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UNIT 10: ROME

@rosaliarte



1. In this unit...

This unit is about the Roman Empire. The Roman Empire was the first great European empire. Many Roman aqueducts, bridges, public baths and amphitheatres can still be seen today.

How have the Romans influenced us?

- **Many European languages are based on Latin**
- **The Romans admired Greek culture, so they spread Greek culture across Europe**
 - **Our laws are based on Roman laws**
 - **Christianity appeared in the Roman Empire**









Etapas de la expansión de Roma: Mapa en el que se explican las diferentes etapas de la historia de Roma en su dimensión geográfica

1.1 The Roman Empire

- The Roman Empire was at its biggest in 177 AD. This huge empire included Italy, Spain, France, Greece, Turkey and North Africa, so it surrounded the whole of the Mediterranean.
- Earlier civilisations like Egypt, Mesopotamia and Greece were just provinces.
- As Rome controlled the Mediterranean, it was safe to transport goods by sea. This was quicker and cheaper than using roads, so trade prospered.
- Rome was the biggest and richest city in the world; it had a population of over 1 million people.



2. HISTORY OF ROME

THE LEGEND OF ROMULUS AND REMUS:

- The twins Romulus and Remus are put in a basket in the River Tiber. A she-wolf finds the babies, and feeds them her milk. Later a shepherd adopts the boys.
- When the boys grow up, they decide to build a city by the River Tiber. One day they argue, and Romulus kills Remus. Romulus names the city after himself - Rome.

HISTORY OF ROME:

- Roman history is divided into three periods: the Roman Kingdom, the Republic and the Empire.





Loba capitolina amamantando a Rómulo y Remo (Etrusco)



ROME TIMELINE

753 BC: Romulus founds Rome, and is the **first king**. Rome is a monarchy for the next 250 years

509 BC: The people of Rome overthrow the last king, **Tarquinus Superbus**, and Rome

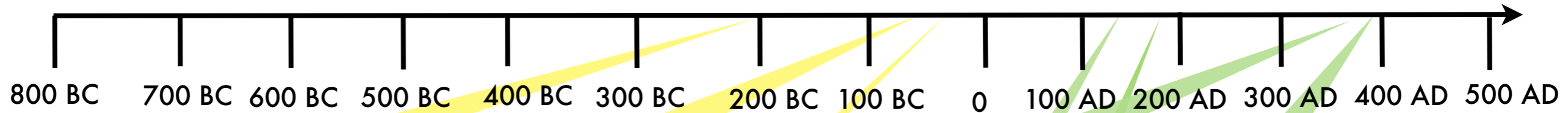
27 BC: Augustus is the first Roman emperor. For the next 200 years, the empire is peaceful and prosperous. This period is called the Pax Romana - the Roman peace

476 AD: The barbarian king Odoacer defeats Romulus Augustus and becomes king of Italy. This is the end of the Western Roman Empire

KINGDOM
753 BC - 509 BC

REPUBLIC
509 BC - 27 BC

EMPIRE
27 BC - 476 AD



264-146 BC Punic Wars: Rome defeats Carthage, so it now controls the Mediterranean

73-71 BC: Spartacus leads an army of gladiators and slaves in a rebellion

49-45 BC: Civil war between Pompey and Julius Caesar. Julius Caesar wins, but then he is

180-285 AD: Civil war crisis: the Roman Empire almost collapses. Finally **Diocletian** and **Constantine the Great**

117 AD: The Roman Empire is at its biggest under the emperor

380 AD: Christianity becomes the official religion of the Roman

395 AD: The Roman Empire is divided into 2 parts. The capital city of the western part is Rome, and the capital city of eastern part was Constantinople

The Eastern Roman Empire lasts for another 1000 years. It ends the Ottoman Empire takes Constantinople in 1453

