

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 2000°F 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 than the other groups

Empire

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

Law

- To resolve the crisis representatives for plebeians
- 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

Rome-Culture

- 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 sewers 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