

# Ancient Rome

Headings	Notes
<b>ROME'S HISTORY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rome was founded by Romulus and Remus around <b>753 BC</b>. Initially ruled by kings before becoming a wealthy <b>republic</b> that conquered all of Italy and controlled North Africa, Greece and Spain.</li> <li>The Roman Republic was replaced by the <b>Roman Empire</b> which added most of European and the Mediterranean region. The last Roman Emperor of Rome ended around <b>AD 476</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>ROMAN TOWNS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roman towns were founded in areas controlled by the Romans; the local people then became <b>citizens</b> of the Roman Empire – meaning they had rights under Roman Law.</li> <li>A <b>forum</b> – large town square; a centre of business, political activity and religious worship</li> <li><b>Temples</b> – where they worshipped Gods for favours</li> <li><b>Aqueducts</b> – to bring in fresh water to the towns</li> <li><b>Theatres</b> – for plays and poetry performances</li> <li><b>Monuments</b> (triumphant arches) – to commemorate Rome's history</li> <li><b>Public baths</b> – where people bathed, met friends and exercised</li> <li>An <b>amphitheatre</b> – where gladiatorial games were held</li> </ul>
<b>THE ROMAN ARMY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The army was central to Roman civilisation and the spread of the Empire.</li> <li>Soldiers <b>enlisted</b> at the age of <b>20</b>, <b>serving</b> for <b>25 years</b> for which they received land as a reward for their loyalty. Rome also <b>planted loyal soldiers</b> throughout conquered land to secure its control.</li> <li>Roman citizens who served as foot soldiers were called <b>legionnaires</b>. A <b>legion</b> consisted of 5,400 legionnaires and horsemen. Soldiers could serve in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>infantry</b> (foot soldiers)</li> <li>• <b>Horseback</b> (cavalry)</li> <li>• <b>Artillery</b> (projectile weapons)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Soldiers' equipment included: armour of metal plates tied with leather, a sword, a helmet, a dagger, a wooden shield, and a javelin (spear)</li> <li>Roman soldiers had to march up to 30km every day when setting up camp. They had to train often with extra-heavy weapons to ensure they were always battle-ready.</li> <li>Technological developments saw the creation of military siege weapons and techniques such as the <b>catapult</b>, <b>testudo</b>, <b>ballista</b>, <b>onager</b>, <b>tower</b> and <b>gallery</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Summary</b>
Republic Empire Citizens Forum Temples Theatres Aqueducts	Monuments Public baths Amphitheatre Infantry Cavalry Artillery
	<p>Ancient Rome dates to 753 BC, transforming from a <b>republic</b> into an <b>Empire</b> that conquered a large area that last until its fall in AD 476. The Roman Empire founded new towns in recently conquered Roman territories which helped to keep these new territories under Roman control. The people who lived here often became <b>citizens</b> of the Roman Empire. These towns had several common features including; a <b>forum</b>, <b>temples</b>, <b>theatres</b>, <b>aqueducts</b>, <b>monuments</b>, <b>public baths</b> and an <b>amphitheatre</b>. The army was an important part of Roman life with soldiers serving for 25 years and were divided into: an <b>infantry</b>, the <b>cavalry</b> and the <b>artillery</b>.</p>

