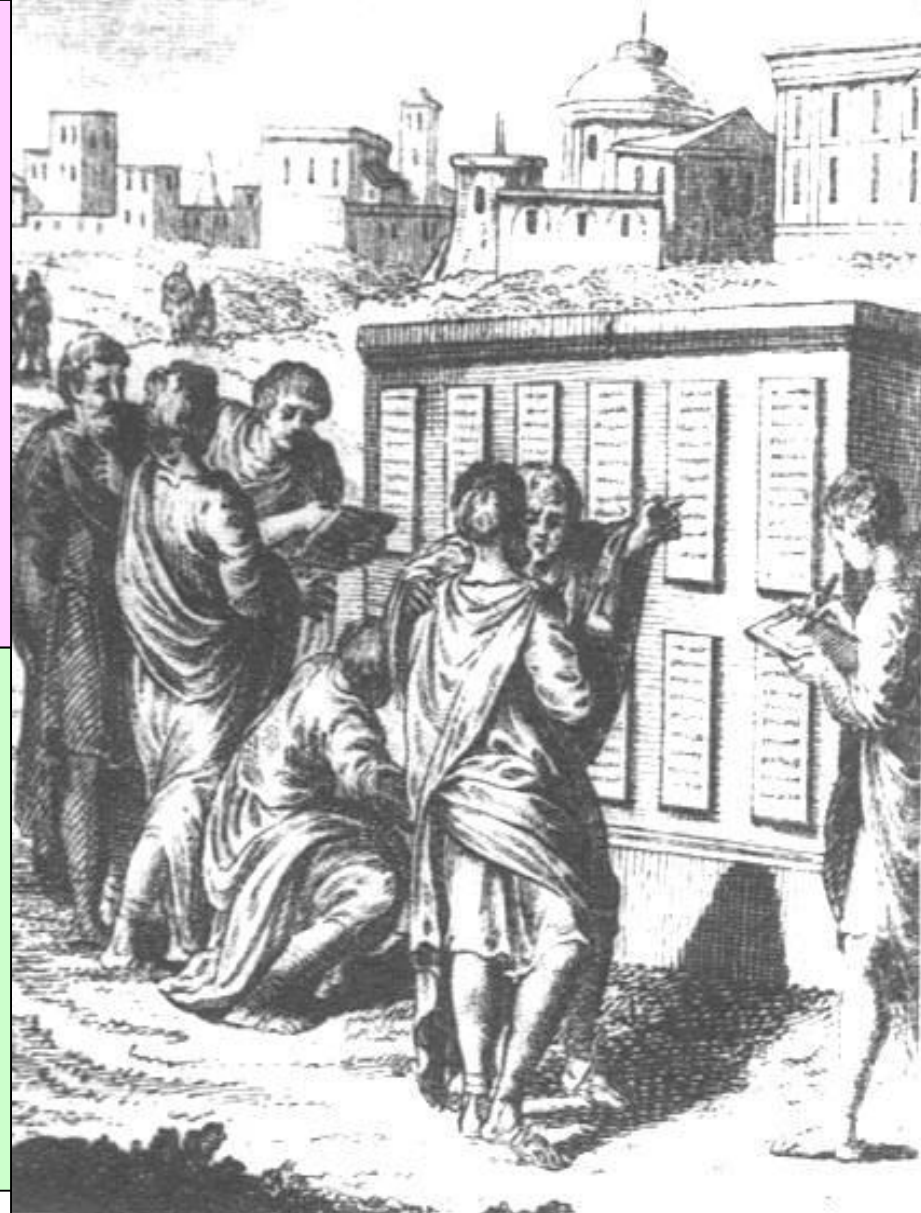


The most important feature of the republic was the ***Senate***, whose 300 members were ***elected*** by citizens to ***make laws*** and taxes

The Government of Ancient Rome

In 451 BCE, government officials wrote down *Rome's laws* onto the *Twelve Tables*, which were hung in the forum for all citizens to see

