

Unit 1: Monarchy and Republic

Activity 1. Visuals

Activity 2

Complete crossword according to the information you have got from Ppt

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	ACROSS
a									b. Roman general (6 letters)
b									c. Trojan hero (6 letters)
c									d. Dido and Aeneas fell in... (4 letters)
d									g. African princess (4 letters)
e									h. Romans built a huge... (6 letters)
f									DOWN
g									1. Where Aeneas was born (4 letters)
h									2. Enemy town of Rome (8 letters)
									6. They destroyed Troy (6 letters)
									7. The land (in Italian) Aeneas finally arrived to (5 letters)
									8. Capital of the world (4 letters)

Activity 3

Read one of these texts

Student A: The founding of Rome adapted from http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romulus_and_Remus

Rhea Silvia was the daughter of Numitor, king of Alba Longa, a legendary town founded by Ascagne, son of Aeneas. When Numitor's brother Amulius became king by force, he made Rhea Silvia a Vestal Virgin, so she would not have children who could be kings instead of him. But the god Mars seduced her and she had the twins Romulus and Remus. Rhea Silvia was punished, and her sons were thrown into the Tiber. Romulus and Remus were found by a wolf who suckled them. The brothers were later found by a farmer who raised them. Romulus and Remus founded the city of Rome. But Romulus killed Remus in a fight and he went back to Amulius's palace and killed him.

Student B: The story of Moses (adapted from Exodus, 2, 1-6)

Activity 5





Match starters in one column with endings in the other / In groups of 4:



- | | |
|--|---|
| a) In 509 BC Rome became a republic. The power was in the hands of the Senate and the People of Rome (SPQR) | 1) ...but others were completely mad and perverted, like Caligula, Nero or Commodus. |
| b) Rome was founded in 753 BC and grew up to built a great empire that lasted until 476 AD; | 2) Therefore Romulus killed Remus and became the first king of Rome. After him were six kings more, under Etruscan influence. |
| c) The empire was ruled by the emperors: some of them were good, like Augustus, Hadrian or Marcus Aurelius | 3) traditionally these twelve centuries or more are divided into three periods according to the political system |
| d) The first one is the monarchy: Rome was founded by Romulus and Remus, descendants from Aeneas, a Trojan prince. | 4) ...and the ancient town grew up until it ruled the whole Mediterranean and then became an empire in 27 BC. |

Activity 6

Using the information from the previous activities, complete the table with the following images of the principal periods of Roman history according to political criterion:

<p>A)</p> 	<p>B)</p> 
<p>C)</p> 	<p>D)</p> 

<i>Period (dates)</i>				
<i>Political system</i>	(mythical past)		Republic	
<i>Image</i>				

Activity 7

Watch the Ppt1b and answer orally the teacher's questions.

Activity 8

Complete the matching activity according to the information you have got from the Ppt

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| a) Anarchy | 1) The system of having a king or queen |
| b) Aristocracy | 2) Government based on the belief in freedom and equality between people |
| c) Consul | 3) Someone who has unlimited power over other people |
| d) Democracy | 4) Lower class in Rome |
| e) Monarchy | 5) Upper class in Rome |
| f) Oligarchy | 6) Group of politicians who make laws |
| g) Patricians | 7) Lack of organization and control |
| h) Plebeians | 8) Class of people who hold high social rank |
| i) Senate | 9) Small group of powerful people |
| j) Tyrant | 10) One of two annual heads of Roman state |

Activity 9

In groups of 4, discuss if sentences below are true (T) or false (F) according to the text; some times common sense should help. These phrases might be useful when you are discussing with your partner:

What do you have for number... / -Why? -Because... / I agree / I don't agree / Are you sure?

1. Athenians imitate other countries' policies.
2. Athenian policy is a model for others
3. Democracy is to respect the will of many, rather than few
4. For public charges personal values are more important than family reputation
5. Poor people cannot rule Athenian society
6. Rich people are not allowed to rule
7. Athenians feel offended if somebody lives life how he wants
8. Athenians obey their governors and the laws
9. Athenian laws are not written
10. Transgressing Athenian laws is funny

Athenian Democracy (from THC, 2, 37, tr. Hobbes, p. 191)

We have a form of government, (1) not fetched by imitation from the laws of our neighbouring states; (2) nay, we are rather a pattern to others, than they to us; which, because in the administration it hath (3) respect not to a few, but to the multitude, is called a democracy. Wherein, though there be an equality amongst all men in point of law for their private controversies; yet in conferring of dignities one man is preferred before another to public charge, and that (4) according to the reputation, not of his house, but of his virtue; (5/6) and is not put back through poverty for the obscurity of his person, as long as he can do good service to the commonwealth. And we live not only free in the administration of the state, but also one with another void of jealousy touching each other's daily course of life; (7) not offended at any man for following his own humour [=way of life], nor casting on any man censorious looks, which though they be no punishment, yet they grieve. So that conversing one with another for the private without offence, we stand chiefly in fear to transgress against the public; (8) and are obedient always to those that govern and to the laws, (9) and principally to such laws as are written for protection against injury, and such unwritten, (10) as bring undeniable shame to the transgressors.

Activity 10

Complete this map of West Mediterranean in III BC with following proper names: rivers (*Ebre*, *Po*), towns (Emporion, Carthage, Rome, Sagunt), main isles (CORSICA, EIVISSA, SARDINIA, SICILY), mountains (Pyrenees, Alps).



http://histgeo.ac-aix-marseille.fr/webphp/carte.php?num_car=1481&lang=fr

Activity 11

Match issues in the first column with characters in the second:

a) Rebellion of slaves (71BC)	1) Anthony
b) Conspiracy (63 BC)	2) Caesar
c) 1 st triumvirate (60BC)	3) Catilina
d) 2 nd triumvirate (40 BC)	4) Cicero
e) Last Egyptian queen (30BC)	5) Cleopatra
	6) Crassus
	7) Lepidus
	8) Octavian
	9) Pompey
	10) Spartacus

Activity 12

THE ENEMIES OF ROME

Using the information from the previous activities, complete the table with the following images:



A)



B)



C)



D)

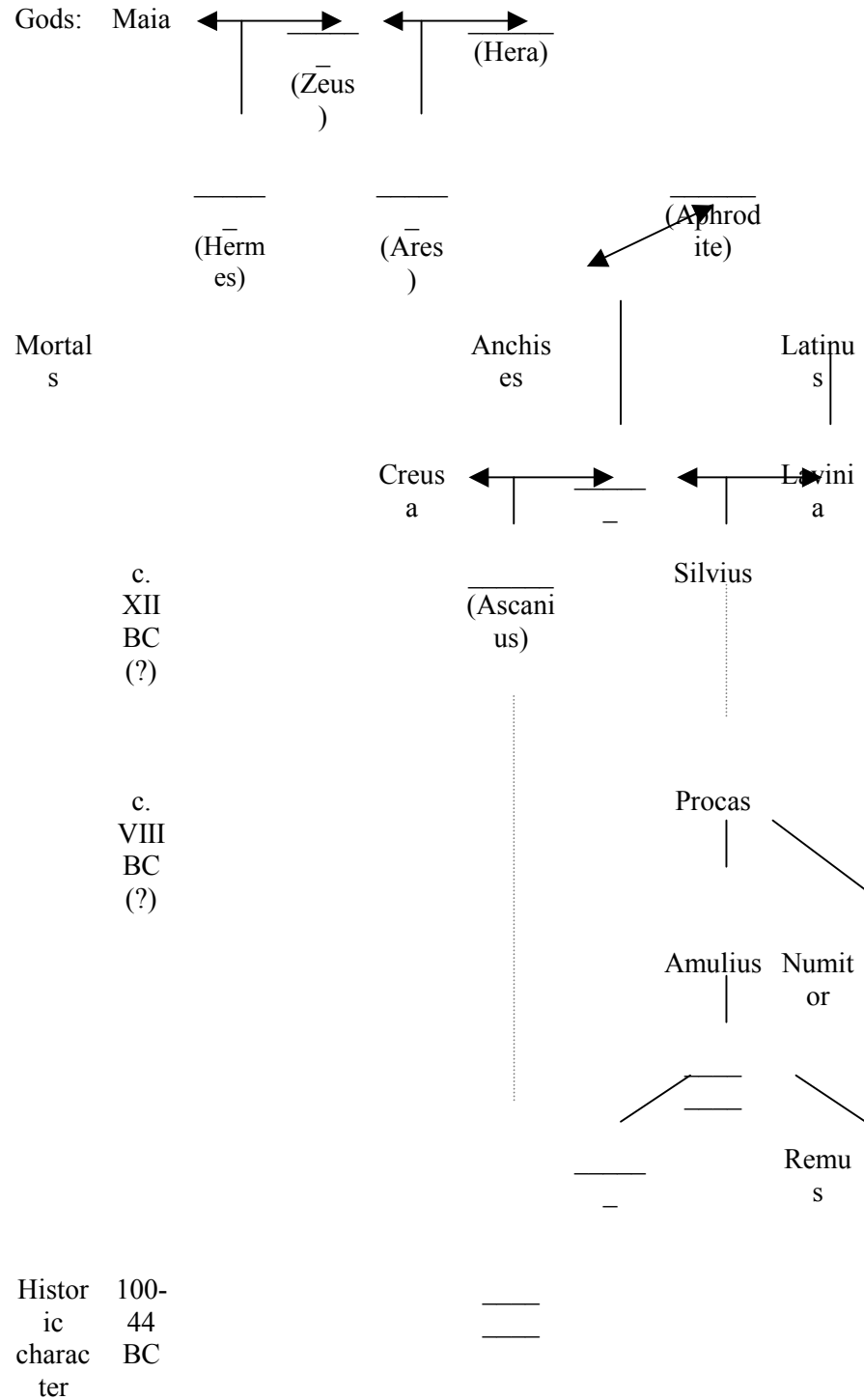
<i>Date</i>		72BC		
<i>Character</i>			Catiline	
<i>Image</i>				