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<b>DAILY LIFE IN ROME—PATRICIANS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patricians were the wealthy noble families who ruled Rome and only male Patricians could vote.</li> <li>• Men wore <b>togas</b> while women wore <b>stolas</b>.</li> <li>• A patrician had two types of houses; a <b>domus</b> (in a town) or a <b>villa</b> (in the countryside)</li> <li>• A domus had many features: an <b>atrium</b> (central courtyard); an <b>impluvium</b> (pool); slave quarters; and a <b>peristylum</b> (walled garden).</li> <li>• Paintings and floors were decorated in <b>mosaics</b>.</li> <li>• Their homes used oil lamps for light while some had running water.</li> </ul>
<b>DAILY LIFE IN ROME—PLEBEIANS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plebeians were the poor people of Rome and made up the vast majority of the population.</li> <li>• They received a <b>dole</b> – a payment of free grain.</li> <li>• Men wore a <b>tunic</b> while women wore plain <b>stolas</b>.</li> <li>• They lived in apartment blocks called <b>insulae</b>. The ground floor had shops and workshops. The higher up you went, the smaller the apartments.</li> <li>• The poorest Romans lived in the highest floors where they were made of wood that made them a constant fire threat.</li> </ul>
<b>DAILY LIFE IN ROME—SLAVES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rome had over 300,000 <b>slaves</b> who were made up from <b>prisoners of war</b>, <b>children of slaves</b>, <b>people captured</b> by pirates or bandits or <b>children who were sold</b> by their parents to pay off <b>debt</b>. Most patricians owned several slaves who cooked and cleaned, worked on public building projects, on farms and in mines.</li> <li>• Well-educated slaves (mostly Greeks) were employed as: teachers, secretaries, doctors and</li> <li>• tutors. They were highly valued and sometimes gained <b>manumission</b> (freedom) after years of service to their masters.</li> </ul>
<b>DAILY LIFE IN ROME—WOMEN</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Girls were married by the age of 14 or 15 to man their father chase.</li> <li>• The <b>conferratio</b> (the wedding ceremony) was held at the bride's home and divorce was legal.</li> <li>• Women were expected to <b>run the household</b> and <b>rear children</b> (or oversee the slaves)</li> <li>• No woman was allowed to vote or to take part in public life.</li> </ul>
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Summary</b>
Patricians Domus Villa Mosaics Plebeians Dole Insulae Slaves Manumission	<p>There were two kinds of people in Ancient Rome: <b>Patricians</b> and <b>Plebeians</b>. Patricians were the rich people of Roman society while the Plebeians were the poor people. Patricians lived in domus and villas while Plebeians lived in insulae. Patricians' homes were often decorated by <b>mosaics</b> and looked after by slaves. Plebeians received a <b>dole</b> to keep them loyal to the patricians. Patrician families owned <b>slaves</b> who were responsible for cooking and cleaning as well as working on public works, farms and mines while well-educated slaves were often used as teachers, secretaries, doctors or tutors. Some slaves gained <b>manumission</b> after years of service. Girls were married by the age of 14 or 15 during the <b>conferratio</b> at their home. Women were expected to run the household but divorce was also legal. No woman was allowed to vote or take part in public life.</p>

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<b>DAILY LIFE IN ROME— EDUCATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plebeian children receive a basic education before entering the work force, usually following in the footsteps of their parents eg. Metalworkers, stone masons, bakers</li> <li>• Patrician children (7 to 12) attend the <b>ludus</b>. Here, they learn reading, writing and arithmetic (using an <b>abacus</b>). Boys continue on to the <b>grammaticus</b> to learn history, grammar, geometry and literature while girls stay at home and learn domestic skills from their mothers and are prepared for marriage.</li> <li>• Boys, at the age of 16, learn <b>oratory</b> (the art of public speaking) and study abroad in Greece.</li> </ul>
<b>ENTERTAINMENT— ROMAN THEATRE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most towns had a large semi-circular buildings with stone seats as their theatres where <b>tragedy</b> (sad) and <b>comedy</b> (happy) plays were staged. All actors were men and wore masks.</li> </ul>
<b>ENTERTAINMENT— PUBLIC BATHS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public baths could be found in every Roman towns and were free to use by all as most homes did not have running water. The baths were also an important centre for meeting friends, exchanging news, exercise and conducting business.</li> <li>• Most baths contained the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Tepidarium</b> – a medium heat room</li> <li>• <b>Frigidarium</b> – a cool water room</li> <li>• <b>Caldarium</b> – a hot room (like a sauna)</li> <li>• A <b>palaestra</b> – an exercise yard</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Men and women often had separate areas, or different bathing times in the baths were too small</li> </ul>
<b>ENTERTAINMENT - GLADIATORS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most major Roman city had an <b>amphitheatre</b>: a circular entertainment arena with tiered seating.</li> <li>• Seating was based on social status – the most important (and male) sat closest to the action.</li> <li>• The most famous is <b>the Colosseum in Rome</b>; it held just over 50,000 spectators and its ruins can still be seen today. It could be flooded for mock sea battles as well.</li> <li>• <b>Gladiators</b> were usually <b>slaves</b> who fought for the entertainment of the crowd. They were trained in specialist schools where they used a particular fighting style such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A <b>retiarius</b> would use a trident and net</li> <li>• A <b>murmillo</b> would use a shield and a sword.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Gladiators were expensive and rarely fought to the death.</li> </ul>
Keywords	Summary
Ludus Grammaticus Oratory Tragedy Comedy Public Baths Colosseum Gladiators Retiarius	Plebeians received a basic education while Patrician children attended a <b>ludus</b> to learn reading, writing and arithmetic. Patrician boys continued to go to a <b>grammaticus</b> and proceed to learning <b>oratory</b> while girls learned to run a household. Theatres staged both <b>tragedies</b> and <b>comedies</b> as entertainment for citizens. <b>Public baths</b> were a centre for meeting friends, exchanging news, exercising and conducting business. Another popular entertainment came from the amphitheatres where the <b>gladiatorial</b> games took place. This arena had tiered seating based on social status. The <b>Colosseum</b> in Rome can still be seen today and it held 50,000 spectators. Gladiators were usually slaves who were trained in specialist schools to learn a specific fighting style such as the <b>retiarius</b> and the <b>murmilo</b> .