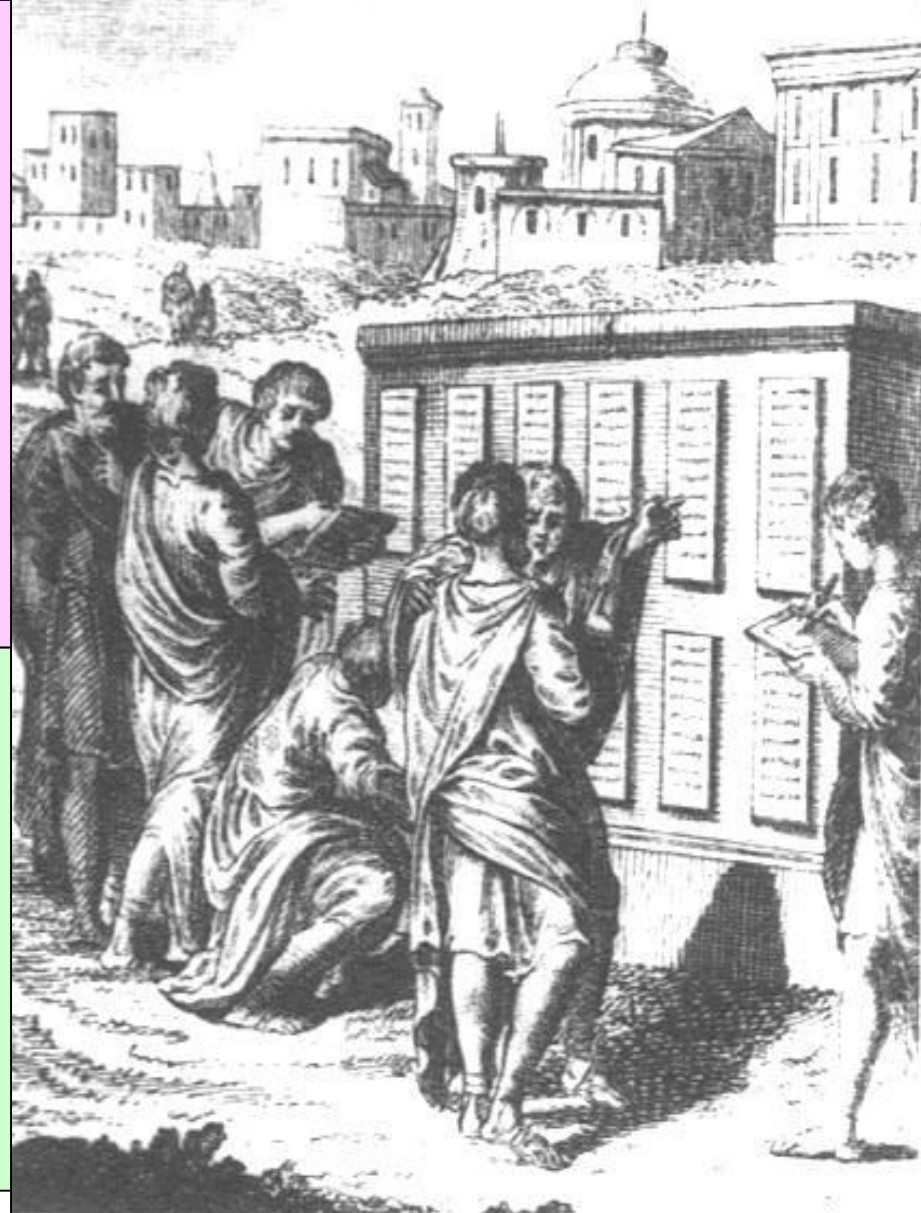
The Twelve Tables were based on the idea that *all citizens* of Rome had a right to the *protection* of the law



The Government of Ancient Rome

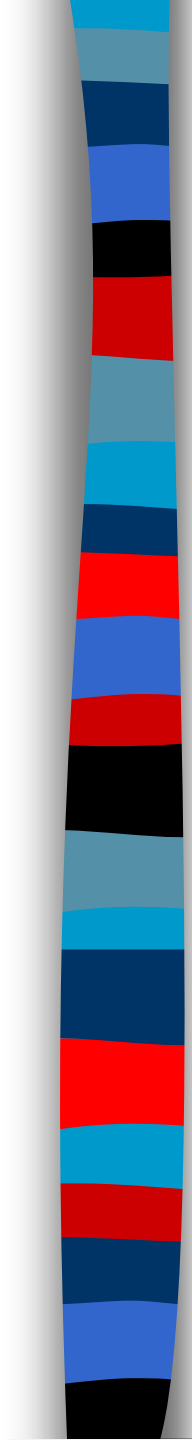
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The Twelve Tables were based on the idea that *all citizens* of Rome had a right to the *protection* of the law



Comparing Republican Governments

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



The United States also has a republican government, very similar to the one of Ancient Rome

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 of professional soldiers (not part-time soldiers who were farmers or merchants by trade)

The Roman soldiers were divided into groups of 5000 men called legions

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

Each legion was divided into smaller groups of 80 men (called centuries)

Under his metal jacket, the soldier wore a tunic of wool.