Activity 13

Put these names in the family tree. As a clue, some of them have the Greek name in brackets:
Aeneas, Iulus, Julius Caesar, Juno, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, Rhea Silvia, Romulus, Venus

- a. Which character related to Aeneas does not appear in the table?
- b. Why is she important in Roman history?
- c. Where was she from?
- d. Who could have been a descendant of hers?
- e. Who is supposed to be Romulus' father?
- f. Why was this god important for the Romans?
- g. Why did Julius Caesar claim to be descended from Iulus/Ascanius?

FAMILY TREE.



Activity 14 **Roman calendar**

In groups of 3-4: every group has 6-8 deities. Identify and classify them into these five mythologies. Then share information with other groups:

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------------------|----------------|----------|---------|
| Anubis | Demeter | Isis | Poseidon | Thoth |
| Apollo | Dyonisus | Janus/Quirinus | Ptah | Tyr/Tiw |
| Artemis | Frigg/Freyja/Vanadis | Neptune | Saturnus | Vesta |
| Athena | Hephaestus | Odin/Wotan | Shiva | Vishnu |

Brahma *Horus/Ra* *Osiris* *Thor* *Vulcan*

Roman (5)	Germanic (4)	Greek (7)	Hindu (3)	Egyptian (6)

Some days of the week take their name from planets, stars and other celestial bodies related to gods or issues of Roman and Judeo-Christian mythology. Identify them:

Roman god(dess) / Jewish item		<i>Mars</i>		<i>Jupiter</i>		<i>sabbat</i>	
Name of the day in Latin	<i>dies lunae</i>		<i>dies Mercurii</i>	<i>dies Iouis</i>	<i>dies Veneris</i>		<i>dies Dominica</i>
Name of the day	Monday		Wednesday		Friday		Sunday
Germanic god(dess)/sky body		Tiw		Thor		Saturn	

c. Month (*mensis*)

The Roman calendar had 12 months. Caesar ordered a reform so that an extra day was added every 4 years.

1. Which months can refer to a Roman god?
2. When do you think the Roman year began and why?
3. Which month was devoted to Caesar? Which one to Octavian?

d. *Cave Idus Martias*

As the Romans did not have weeks, they referred to those days when they wanted to put a date:

- a. First day was called _____, which derives from the word calendar.
- b. 5th day (7th in March, May, July and October) was called _____.
- c. The 13th day (15th in March, May, July and October) was called _____.

Caesar was warned by a prophecy to be careful on the Idus of March. However, on this fatal day he went to the Senate. Do you know what happened there?



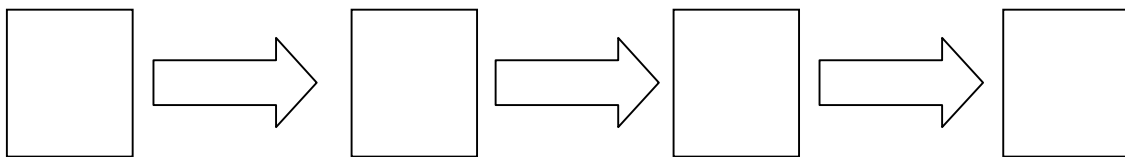
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Caesar-sa_mort.jpg

Activity 15. Caesar's murder

In the final years of the Republic, some Romans thought that Julius Caesar, after the civil war against Pompey, had accumulated so much power that he couldn't resist the temptation of becoming a king. Those Romans were Casca, Cassius and Brutus among others and they conspired to kill

Caesar. Read these four sections of a text adapted from Plutarch, give them a title and put them in order in the boxes and answer the questions below:

<p>A) Casca gave him the first cut, in the neck, which was not mortal nor dangerous, as coming from one who at the beginning of such a bold action was probably very much disturbed. Caesar immediately turned about, and laid his hand upon the dagger and did not release [kept hold of it]. And both of them at the same time cried out, he that received the <u>blow</u>, in Latin, "Vile Casca, what does this mean?" and he that gave it, in Greek, to his brother, "Brother, help!"</p>	<p>B) Some say that he fought and resisted all the rest, avoiding the blows, and calling out for help, but that when he saw Brutus's sword, he covered his face with his robe and let himself fall, whether it were by chance, or that he was pushed in that direction by his murderers, at the foot of the pedestal on which Pompey's statue stood, and which was thus wetted with his blood. So that Pompey himself seemed to have presided over the revenge done upon his adversary, who lay here at his feet, and breathed out his soul through his multitude of wounds, for they say he received three and twenty. And the conspirators themselves were many of them wounded by each other.</p>
<p>C) All were astonished and their horror and amazement at what they saw were so great, that they did not dare fly nor assist Caesar, nor so much as speak a word. But those who came prepared for the business enclosed him on every side, with their naked daggers in their hands. Wherever he turned, he met with blows, and saw their swords at his face and eyes, and was cornered, like a wild beast, on every side. For it had been agreed they should each of them make a thrust at him, and bathed themselves with his blood; for which reason Brutus also gave him one stab in the groin.</p>	<p>D) When Caesar entered, the senate stood up to show their respect to him, and some of Brutus's confederates came about his chair and stood behind it, others followed him with their supplications till he came to his seat. When he was sat down, he refused to comply with their requests, and upon their insisting [urging him] further, began to reproach them [severally] each of them for their importunities. One of the conspirators held Caesar's robe with both his hands, pulled it down from his neck, which was the signal for the assault.</p>



a) Where was Caesar?

- b) Who was the first person to hit him?
- c) What language was Caesar using according to the author?
- d) Retell briefly the story in your group using *first, after that, finally...*



Unit 2: Empire and Romanization

Activity 1.


The issue “Empire” (1) In pairs surf the Internet in order to fill in the table below:

	“Emperor”	Empire	Current countries	Period
				
				
				
				
				
				

Activity 2.

“Empire” (2)

Match the titles in column one with definitions in column two:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) Caesar | a) Imperial titles in different countries, all of them derive from Latin 'Caesar' |
| 2) Dictator | b) Leader of a huge nation or empire |
| 3) <i>Dominus</i> | e) Monarch |
| 4) Emperor | d) <i>Primus inter pares</i> 'first among equals'. Imperial title in ancient Rome |
| 5) <i>Imperator</i> | e) Roman emperor with absolute, almost divine power |
| 6) Kaiser, Tsar | f) Roman family name |
|  King | g) Roman magistrate who had exceptional power for six months in times of crisis |
| (c) ✓ | h) Roman military command |
| 8) <i>Princeps</i> | |

Answer briefly the following questions:

- 1) Which Latin word above does the word ‘prince’ come from and what is its current meaning?
- 2) What does the Latin word *dictator* mean and what does it mean now?
- 3) What does the word *dominus* suggest to you? Is there any related noun in Spanish?
- 4) *Imperator* was a military title, from which comes the word ‘emperor’. Which are the Latin words for ‘emperor’ as a head of a giant state?