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<b>ENTERTAINMENT – CHARIOT RACING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chariot racing used 2-4 horses pulling a chariot in teams of four (blue, red, green and white).</li> <li>• The races were very dangerous, often coming at the cost of the lives of the racers and horses.</li> <li>• <b>Gambling</b> on the chariot races was a popular pastime for Romans and financial gain for some.</li> <li>• The <b>Circus Maximus</b> was Rome's arena for chariot racing and held up to 250,000 people.</li> </ul>
<b>RELIGION IN ROME</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ancient Romans were <b>polytheists</b> – they believed in many different Gods who controlled everyday events and to whom they prayed, made offerings and sacrifices at their <b>lararium</b> or at a temple. One example of an Ancient Roman temple is <b>The Pantheon</b> in Rome.</li> <li>• When a roman died, their body was <b>cremated</b> and their ashes were stored in an <b>urn</b>. All funerals took place outside the town walls. Romans believed that when a person died, they crossed the <b>River Styx</b> into the <b>underworld</b>; they placed a coin on the eyes of the dead to pay the ferryman for the crossing.</li> </ul>
<b>THE SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Following the death of Christ circa AD 33, <b>Christianity</b> spread through the Roman Empire. Unlike Romans, Christians are <b>monotheists</b> – they believe in only one God.</li> <li>• The Christians were <b>persecuted</b> by Roman authorities for their refusal to take part in ceremonies that worshipped Roman gods.</li> <li>• <b>Emperor Constantine</b> converted to Christianity on his deathbed and granted the religion legal status throughout the Roman Empire in AD 313.</li> </ul>
<b>THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As the Roman Empire had spread wide over Europe, it also meant that many '<b>barbarian</b>' tribes lived around the edges of the Empire such as the <b>Gauls</b>, <b>Franks</b>, <b>Saxons</b>, and <b>Vandals</b>.</li> <li>• 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 <b>410</b> they <b>sacked Rome</b>.</li> <li>• New barbarian kingdoms were founded within the remains of the Roman Empire. One such example was found in <b>Britain</b> where the <b>Angles</b> and the <b>Saxons</b> (Anglo-Saxons) replaced the Romans and Celts.</li> <li>• The Roman Empire lost most of modern-day Europe by AD 476 but remained strong in Eastern countries such as Turkey; the Eastern Roman Empire became known as the <b>Byzantine Empire</b>.</li> </ul>
Keywords	Summary
Chariot racing Gambling Circus Maximus Polytheists Lararium Cremation The Pantheon River Styx	<p><b>Chariot racing</b> was popular for Romans who took part in <b>gambling</b> on the races. The <b>Circus Maximus</b> was Rome's chariot racing arena. Romans were <b>polytheists</b> who made offerings or prayers at their <b>larariums</b> or temples. The best remaining ruins of an Ancient Roman temple is the <b>Pantheon</b>. Romans believed the cremated souls of the dead had to cross the <b>River Styx</b> to enter the <b>underworld</b>. Emperor <b>Constantine</b> legalised the <b>monotheistic Christianity</b> on his deathbed, ending the <b>persecution</b> of Christians by Roman authorities which helped spread it across the Roman Empire, allowing Christianity to become a powerful religion. The Fall of the Roman Empire came in AD 476, <b>Byzantine Empire</b> continued to thrive in the Eastern territory.</p>

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THE LEGACY OF ROME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Many modern languages are based on <b>Latin</b> which had been the language of the Romans.</li><li>• As <b>Christianity</b> replaced the pagan religion, the spread of the Roman Empire helped to make Christianity a <b>powerful religion</b> for many centuries to come.</li><li>• The Roman <b>calendar</b> (originally Julian before being replaced by Gregorian) is the inspiration for the calendar used by Western countries today.</li><li>• Roman architecture involved skilled engineers and builders who invented <b>concrete</b> while using <b>rounded arches</b> and <b>pillars</b> to support large domes and roofs.</li></ul>
Keywords	Summary
Latin Calendar Concrete	The Ancient Roman Empire left a lasting legacy including the spread of Christianity, <b>Latin</b> becoming the origin of many modern-day languages, the basis of the modern-day <b>calendar</b> and architectural inventions such as <b>concrete</b> and rounded pillars and arches.

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Keywords	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.
Mosaics	•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.