Soldiers carried metal-tipped throwing spears, short, double-edged swords, and daggers.

This belt, or apron, of leather strips protected the lower body. Heavy weights on the bottom of each strip kept the strips in place.

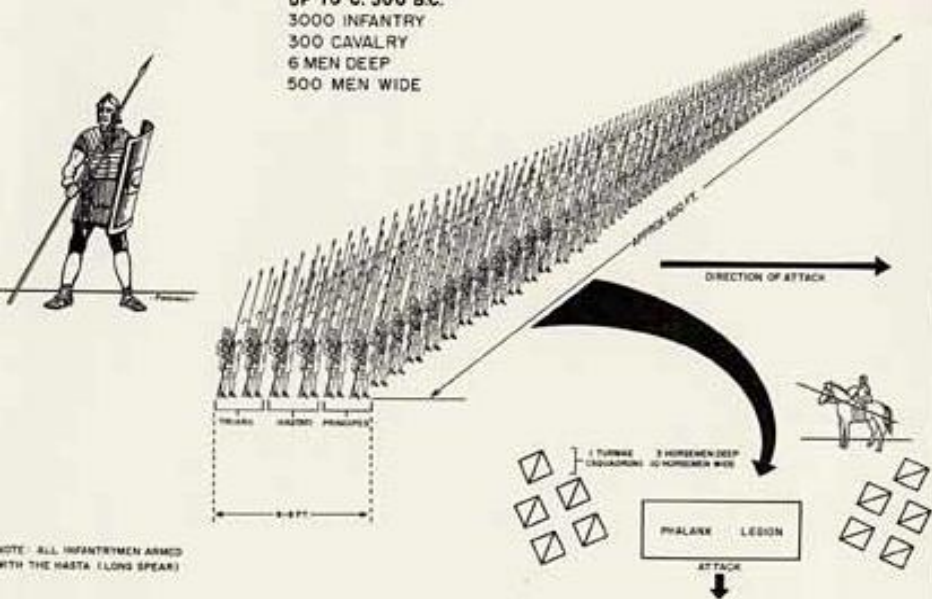
The soldier's rectangular shield was made of many layers of thick wood wrapped in leather with an iron rim at the top and bottom. The soldier's heavy pack held his personal gear, enough grain for about 15 days, a pick, axe, or saw, cooking utensils, and the stakes needed to build a camp.

To improve the grip of his heavy sandals, nails were driven into the underside of the soles and broken into studs.



Phalanx Legion

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



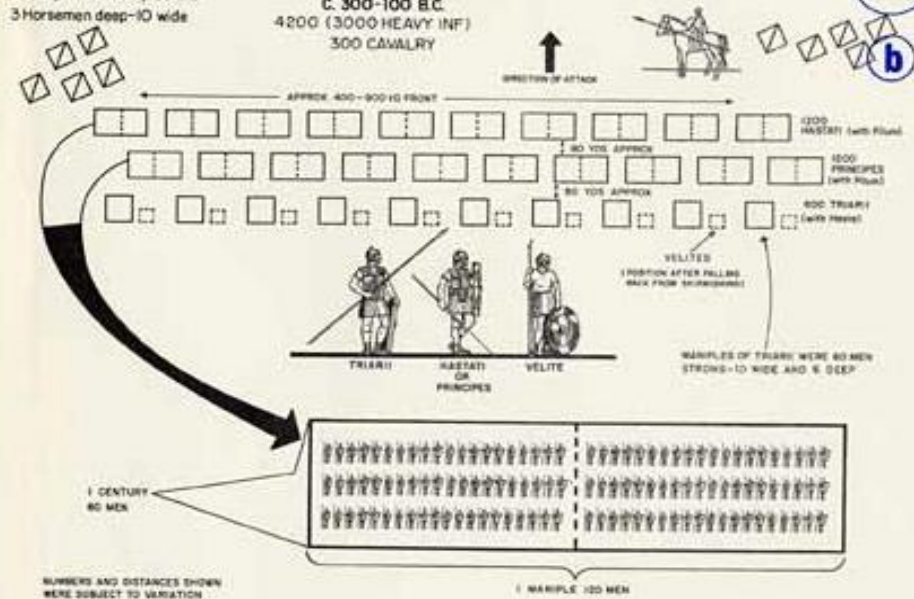
NOTE: ALL INFANTRYMEN ARMED WITH THE HASTA (LONG SPEAR)