Activity 3.

Look for information on the Internet about Roman emperors

Complete the black bullets of the table below with the following names:

~~Augustus~~, Caligula, Caracalla, Claudius, Commodus, Constantine, Diocletian, Domitian, Hadrian, Julian, Marcus Aurelius, Nero, Septimius Severus, Theodosius, Tiberius, Titus, Trajan, Vespasian

Principate		Dominate
<i>Julio-Claudian dynasty</i> (27BC-68AD)	<i>Antonine dynasty</i> (96-192)	• _____ (285-305) ○ ○
• <u>Augustus</u> ✓ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____	• _____ • _____ • (...) • _____ • _____	• _____ (307-337) ○ ○
The year of the four emperors (69)	The year of the five emperors (193)	• _____ (360-363) ○
<i>Flavian dynasty</i> (69-96)	<i>Severan dynasty</i> (193-235)	• _____ (379-395) ○ ○
• _____ • _____ • _____	• _____ • _____ • (...)	
	Crisis of the 3rd century (235-285)	

Usually Dominate Emperors are not divided into dynasties. However some of them are quite important. Put the facts below next to the appropriate white bullets in the table:

1. Christianity becomes the official religion
2. Christians are allowed to worship their god
3. Provinces were divided up in a different way
4. Restores paganism
5. The emperor is now called *Dominus* 'Lord'
6. The empire is divided forever in West and East
7. The new capital of the empire is Constantinople

Activity 4

PAX ROMANA

Using the information you found previously, put these territories on the map, the date they were incorporated to the Roman Empire and the name of the Emperor who carried out the conquest: BRITANNIA, DACIA, EGYPT, HISPANIA, JUDAEA.



- a) Put these towns on the map: *Constantinople, Leptis Magna, Milan, Ravenna, Vindobona, York*
- b) Which two towns are related to the birth and death place of an emperor?
- c) In which town did emperor Marcus Aurelius die? Which town is it nowadays? Which important river flows through this city? Was it ever an imperial capital? What was this empire called?
- d) Which emperor does Constantinople refer to? Was it an imperial town? What was this empire called? How is this town nowadays called? In which country is it and what is the capital of this country?

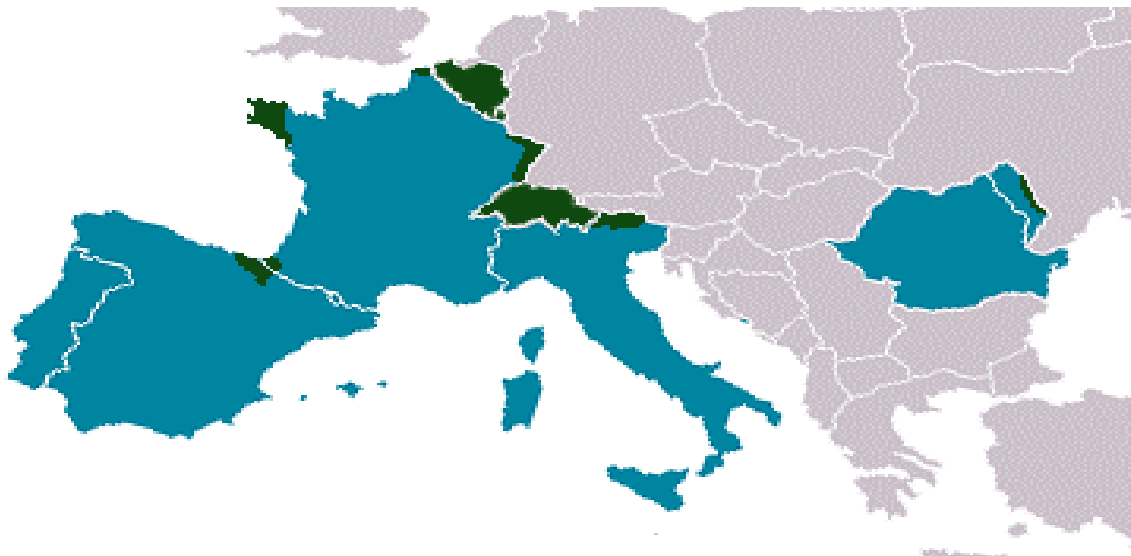
Activity 5

Read this text:

The arms of the republic, sometimes vanquished in battle, always victorious in war, advanced with rapid steps to the Euphrates, the Danube, the Rhine, and the Ocean; and the images of gold, or silver, or brass, that might serve to represent the nations and their kings, were successively broken by the iron monarchy of Rome.

According to the text of Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of Roman Empire* §38, 6, which were the northern borders of the Roman Empire? And in the West? And in the East? It does not say but which could be the southern border? What is a synonym of 'republic' in this context.

Put the name of ten Romance languages on the map. Add in capital letters the name of the two biggest Germanic languages.



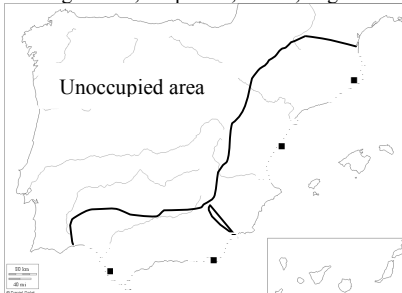
http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Romance_Europe.gif

Activity 6

You have seen some images of Roman Hispania's administrative division. Note that the whole peninsula belonged to the Roman Empire. Complete the next three maps according to the period writing the names of the provinces in capital letters and the names of towns in lower case: BAETICA (x2), CARTHAGINIENSIS, GALLAECIA, HISPANIA CITERIOR, HISPANIA ULTERIOR, LUSITANIA (x2), TARRACONENSIS (x2).

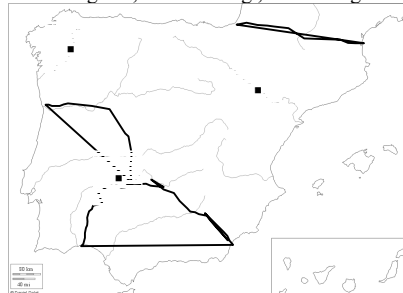
200 BC

Carthago Nova, Emporion, Gades, Saguntum



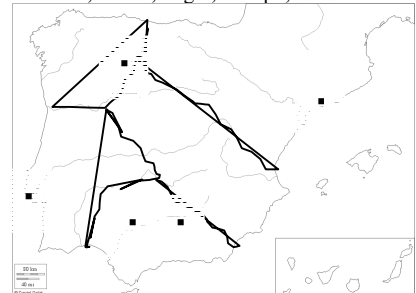
20 BC

Caesaraugusta, Emerita Aug., Lucus Aug.



300 AD

Corduba, Italica, Legio, Olisipo, Tarraco



Activity 7.

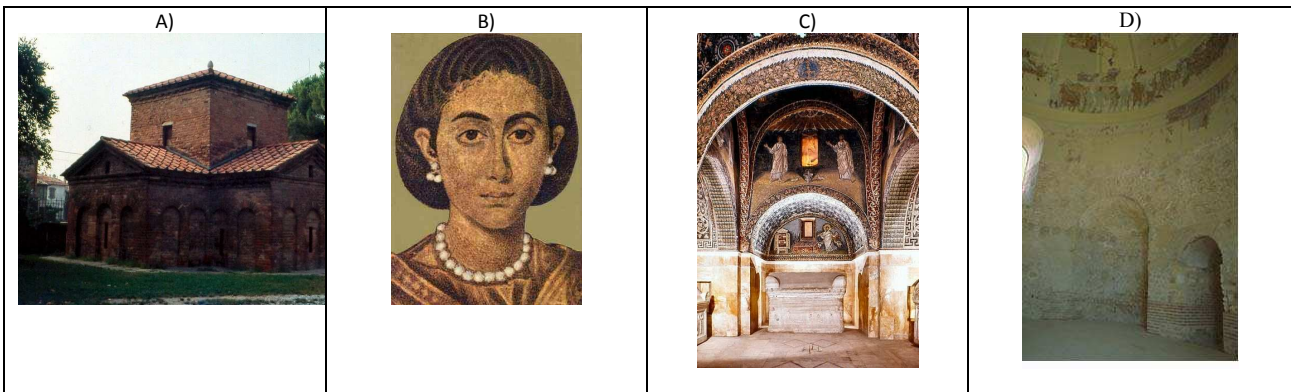
Now we are going to focus on six emperors. Work in pairs or in groups of three: each student should look for information on the Internet about two or three emperors; then share information with your partners and complete the table.

