Term	Definition
Amphitheatre	Where gladiatorial games were held.
Aqueduct	A channel used to carry water over land.
Catacombs	Underground passageways and chambers used by Christians for burials.
Cena	The main meal of the day - followed by a nap.
Classical	Term used for culture, art and architecture of Ancient Greece and Rome
Colosseum	The largest ancient amphitheatre ever built, the Colosseum is in the centre of Rome, just east of the Roman Forum. It held between 50,000 to 80,000 spectators.
Circus Maximus	An oval-shaped stadium built for chariot racing.
Citizens	Romans with legal rights; including the right to vote.
Consuls	The two most powerful political officials of the Roman Republic. They held office for one year and had to agree decisions.
Dictator	A ruler with full power
Dole	Free grain given to the poor.
Domus	The private house of a patrician family - in a town.
Emperor	The supreme ruler of an empire.
Empire	A group of colonies controlled by a single ruler or government.
Fresco	Painting style in Ancient Rome and in the Renaissance where painting is done on damp plaster
Forum	A large town square that was the centre of business, political activity and religious worship.
Gladiators	Trained fights who battled other gladiators in public contests.
Insulae	Apartment blocks occupied by plebeians.
Legionaries	Regular soldiers in the Roman army.
Manumission	Gaining freedom from slavery.
Moasics	Pictures made from small pieces of stone, glass or tile.
Monotheism	Worshipping one god.
Patricians	Rich nobles, including wealthy landowners. They made up a small percentage of the Roman population.
Plebeians	Poor working-class people, including soldiers, farmers, craftsmen and labourers. They made up the majority of the Roman population.
Polytheism	Worshipping many gods.
Republic	A country where the people elect their leaders in free and fair elections. The head of state is an elected president rather than a king or queen.
Stola	A long robe or garment worn by women in Ancient Rome
Strigil	A curved instrument to scrape oil and dirt off the body
Toga	A long robe for men in Ancient Rome
Tunic	A dress-like garment worn by men and women.

3.1 INVESTIGATE the lives of people in one ancient or medieval civilisation of their choosing, explaining how the actions and/or achievements of that civilisation contributed to the history of Europe and/or the wider world

The Stone Age

Rome was founded by twin brothers, **Romulus** and **Remus** around **753 BC**. Initially ruled by kings before becoming a **republic** that conquered all of Italy and controlled North Africa, Greece and Spain. The republic's most famous leader - and thus dictator - was Julius Caesar, the last leader of the Roman Republic.
The Roman Republic was replaced by the **Roman Empire** following the assassination of Caesar which added most of Europe and the Mediterranean region. The Roman Empire, in all its identities, last for over 1000 years. The fall of the Western Roman Empire is dated in **AD 476**.

Patricians

Patricians were the wealthy noble families who ruled Rome and only male Patricians could vote. Men were **togas** while women wore **stolas**. A patrician had two types of houses; a **domus** (in a town) or a **villa** (in the countryside). A domus had many features: an **atrium** (central courtyard), an **impluvium** (pool), slave quarters, and a **peristylium** (walled garden). Paintings and floors were decorated in **mosaics**. Their homes used oil lamps while some had running water.

Plebeians

Plebeians were the poor people of Rome and made up the vast majority of the population. They received a **dole** (payment of free grain). Men wore a **tunic** while women wore **plain stolas**. They lived in apartment blocks called **insulaes**. The ground floor had shops and workshops. The higher up you went, the smaller the apartments. The poorest Romans lived in the highest floors where they were made of wood that made them a constant fire threat.

Education

Plebeian children received a basic education before entering the work force, usually following their parents' profession. Patrician children (7-12) attended the **ludus** where they learned reading, writing and arithmetic. Boys continued onto the **grammaticus** to learn history, grammar, geometry and literature while girls stayed at home and learned domestic skills from their mothers and prepare for marriage. Boys, aged 16, learned **oratory.**

Entertainment

Entertainment: there were numerous ways in which Roman citizens entertained themselves. These included **public baths**, **theatres** (where plays of **tragedy** and **comedy** took place), **chariot racing** and **gladiatorial games**. The Colosseum was built circa 80 AD by Emperor Vespasian in Rome. It could seat up to 50,000 spectators who came to watch the gladiatorial games, fights with erotic animals and mock sea battles.

The Roman Army

The Roman Army was central to Roman civilisation and the spread of the Roman Empire. Soldiers **enlisted** at the age of **20**, **serving for 25 years** for which they received land as a reward for their loyalty, with some planted across the Roman Empire to secure its control. A **legion** consisted of **5,400 legionaries** (Roman foot soldiers) and horsemen. Soldiers equipment consisted of armour, sword, helmet, dagger, wooden shield and javelin.

Slaves

Slaves: Rome had over 300,000 **slaves** who were made up from **prisoners of war**, **children of slaves**, **people captured** by pirates or bandits, or **children who were sold** by their parents to pay off **debts**. Most patricians owned several slaves who cooked and cleaned, worked on public building projects, on farms and in mines. Well-educated slaves (mostly Greeks) were employed as teachers, secretaries, doctors and tutors. They could earn **manumission** (freedom)

Religion

Ancient Romans were **polytheists** - they believed in many different Gods who controlled everyday events and to whom they prayed, made offerings and sacrifices at their **lararium** (family shrines) or at a temple. One example of an Ancient Roman temple is **The Pantheon.** When a Roman died, their body was **cremated** and their ashes were stored in an urn. All funerals took place outside the town walls. Romans believed that when a person died, they crossed **River Styx** in the **underworld**; they placed a coin on the eyes of the dead to pay the ferryman for the crossing.

Spread of Christianity

Following the death of Christ circa AD 33, **Christianity** spread through the Roman Empire. Unlike the Pagan Romans, Christians were **monotheists** - they believe in only one God. The Christians were **persecuted** by the Roman authorities for their refusal to take part in ceremonies that worshipped Roman Gods. **Emperor Constantine** converted to Christianity on his deathbed in AD 313 and granted the religion legal status throughout the Roman Empire through the **Edict of Milan**.

The Fall of Rome

As the Roman Empire had spread wide over Europe, it also meant that many 'barbarian' tribes lived around the edges of the Empire such as the **Gauls**, **Franks**, **Saxons** and **Vandals**. In the fifth century, the warlike tribes from modern-day Germany began invading the Roman Empire who was struggling with inner turmoil and conflict; in **AD 410 they sacked Rome**. New barbarian kingdoms were founded within the remains of the of the Roman Empire; the **Angles** and the **Saxons** replaced the Romans and Celts in Britain. The Western Roman Empire fell in AD 476 while the **Byzantine Empire** (Eastern Roman Empire) remained until 1453.

The Legacy of Rome

The Legacy of Rome: Many modern languages, such as the Romantic Languages (French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and Romanian are based on **Latin** which had been the language of the Romans. As **Christianity** replaced the pagan religion, the spread of the Roman Empire helped to make Christianity a **powerful religion** for many centuries to come. The Roman **calendar** (originally Julian before being replaced by Gregorian) is the inspiration for the calendar used by Western countries today. Roman architecture involved skilled engineers and builders who invented **concrete** while using **rounded arches** and **pillars** to support large domes and roofs.

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