(a)

Manipular Legion

Cavalry Turmae (Squadron)
 3 Horsemen deep-10 wide

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

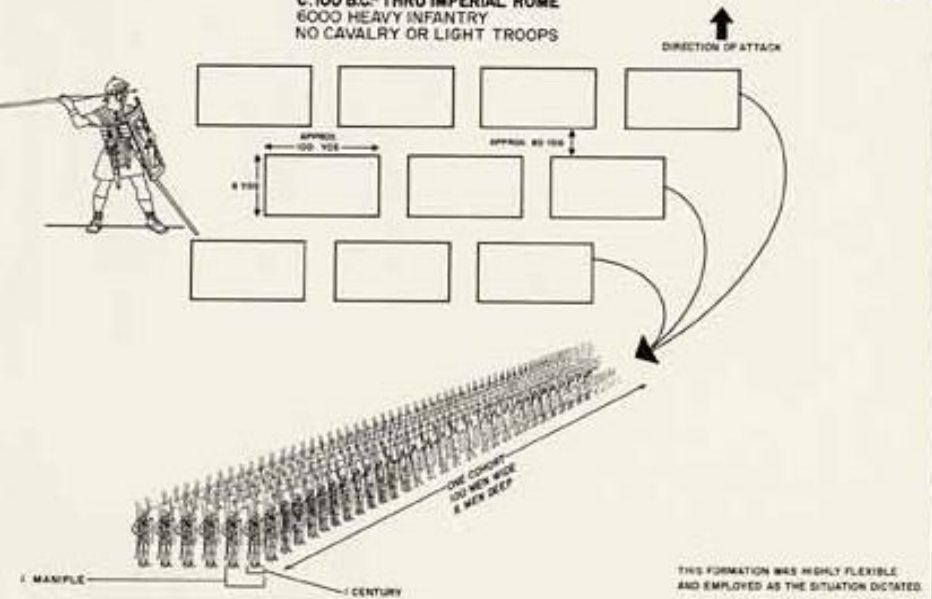


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(b)

Cohortal Legion

C. 100 B.C.- THRU IMPERIAL ROME
 6000 HEAVY INFANTRY
 NO CAVALRY OR LIGHT TROOPS



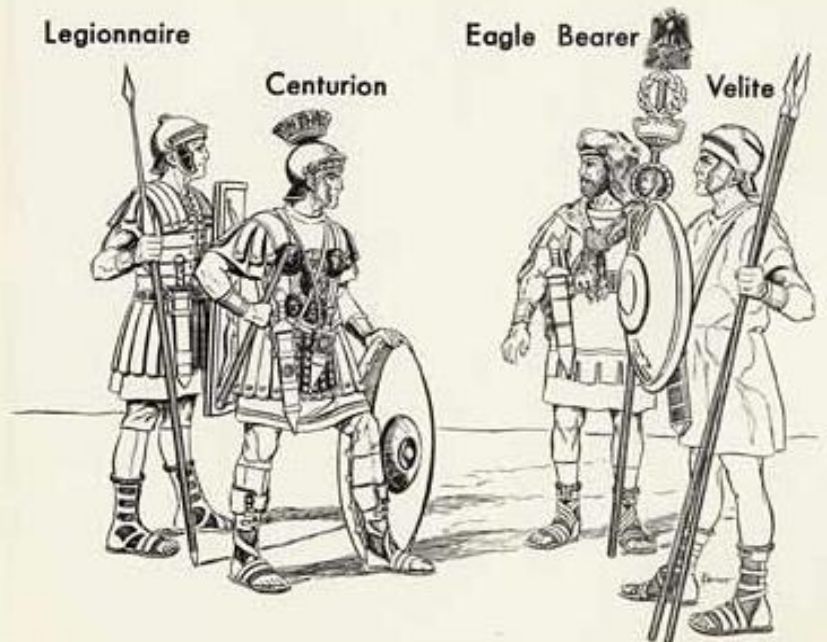
(c)