One interesting fact	C _____ (37-41)	N _____ (54-68)	C _____ (180-192)
Place where he was born	T _____ (98-117) was born in _____, now known as _____	H _____ (117-138) was born in _____, now known as _____	T _____ (378-395) was born in _____, now known as _____

Activity 8

Look for information about the last emperor’s daughter. What was her name? How is she connected with Barcelona? Where is she buried?

Which important Roman burial place is near to Tarragona? What is it called? Who is buried there?

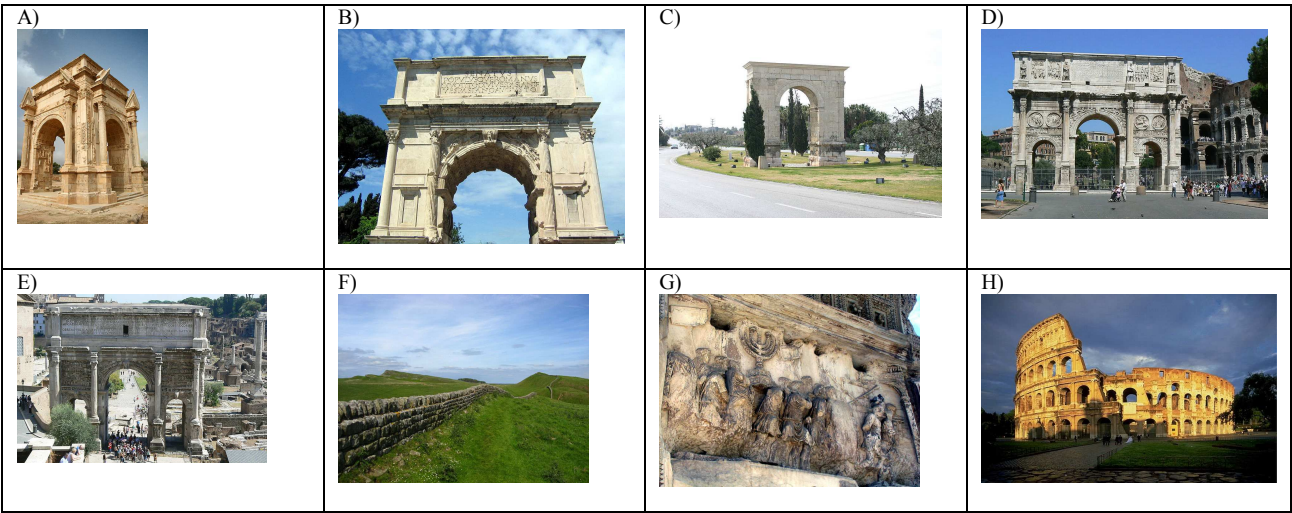


Activity 9

TRACKS OF THE PAST

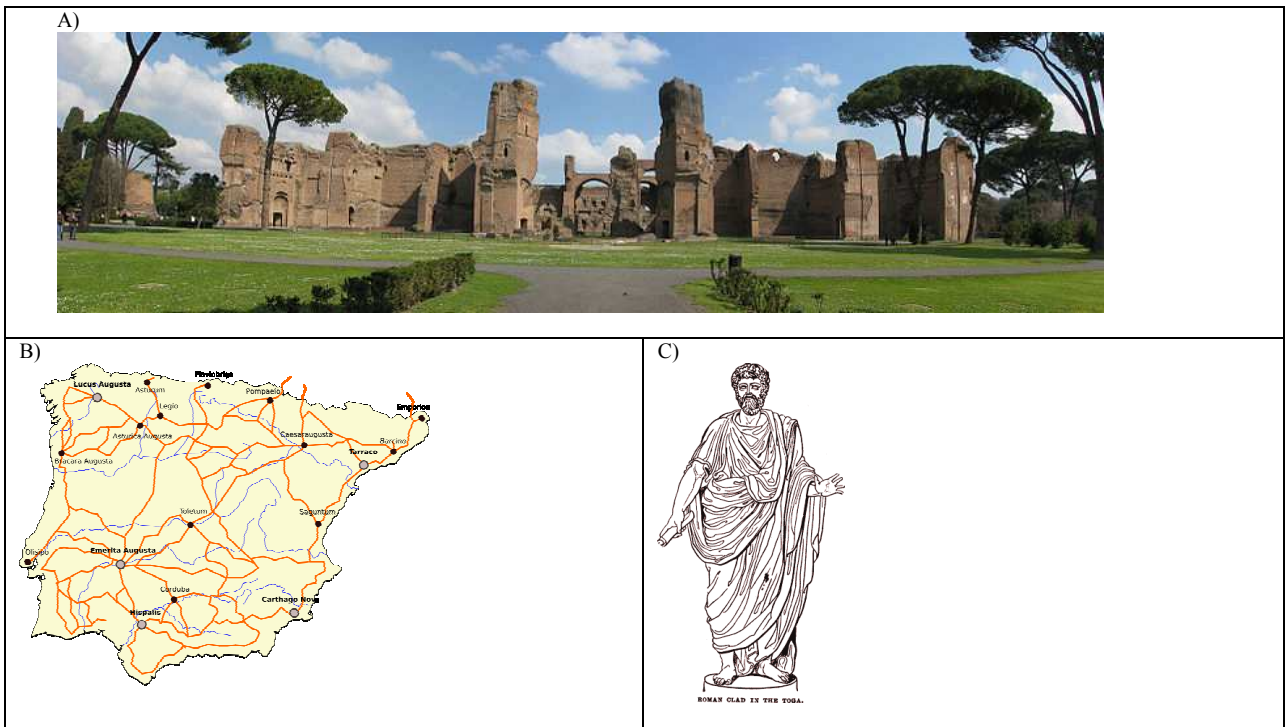
Some emperors are specifically related to some Roman structures that can be still be seen today. Identify the following images according to these clues:

- 1) Three of them are related to one Flavian emperor. One is an arch, another is an inside relief of this arch showing the Jewish symbol, the third is a building for spectacles.
- 2) It is an arch not related to an emperor but to a place near to Tarragona
- 3) It is a defence structure in north of England
- 4) Two arches dedicated to an African emperor. One in his birth place, the other in Rome.
- 5) It is an arch dedicated to a Christian emperor. In the background on the right there is a part of Flavian building that appears complete in another photo



Activity 10.

Even emperor Caracalla also did some good things:









Look on the Internet to find out which ones could be related to these images.
 In groups of 3 discuss what you have found using the language below to help you:

The	first second third	picture	illustrates is represents	...	It shows us that	he	allowed built introduced	...
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Activity 11




Identify these modern buildings and symbols, and discuss how they relate to the Roman symbols of power:

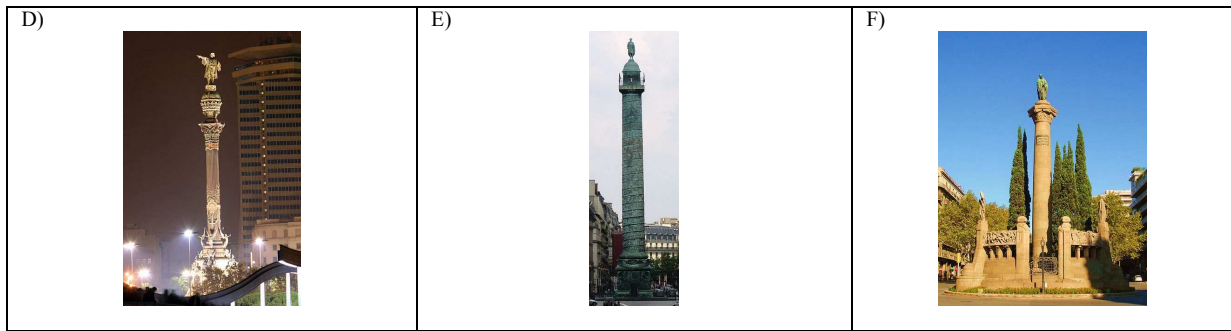
<p>A)</p>  <p>A _____ de T _____ (B _____)</p>	<p>B)</p>  <p>B _____ W _____</p>	<p>C)</p>  <p>M _____ A _____ (L _____)</p>
<p>D)</p>  <p>_____ of _____ of _____ - Hungarian Empire</p>	<p>E)</p>  <p>A _____ de T _____ (P _____)</p>	<p>F)</p>  <p>Seal of _____ on the Headquarters' floor</p>

Activity 12

These are more symbols of the Roman imperial power. Identify the images. Clues:

1. Two of them are in Rome dedicated to Roman emperors.
2. Two of them are in Barcelona: whom are they dedicated to?
3. There are two images left: in which town is each one and what is their purpose?

