Ancient Rome

Mr. Scherman’s Core
Rome-Geography

• Food
  – They had recipes to make cheesecake. The recipes included eggs and ricotta cheese
  – Celery was a popular green vegetable
  – Garum, made from fish and salt, was made to hide bad, over ripe meat
  – They ate olives, asparagus, small birds, and grapes
  – Ancient Romans ground grain into flour
  – They made a lot of wine
  – Ate a lot of bread
Rome-Geography

• Climate
  – Rome was very dry
  – The soil was light and crumbly
  – There were lots of mountains
  – Near oceans
  – Colder near sea

• Domesticated animals
  – Animals did most of the work for them
Rome-Geography

• Landforms
  – Tiber river
  – Mediterranean sea
  – Danube, and Rhine river
  – Nile river
  – Black sea
  – Euphrates, Tigris river

• Harvesting
  – Romans had plows to be able to go through to dirt
  – Harvest was important because they weeded a lot of grain to feed the population
Rome-Geography

• Crops
  – 90% of Romans lived by farming
  – Farming was very important in Rome
  – Farmers grew wheat, Rye, barley, olives, and grapes
  – Farmers planted in spring and harvested in fall
Rome - Jobs

• Trading
  – Trading was very important to the Roman Empire
  – The slaves traveled to trade for the Roman Empire

• Technology
  – The roman’s had water wheels to move up mountains to water the crops
  – The wheels were moved by the slaves
Rome - Jobs

• Mining
  – They used stone, metal picks, and shovels to dig the rock, they carried the ore back to the surface in baskets made of copper and woven grass

• Slaves
  – The slaves made the shields out of sheets of thin wood and glued and bound with iron or bronze around the edges and were covered with leather
Rome - Jobs

- Black smiths
  - There is at least one blacksmith in every empire
  - Blacksmiths made all the pots, pans and tools needed for daily life
- Glass making
  - They made glass from silica which is a material made from soda and lime.
  - The mixture was heated at 2000ºF or more
- Boating
  - A type of boat the Romans use is a Corbita which was a type of boat that could hold 70 – 350 tons depending on the boat model.
- Slavery
  - Slaves did most jobs in a roman village
  - Some jobs slaves did were moving wheel to make water flow up hills
- Sewage
  - Romans had public restrooms that were operated by the bodies of waste going down to flowing water.
- Technology
  - Aqueducts' were systems of channels and bridges that helped carry water to peoples home
Rome-Jobs

• Mining
  – Romans mined and used many metals like silver, lead and iron
Rome-Government

- Military
  - went through harsh conditions
  - Strongly Equipped
  - fought very well
  - great power
  - army mostly made up of citizens
  - soldiers had to pay for their own uniforms
Rome-Government

• Plumbing
  - Advanced water supply
  - Aqua ducts supplied lots of water
  - Bath houses
  - Public toilets
  - People collected rain water for sewers
  - Sewers carried waste away
Rome-Government

• Money
  -used the barter system
  -eventually used coins made out of bronze, silver, and gold.
  -Coins were minted by roman government
  -7’th century B.C.E. Greeks brought silver coins
Rome-Government

- Transportation
  - Good roads helped move armies and citizens.
  - Oldest longest road: Appian Way
  - Bridges
- Aqua ducts
  - Water bridge
  - Carried to Rome from other cities
Rome-Government

• Julius Caesar
  - Proclaimed dictator in 44 B.C.E.
  - Murdered a month later
  - Before rose in position through politics

• Taxes part 1
  – The government is made up of 3 groups including the senate patricians and plebians (non slaves) that form assemblies
Rome-Government

• Taxes part 2
  – The senate had more power then the other groups

Empire
  – Second emperor after Julius caser was Augustus Caesar
  – Over 66 emperors ruled Rome
  – In about 400 years expanded it greatly

Law
  – To resolve the crisis representatives for plebians
  – first legal code called 12 tablets
Rome-Government

• Rome's growth
  – Rome expanded by 266 B.C.E. when the Roman armies conquered Italy
  – By 117 C.E. Rome was all around Mediterranean

Rebellion
  – In 493 B.C.E. Roman plebeians rebelled
Rome – Family and Society

• Family
  – Father controlled property and made decisions and everything including family members belonged to him.
  – A wife’s first duty is to provide a son to inherit her husband’s land and manage household and servants.
  – Sons were more important than daughters some daughters would die at birth
  – Daughters left school at age 11, learned how to cook and clean and spin wool. The daughters had feminine versions of father’s name.
Rome – Family and Society

• Housing
  – Wealthy owned townhouses and country villas
  – Wealthy had a courtyard with a fountain
  – Rooms had high ceilings and wide doors and few windows
  – Not very much furniture
  – Floors were raised on low pillars to keep hot air circulating and make the floors warm
• Roman Gladiators
  - Gladiators fought in large arenas with large crowds cheering them on.
  - They usually fought to death if winner didn’t spare fighter
  - Crowds watched to be used to the sight of blood
  - First battle was in 264 B.C
  - Sometimes slaves were thrown to animals to be devoured
Rome Culture

• Medicine
  - In 300 B.C. they made artificial legs to replace lost legs in battle
  - Fenugreek (a plant) healed pneumonia
  - They thought that illness was caused by witchcraft
  - Herbs were used to form soups of medicine to heal various illness
Rome Culture

• Education
  - There were only 22 letters in the Greek alphabet
  - Many children were taught in schools
  - School was from dawn to noon
  - Children were thrashed (spanked) if they made a mistake or misbehaved
    - If children couldn't read or write, they were put to work at an early age.
Rome Culture

• Architecture
  - Roman Architecture was famous for many things-
  - Chisels were a great thing to have when building buildings
  - Plumbing was important and Romans had great plumbing sewer and waste disposal systems
  - Plumb Blobs Were used to measure walls so they could be straight
  - Roman Arena were designed by great architects and were made out of stone
  - Roads were carefully built and were very straight
  - Many Roman Temples were built in honor of the Gods
  - The insides of the temples were colored with marble