Legionnaire

Centurion

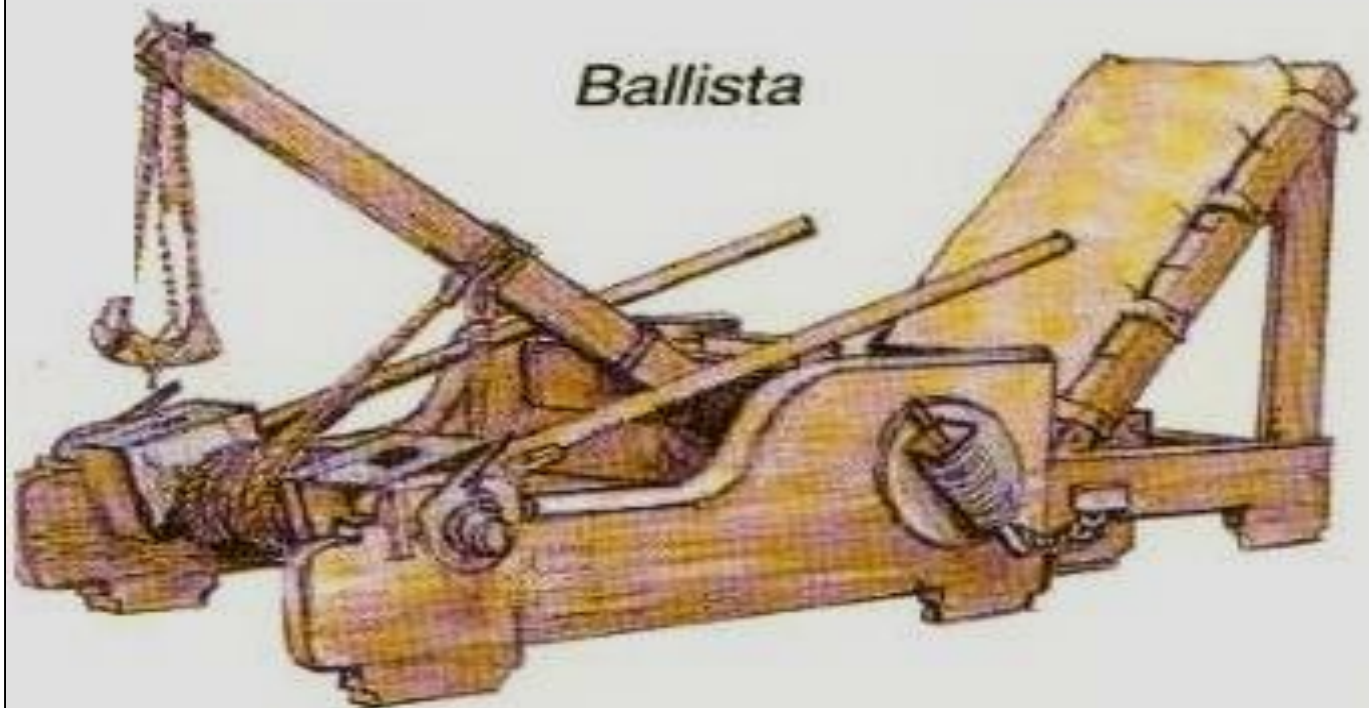
Eagle Bearer

Velite

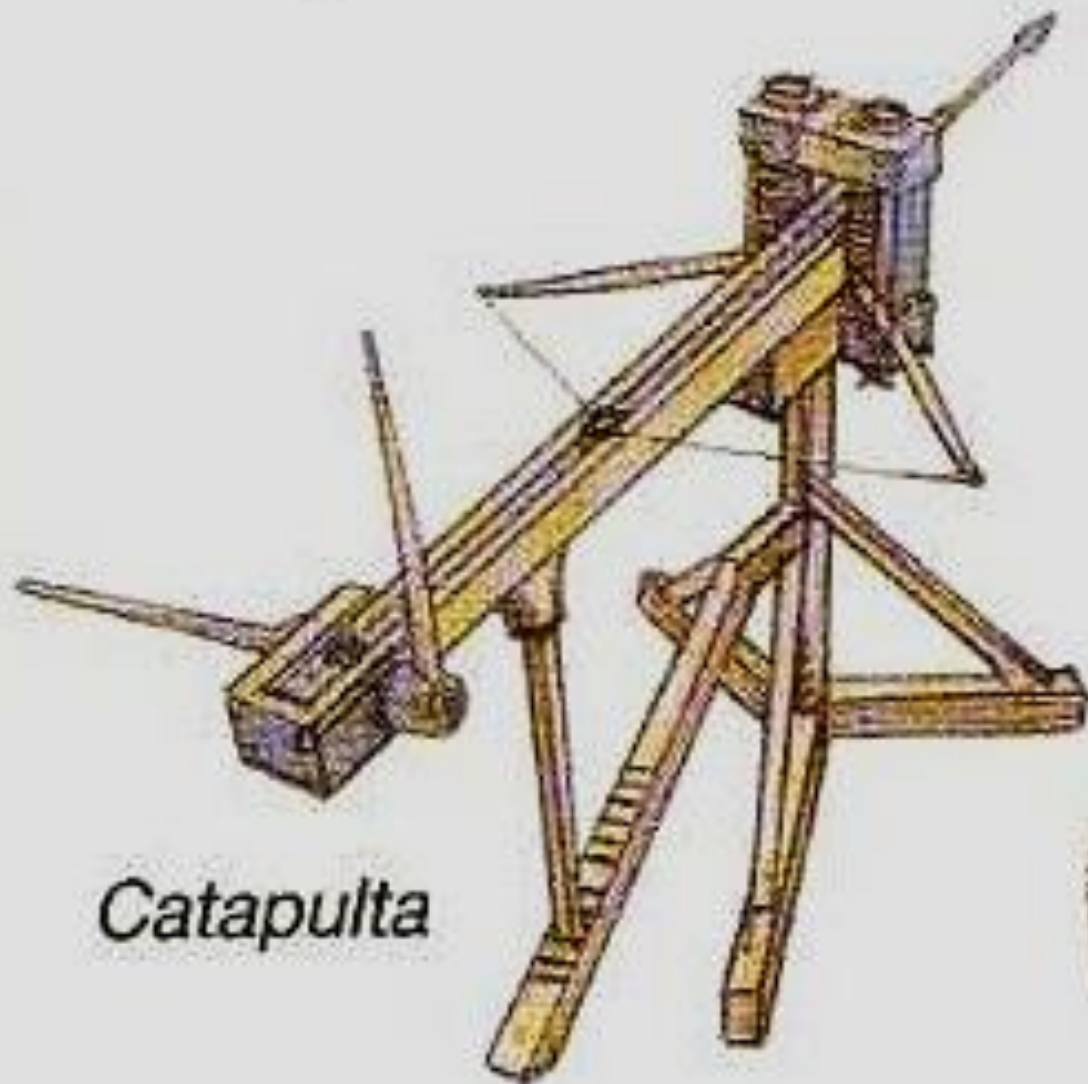


(d)

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.



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

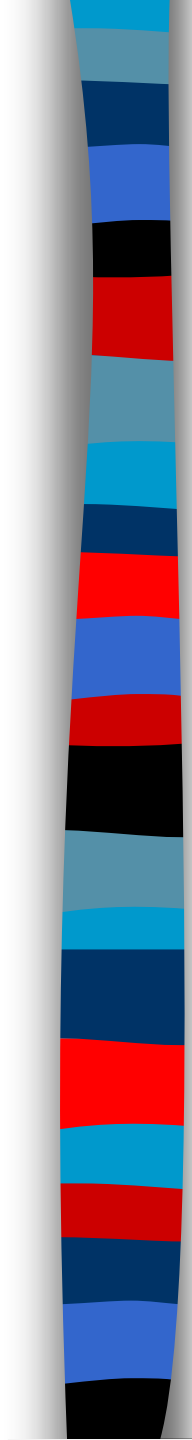


Catapulta

From Republic To **EMPIRE**



Closure Activity

- 
- Compare governments of the ancient world:
 - Complete the chart on the back of your notes