<p>A)</p> 	<p>B)</p> 	<p>C)</p> 
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Activity 13

What have the Romans ever done for us?

- a) 1. Discuss with your partner which 7 of the following 10 things can be attributed to the Romans

acqueduct
sailing
education
sanitation (sewers)
pyramids
medicine
irrigation
public baths
public order
vaccines

Which 4 items are related to 'water supply'?

Which 3 items are more abstract issues?

Watch this scene and tick any of the words above that you hear.

Did you hear any others? One of them is quite obvious to all the characters and the other is something that they clearly love.

Watch again and fill in the gaps using some of the words on the previous page:

Reg: They bled us white, the bastards. They've taken everything we had. And not just from us! From our fathers, and from our father's fathers.

Loretta: And from our father's father's fathers.

Reg: Yeah.

Loretta: And from our father's father's father's fathers.

Reg: Yeah, all right Stan, don't delay with the point. And what have they ever given us in return?

Revolutionary I: The (1) _____?

Reg: What?

Revolutionary I: The aqueduct.

Reg: Oh. Yeah, yeah, they did give us that, ah, that's true, yeah.

Revolutionary II: And the (2) _____.

Loretta: Oh, yeah, the sanitation, Reg. Remember what the city used to be like.

Reg: Yeah, all right, I'll grant you the (3) _____ and sanitation, the two things the Romans have done.

Matthias: And the (4) _____.

Reg: Oh, yeah, obviously the roads. I mean the roads go without saying, don't they? But apart from the (5) _____, the aqueduct, and the (6) _____...

Revolutionary III: Irrigation.

Revolutionary I: Medicine.

Revolutionary IV: Education.

Reg: Yeah, yeah, all right, fair enough.

Revolutionary V: And the (7) _____.

All revolutionaries except Reg: Oh, yeah! Right!

Rogers: Yeah! Yeah, that's something we'd really miss, Reg, if the Romans left. Huh.

Revolutionary VI: (8) _____.

Loretta: And it's safe to walk in the streets at night now, Reg.

Rogers: Yeah, they certainly know how to keep order. Let's face it; they're the only ones who could in a place like this.

All revolutionaries except Reg: Ha, ha, ha... All right..

Reg: All right, but apart from the sanitation, the medicine, education, wine, (9) _____, irrigation, roads, the fresh-water system and public health, what have the Romans ever done for us?

Revolutionary I: Brought peace?

Reg: Oh, peace! Shut up!

Unit 3: Daily life and urban development

«The Romans had the best foresight in those matters which the Greeks made but little account of, such as the construction of roads and aqueducts, and of sewers that could wash out the filth of the city into the Tiber» Str., V, 3, 8.

Activity 1

Walls and roads

Look for information on the Internet about these walls and roads and form five sentences using the table below (you don't always have to use a phrase from each section):

<p>All roads Gades Roman walls of Lugo The Appian way The bases of large Cyclopean walls</p>	<p>are are thought to be connected lead was considered to be</p>	<p>a world heritage site pre-Roman Rome the most far away town</p>	<p>from Rome to Brindisi to Rome</p>
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Ex.: All roads lead...

Activity 2. Coloniae et municipia



Here is a list of Roman towns in Hispania. Some of them were *coloniae*, others were *municipia*. Discover the difference and write the current name.

Coloniae were towns that...

Municipia were towns that...

Asturica > _____

Barcino > _____

Caesaraugusta > _____

Complutum > _____

Dertosa > _____

Egara > _____

Emerita > _____

Emporiae > _____

Gerunda > _____

Ilerda > _____

Legio > _____

Lucentum > _____

Onuba > _____

Pompaelo > _____

Tarraco > _____

Activity 3. Town government

Roman colonies around the Empire followed the political system in Rome. Executive and legislative power was ruled by magistrates and assemblies.

Let's recall the main ones and match offices in column one with description taken from Wikipedia in column two:

Aediles	a) During the Republic, six or eight were generally elected each year to serve judicial functions; in the absence of the consuls, a praetor would be given command of the garrison in Rome or in Italy. During the Empire, <i>praetorians</i> became the personal guard of the emperor.
Censors	b) In times of emergencies, the Senate would declare that a dictator was required, and the current consuls would appoint a dictator; his term lasted only six months.
Consul	c) The most important assembly in republican Rome: was a political institution that passed decrees called <i>senatus consultum</i> , which constituted an advice from the senate to a magistrate. These advices did not hold legal force, but they were usually obeyed.
Dictator	d) They were elected every five years and took a regular census of the people and then apportioned the citizens into voting classes on the basis of income and tribal affiliation.
Praetor	e) They were responsible for maintenance of public buildings and regulation of public festivals.
Quaestor	f) This office was the most prestigious of all, and represented the summit of a successful career. The minimum age was 42 for plebeians and 40 for patricians. Years were identified by the names of the two consuls elected for a particular year.
Senate	g) This officer in charge was established to defend plebeians in front of patrician power of consuls and Senate.
Tribune	h) Twenty of them served in the financial administration at Rome or as second-in-command to a governor in the provinces. It was the first office in the <i>cursus honorum</i>

In colonies there were magistrates as well. Link the following four offices in the colonies to the formers in Rome:

Duumviri were the highest judicial magistrates in the cities of Italy and its provinces. The office was determined by election and lasted one year. In Rome it was equivalent to _____

Duumviri aediles were two officials in charge of imposing fines and take care of public services, ways, temples, markets. In Rome it was equivalent to _____

Duumviri quinquenales were elected every five years to exercise the function of the censorship and choosing the members of the *Ordo decurionum*. In Rome it was equivalent to _____

Ordo decurionum: the richest citizens were members of this assembly. In Rome it was equivalent to _____

Activity 4

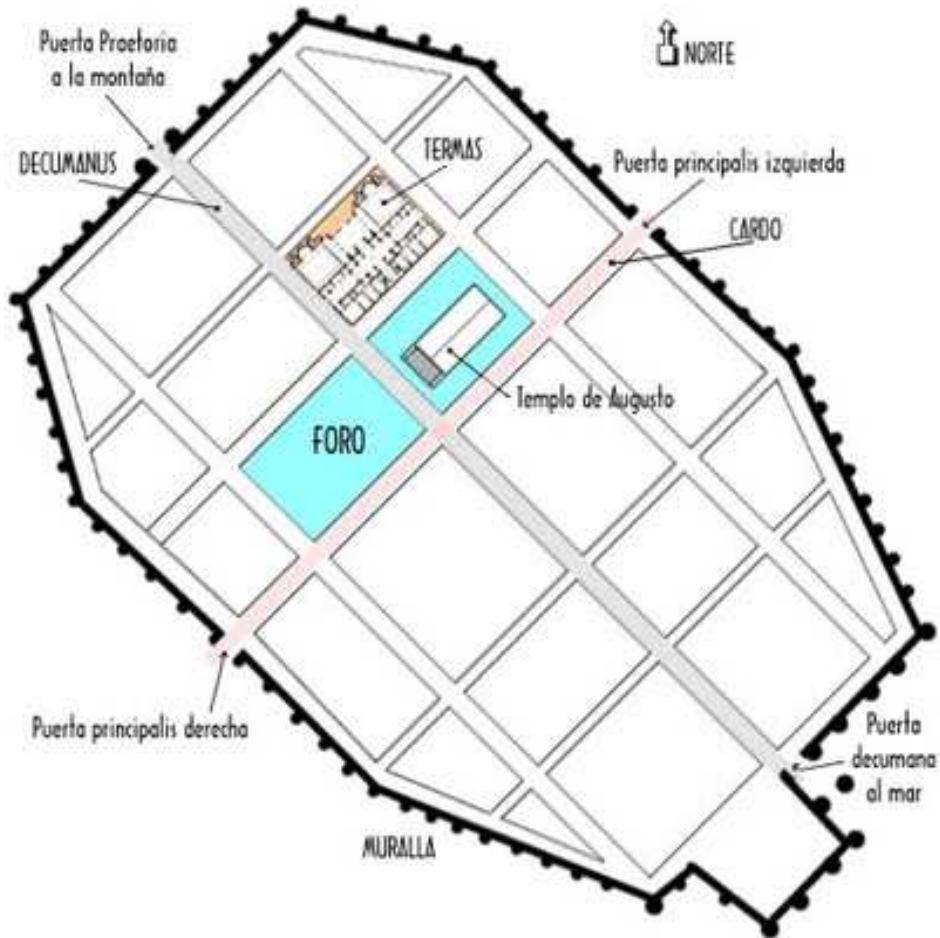
A funny thing happened on the way to the Forum

