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**Roman Terms Activity**

**Using the given resources, find as many accurate examples for Ancient Rome as you can during the given time.**

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| **Cultural Product** | concrete; aqueducts; Colosseum; ampitheaters; olive oil; calendars; jewelry; Roman Numerals; wine; swords; pottery; mosaics; alphabet; road system, educational system, chariots; reed pen; metal strainer |
| **Cultural Practice** | used concrete to build Colosseum; crushed grapes; made porridge from wheat boiled in water; wealthy boys went to school while girls were taught at home; constructing aqueducts; women looked after their households; Romans bathed often; Patricians made the laws; slaves cooked and cleaned; Making statues; building monuments; conquering new lands; racing chariots; fighting in battles; aqueducts supplied water throughout the city; made art out of tiles called mosaics, gladiators fought in the Colosseum; poor people rented apartments from the upper class; lit homes with oil lamps; drank wine frequently |
| **Cultural Perspective** | Men and women were not equal; only boys were allowed to go to school; All citizens were equal under the law; wealthy women believed that beauty was important; changed from polytheism to monotheism; power shared among government branches; Women should not vote; slaves are acceptable; only boys should learn to read & write; converted from polytheism to Christianity |
| **Economic Characteristic** | Blocks of bronze were exchanged; traded grain for silk from China; Romans traded pottery; some jobs were not available in all areas; Trading; most people used goods produced in their local area; paid for goods with gold or silver coins; Only rich could afford to buy land, people became farmers, traders and road builders; Shopping; since empire was so big some jobs were not available in all areas |
| **Social Characteristic** | Two main classes were the patricians and the plebeians; festivals and assemblies Worshipped many gods; met at amphitheater to see shows; people attended gladiator battles; Forum, alphabet, public baths; Spoke Latin; patricians = higher class; plebeians = lower class; |
| **Political Characteristic** | Republic; army; military; two consuls headed government; Three branches of government; 300 members of Senate; 509 BC Romans overthrew the monarchy and formed the republic; Assembly elected the 2 consuls; Wars; tribunes; voting; empire; emperorssuch as: Caligula; Caesar; Augustus; controlled lands in Asia, Europe and Africa; Representative democracy; two consuls were elected head of government; Early in Roman history the city (of Rome) was ruled by kings; became (invented) Republic; Assembly, Senate & Consuls |
| **Gender Roles** | only men could be part of government; only men could fight in wars; Men and women were not equal; wealthy boys were taught at school while girls were taught at home; men had jobs while women took care of the house; only men fought as gladiators |
| **Social Classes** | Patricians; slaves; plebeians |
| **Historical Events** | 753 BCE – ancient Rome was founded 509 BCE Romans overthrew monarchy 146 BCE – Greece bcomes part of Rome; 44-45 BCE Julius Casear becomes dictator and is assassinated, civil war follows 31 BCE – Octavian becomes ruler of Rome; 72-80 CE – Colosseum is built; 395 CE – empire is split into east and west; 476 CE Empire comes to an end |
| **Historical Eras** | Roman Republic; Roman Empire; Pax Romana |
| **Technology** | Aqueducts; indoor plumbing; roads; sewer system; labor saving machines; water pumps; grainmills; waterwheels; cargo ships; steel yard; reed pen; stylus; heating systems |
| **Cultural Advancement** | Indoor plumbing; aqueducts; roads; concrete; Roman numerals; republic; alphabet; calendar; mosaics; philosophy; public baths; |
| **Cultural Legacy** | Paved roads; heating system; architecture Roman numerals; alphabet; jewelry; Republic; representative democracy; sewer system; calendar; postal service |
| **Cultural Borrowing** | They used democratic ideas as well as 3 branches in their government from ancient Greece; They built on the Greeks architecture style; The Romans used 21 of 26 letters from the Eutruscan alphabet for theirs; |
| **Conflict** | Gladiator fights; disagreements in government; War; fighting with Macedonia; |
| **Values** | Belief in multiple gods then transitioning to belief in one god; being clean was important; education; winning battles; cleanliness (public baths); having slaves; leisure time/entertainment (wealthy); Wealthy men should have a voice in government; three branches of government should share power; |
| **Norms** | Went to Colosseum to watch gladiator battles; Slaves did chores; Plebeians votes elected the Consuls; Traded and did business in Forum; men participated in gladiator battles; captured slaves; grew crops; Building monuments; racing chariots; fighting in battles (land or water); conquering new lands; voting for representatives; making laws; sending wealthy boys to school; creating mosaics; used concrete to build bridges and buildings; raised sheep and cattle; mixed volcanic ash into the concrete; Girls did not go to school; slaves worked in households; poor people rented apartments from upper class; many teachers were captured Greeks; drank wine frequently |