Roman towns followed a general urban schema. Usually, in the middle there was a squared place where citizens met, bought, sold, spoke... and there were the main public buildings as well. Read these four sections of a text adapted from Wikipedia, give them a title and answer the questions below:

<p>A) _____</p> <p>A forum (Latin, "marketplace"; pl. <i>fora</i>) was the public space in the middle of a Roman city. In addition to its standard function as a marketplace, a forum was a gathering place of great social significance, and often the scene of diverse activities, including political discussions and debates, meetings, etc. In new Roman towns, the Forum was usually located at, or just off of, the intersection of the main north-south and east-west streets (the Cardo and Decumanus). Typical forum structures are the curia, the basilica and the temple.</p>	<p>B) _____</p> <p>The curia <i>per antonomasia</i> was the Curia Hostilia in Rome, which was the building where the Senate usually met. The Senate, initially just a meeting of the city elders from all tribes (its name comes from "senex", which means "old man"), saw its powers grow together with the conquest that brought a town of humble origins to rule a large Republic (and then decrease steadily with the advent of the Empire).</p>
<p>C) _____</p> <p>The Latin word basilica (derived from Greek, Basilikè Stoá, Royal Stoa, the tribunal chamber of a king), was originally used to describe a Roman public building, usually located in the forum of a Roman town. Public basilicas begin to appear in Hellenistic cities in the 2nd century BC.</p>	<p>D) _____</p> <p>In the ancient religion of Roman paganism, practitioners often performed their worship at a temple or fanum. Sacrifices would take place at an altar outside the temple, as this meant any mess was easier to clean up, and the ceremony could be attended by many. Roman temples were not large and were basically houses for cult statues which were kept in the main room, called the cella. The cella may also have a small altar for burning incense. Behind the cella was a room or rooms used by the attendants for storage of equipment and offerings.</p>

- 1) Which latin word does the English *fanatic* come from?
- 2) What is in Catalan a *basilica* nowadays?
- 3) Which Latin word is Catalan *fora* (meaning 'out') related to?
- 4) What do you understand by the Curia *nowadays*?

After looking at different ground plans, draw in colours the *cardo maximus* and the *decumanus maximus* on this plan of Roman Barcino:



Where do these two main roads cross? What is it nowadays?
Where is the cathedral nowadays? Was something similar near to it in the Roman period?
Where is the Rambla? Where is the sea?
Where did the two aqueducts enter the city? Which device did they supply first according to the plan?

Activity 5

Bridges and aqueducts

Look for information on the Internet about these bridges and aqueducts and answer the questions below:





Why did Romans chose Caldes de Montbui to build the baths?
Which other places in Catalonia have a name like that? And in England?
Which other Latin words refer to hot waters like *Calidae [aquae]*
Do you remember any emperor who built a thermal device in Rome?
Do the thermals in Tunis refer to an emperor or to a dynasty? Which?
Find out what *caldarium*, *frigidarium*, *sudatorium* and *tepidarium* were.

Activity 7 A pursuit *through the* sewers

In pairs, read the following text (each person reads one part), share information with your partner and answer together the questions below:

[I] Although Rome possessed some sewers, their purpose was more to provide drainage than to actually carry away waste. While latrines were sometimes present in buildings, *domus* and *insulae* at Rome, most often they were not, suggesting that people relieved themselves in the streets or in chamber pots. Unfortunately, most city inhabitants appear to have emptied their chamber pots by simply dumping them out the windows of their dwellings

What were *domus* and *insulae*?

According to the 1st paragraph, what were the sewers rather useful for?

How do you say 'sewer' in Latin?

What was the famous sewer in Rome called? Who built it?

Which words does the author use meaning 'waste' in the 2nd paragraph? Do you know others?

If, at its height, Rome had more or less 1,000,000 inhabitants, do you think 50,000 kilograms of excrement per day is a reasonable amount? Explain your answer.

Is garbage a problem nowadays? And excrement? Do you think the Romans had more or fewer animals than we have?

Activity 8. Panem et circenses

Look for information on the Internet about these images and answer the questions below:

A)



B)



C)



D)



E)



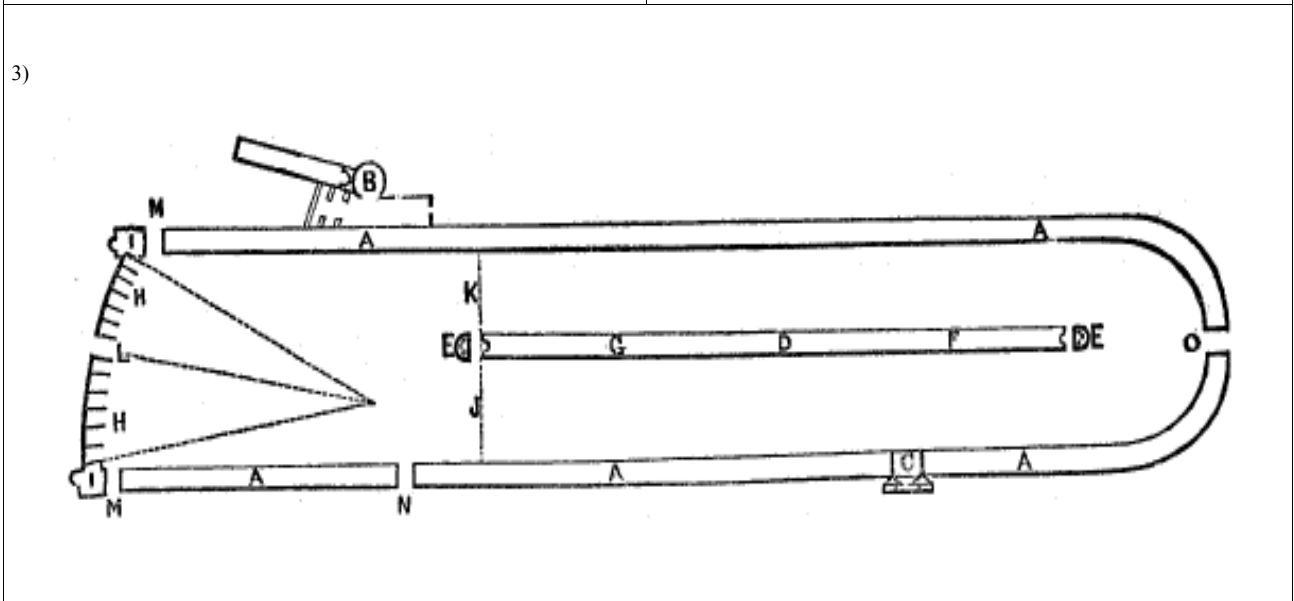
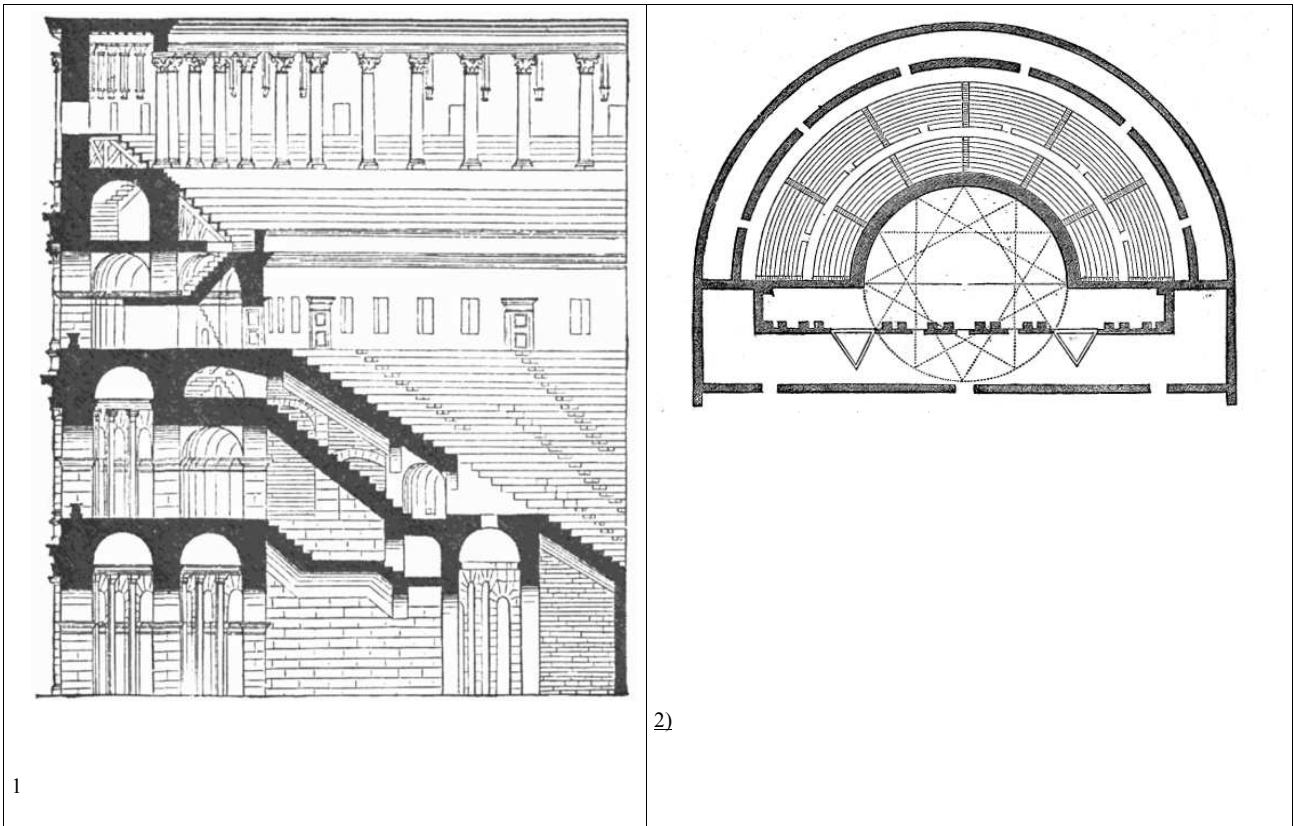
F)



Who are characters in boxes A and E? Which was the equivalent in the Ancient World?
According to the number of spectators, which public event was the most popular in Rome?
Which other activities happened at the Circus races at the same time?
What does the poet Juvenal mean by *panem et circenses*? Which is the modern equivalent?
Which other more bloody performance took place? Relate two pictures to it and comment on it.

Activity 9 Show business

Here you can see a cross-section and two ground plans of different buildings used for sports and leisure in Roman times. Match them with their name and function:



Image

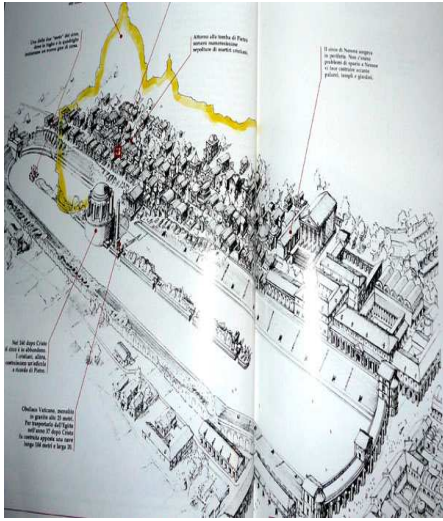
Name

Function

- | | | |
|----|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1) | Circus | Dramatic performances |
| 2) | Amphitheatre | Chariot races |
| 3) | Theatre | Gladiatorial games |

Here are some images related to ancient devices for popular events. Answer the questions below:

1)



2)



3)



4)



5)



6)



7)



8)



How many kinds of spectacles are pictured here? What is each one?

What does the name *amphitheatre* suggest? And the word *circus*?

Some of these buildings have changed their function throughout history. Imagine which and what. Which have kept their original function?

How many circuses were there in Rome at least? Which tall, narrow, four-sided monument ending in a pyramid-like shape at the top used to adorn the *spina* of Roman circuses? Are there any left?

Activity 10. Public religion and private spirituality

Identify the ruined temple; two clues: it is in Athens, and would have been the biggest temple in the world at the time. When was it built? Which god was it dedicated to? Who were temples usually devoted to? When did religion disappear and why?

Look on the Internet for information about *lares*, *manes* and *penates* and fill in the gaps in the text adapted from Wikipedia with the words below.



A)	B)
----	----



C)



D)



In ancient Roman religion, the *Manes* were the souls of **deceased** loved ones. Roman _____ often included the letters D.M., which stood for *dis manibus*, or "for the Manes-gods". The Manes were offered blood _____. The gladiatorial games, originally held at _____, may have been instituted in honour of the Manes.

The *Lares* (sing. *Lar*) were ancient Roman _____ deities. Their name comes from Etruscan *lar* 'father', and their origin is uncertain; they may have been guardians of the house or unnamed hero-ancestors, or an amalgam of these. By the late Republican era they were venerated in the form of small _____ of a standardised form, usually paired. Roman houses used to have a little _____ at the entrance dedicated to the goddess Vesta (_____ of the home); in this shrine little statues of the lares and penates were kept.

The *Penates* were among the *dii familiares*, or household _____, invoked most often in domestic rituals. When the family had a meal, they threw a bit into the fire on the hearth for the Penates. They were thus associated with Vesta, the Lares and the Genius of the _____ in the "little universe" of the _____. According to the tradition, they were identified as the sacred objects rescued by Aeneas from _____ to Rome and carried by him to Italy; thus the Penates, unlike the localized Lares, are _____ deities. They can also be associated with the ascendancy of a Roman family, penates being the spirits of the ancestors.

deceased, deities, *domus*, funerals, goddess, *paterfamilias*, portable, protective, sacrifices, shrine, statues, tombstones, Troy.

Activity 11

Gladiators

Watch some extracts from the film *Gladiator* (Ridley Scott, 2000) in V.O

sc. IV, 17m 45s and ff

COM. Senator Gaius, Senator Falco... Beware of Gaius. He'll pour a honeyed potion in your ear and you'll wake up one day and all you'll say is, "Republic, republic."

GAI. Well, why not? Rome was founded as a republic.

COM. Yes, and in a republic the senate has the power. But Senator Gaius isn't influenced by that, of course.

FAL. Where do you stand, General? Emperor or senate?

MAX. A soldier has the advantage of being able to look his enemy in the eye, Senator.

GAI. Well, with an army behind you, you could be extremely political.

COM. I warned you. Now I shall save you. Senators.

sc. V, 24m 15s and ff

M. AUR. Tell me about your home.

MAX. My house is in the hills above Trujillo. A very simple place. Pink stones that warm in the sun. A kitchen garden that smells of herbs in the day... jasmine in the evening. Through the gate is a giant poplar. Figs, apples, pears. The soil, Marcus, black... Black like my wife's hair. Grapes on the south slopes, olives on the north. Wild ponies play near my house. They tease my son. He wants to be one.

M. AUR. Remember the last time you were home?

MAX. Two years, 264days and this morning.

sc. XV, 1h 19m 30s and ff

GLS. We who are about to die salute you!

CASS. On this day we reach back to hallowed antiquity to bring you a re-creation of the second fall

of mighty Carthage! On the barren plain of Zama there stood the invincible armies of the barbarian Hannibal. Ferocious mercenaries and warriors from all brute nations bent on merciless, destruction, conquest. Your emperor is pleased to give you the barbarian horde!

MAX. Anyone here been in the army?

GL. Yes. I served with you at Vindobona.

MAX. You can help me. Whatever comes out of these gates... we've got a better chance of survival if we work together. Do you understand? If we stay together, we survive.

CASS. The emperor is pleased to bring you the legionnaires of Scipio Africanus!

sc. XXIII, 2h 1m 40s and ff

LUC. She couldn't.

COM. Yes she did. She took it from a basket... and pressed it to her breast, right here above the heart.

LUC. It bit her in the breast?

COM. Yes. You see, Lucius, sometimes royal ladies behave very strangely and do very odd things in the name of love.

LUC. I think it's silly.

COM. So do I. So do I. Sister, join us. I've been reading to dear Lucius.

LUC. I've been reading too.

COM. Yes. He's a very clever little boy. He'll make a grand emperor one day. We've been reading about the great Mark Antony and his adventures in Egypt.

LUC. And the queen killed herself with a snake.

COM. And just wait until you hear what happened to our ancestors. If you're very good, tomorrow night I'll tell you the story of Emperor Claudius. He was betrayed by those closest to him, by his own blood. They whispered in dark corners and went out late at night... and conspired... and conspired...

Answer true (T) or false (F) according to your knowledge of ancient Rome or look for information on the Internet. If false, write the right answer:

1. Gladiator was born in Trujillo
2. Rome was born as a Republic
3. A gladiator fought once as legionary
4. Women used to fight in gladiatorial games
5. The battle of Zama was won by the Romans
6. Princess Cleopatra was killed by a snake
7. Emperor Claudius was killed by his brother



Activity 12

Gladiators come back

Match heads and tails of these sentences adapted from Wikipedia:

- 1) Some say that the Latin words *police verso* 'turned thumb' refer to...
 - a) but he vomited up the poison; so the conspirators sent his wrestling partner [Narcissus](#) to strangle him in his bath. Upon his death, the Senate declared him a public enemy (a [damnatio memoriae](#)).
- 2) Marcus Aurelius was the first emperor since Vespasian to have a son of his own, and though he himself was the fifth in the line of the so-called Five Good Emperors...
 - b) famous comment which has led some historians, notably [Edward Gibbon](#), to take Commodus's reign as the beginning of the [decline of the Roman Empire](#).
- 3) Whereas the reign of [Marcus Aurelius](#) had been marked by almost continuous warfare, even though he preferred books over war...
 - c) of the legendary hero by appearing in the arena to fight a variety of wild animals. He was left-handed, and very proud of the fact.
- 4) In the view of [Dio Cassius](#), a contemporary observer, Commodus' accession marked the descent "from a kingdom of gold to one of rust and iron" ...
 - d) that of Commodus was comparatively peaceful in the military sense but was marked by capricious behaviour of the emperor himself.
- 5) Four of his sisters were considerably older than he; the eldest, Lucilla, held the rank of [Augusta](#) as the widow of her first husband, [Lucius Verus](#)...
 - e) The first crisis of the reign came in 182, when Lucilla engineered a conspiracy against her brother.
- 6) Commodus ordered many statues to be made showing him dressed as Hercules with a lion's hide and a club. He thought of himself as the reincarnation...
 - f) the hand gesture used by Roman crowds to pass judgement on a defeated gladiator
- 7) The emperor also had a passion for gladiatorial combat, which he took so far as to take to the [arena](#) himself, dressed as a gladiator. The Romans found Commodus' naked gladiatorial combats...
 - g) to be scandalous and disgraceful. It was rumoured that he was actually the son, not of Marcus, but of a gladiator whom his mother Faustina had taken as a lover.
- 8) Often, wounded soldiers and amputees would be placed in the arena for Commodus to slay with a sword. Commodus' eccentric behaviour would not stop there: citizens of Rome missing their feet through accident or illness...
 - h) were taken to the arena, where they were tethered together for Commodus to club to death while pretending they were giants. These acts may have contributed to his assassination.

9) In November 192, Commodus held Plebian Games in which he shot hundreds of animals with arrows and javelins every morning, and fought as a gladiator every afternoon, naturally winning all the bouts. On 31 December Marcia poisoned his food...

i) who had each adopted their successor, it seems to have been his firm intention that Commodus should be his heir

Summative assessment

Activity 1. Time-line

Put the next facts in order:

- a) Empire divided into East and West
- b) Eruption of Vesuvius and destruction of Pompeii. Colosseum inaugurated by emperor Titus
- c) Fall of the Western Roman Empire by invasion of the Goths. Eastern Empire survives as the Byzantine Empire until 1453
- d) First triumvirate: Caesar, Pompey and Crassus
- e) Gauls sack Rome and leave
- f) Hadrian's wall in Britain
- g) Invasion of Britain by emperor Claudius
- h) Lucretia is raped by a son of king Tarquinius, she commits suicide, the people of Rome riot and the kings are expelled.
- i) Marcus Antony and Cleopatra escape to Egypt and commit suicide
- j) Octavian is given the name Augustus
- k) Phoenicians circumnavigate Africa 2000 years before than Portugueses do
- l) Romans defeat Hannibal at battle of Zama
- m) Romans destroy Carthage and Corinth.
- n) Romans disembark at Empuries during the second Punic war
- o) Romans finish conquest of Hispania. *Pax Romana*
- p) Rome loses control of Britain. Rome is sacked by the Visigoths
- q) Romulus founds Rome
- r) Slave revolt led by Spartacus
- s) The Law of the Twelve Tables is promulgated

Monarchy

753 bChr

c VI bChr

509 bChr

Republic

449 bChr

390 bChr

218 bChr

202 bChr

146 bChr

73 bChr

60 bChr

30 bChr

Empire

27 bChr

19 bChr

44 AD

79-80 AD

125 AD

395 AD

410 AD

476 AD

Activity 2. Roman heritage

These are pieces of art inspired in the ancient Rome. Comment one of them. (60-90 words):

[A\)](#)



[B\)](#)



[C\)](#)



[D\)](#)



Activity 3. Fill in the gaps:

aqueduct, *balneum*, *basilica*, *caldarium*, *cardines*, *castellum aquae*, *colonia*, *curia*, *decumani*, *forum*, *frigidarium*, *insulae*, magistrates, *municipium*, ~~roads~~, Senate, *templum*, *tepidarium*, *thermae*, *villa urbana*, walls.

The Romans built roads all around the Empire. It allowed travels to its citizens and a rapid intervention of the legions to protect the borders, in the same way that _____ protected the cities. These could be considered a _____ (inhabited by veterans) or a _____ (by natives who paid duties to Rome). As in the capital, there were a _____ and some _____ who ruled in every single town. Usually cities were designed in squares. Vertical streets were called _____ and horizontal ones _____. In the middle of the town there was the _____, the place where people met, had business, went to market and where the most important buildings were: the _____ (or law court), the _____ (or senate house) and the _____. In a Roman town the water was supplied throughout different devices. The most important was the _____, that brought water from the sources in mountains and, once in the town, it was stored and cleaned in the _____. Romans bathed in the _____. It was also called with the Greek word _____: specially when it was a big public building that offered hot bath (_____), warm (_____) and cold (_____). Only very rich citizen had that in their own homes or _____. The rest of the population used to live in blocks of flats or _____.

Activity 4 Match:

a) <i>morituri te salutant</i>	1) ...and left her clothed in <i>marble</i>
b) when in Rome	2) ...do as the Romans do
c) Messalina went so far as to compete with a prostitute	3) ...In Switzerland they had brotherly love, they had five hundred years of democracy and peace – and what did that produce? The cuckoo clock.
d) In Italy, for thirty years under the Borgias they had warfare, terror, murder and bloodshed, but they produced Michelangelo, Leonardo and the Renaissance	4) ...to see who could have the most sexual partners in a night
e) <i>I found Rome</i> a city of <i>mud</i> bricks,	5) '[give] bread and games [to the mob]'
f) <i>cave Idus Martias</i>	6) ' <i>a healthy mind in a healthy body</i> '
g) <i>delenda est Carthago</i>	7) ' <i>Beware the Ides of March</i> '
h) <i>in vino veritas</i>	8) ' <i>Carthage must be destroyed</i> '
i) <i>nunc est bibendum</i>	9) ' <i>in wine [there is the] truth</i> '
j) <i>pecunia non olet</i>	10) ' <i>now is the time to drink (let's get drunk!)</i> '
k) <i>carpe diem</i>	11) ' <i>seize the day (or the moment)</i> '
l) <i>panem et circenses</i>	12) ' <i>the money does not smell</i> '
m) <i>corruptissima re publica, plurimae leges</i>	13) ' <i>the more corrupt the state, the more laws</i> '
n) <i>nullos esse deos, inane caelum</i>	14) ' <i>there are no gods, and heaven is empty</i> '
o) <i>ubi solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant</i>	15) 'Those who are about to die salute you'
p) <i>mens sana in corpore sano</i>	16) ' <i>where they [the Romans] make a desert, they call it peace</i> '

Activity 5 Oral feedback