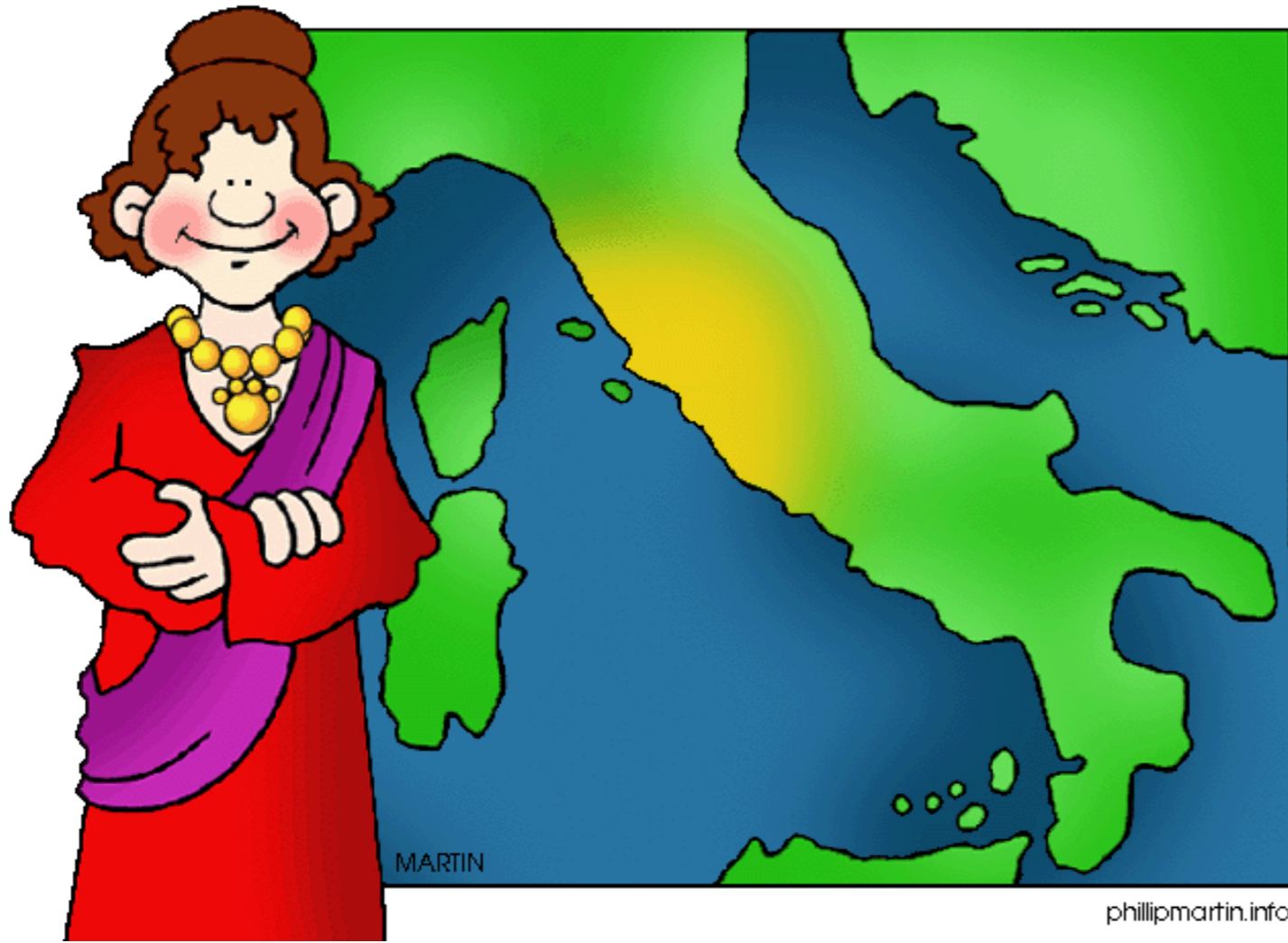


2.1 ROMAN KINGDOM (753 - 509 BC)

In the Roman Kingdom, people elect their kings. Once a king is elected, he has absolute power. There is a council* called the **senate*** which helps the king, but the senate is weak*.

Tarquin the Proud is the last king of Rome. He is a very bad king, so the people of Rome overthrow* him in 509 BC.





2.2 THE ROMAN REPUBLIC (509 - 27 BC)

Now the people of Rome decide that they don't want a new king. Instead, they create a kind of democracy called a republic. This is how the republic is governed:

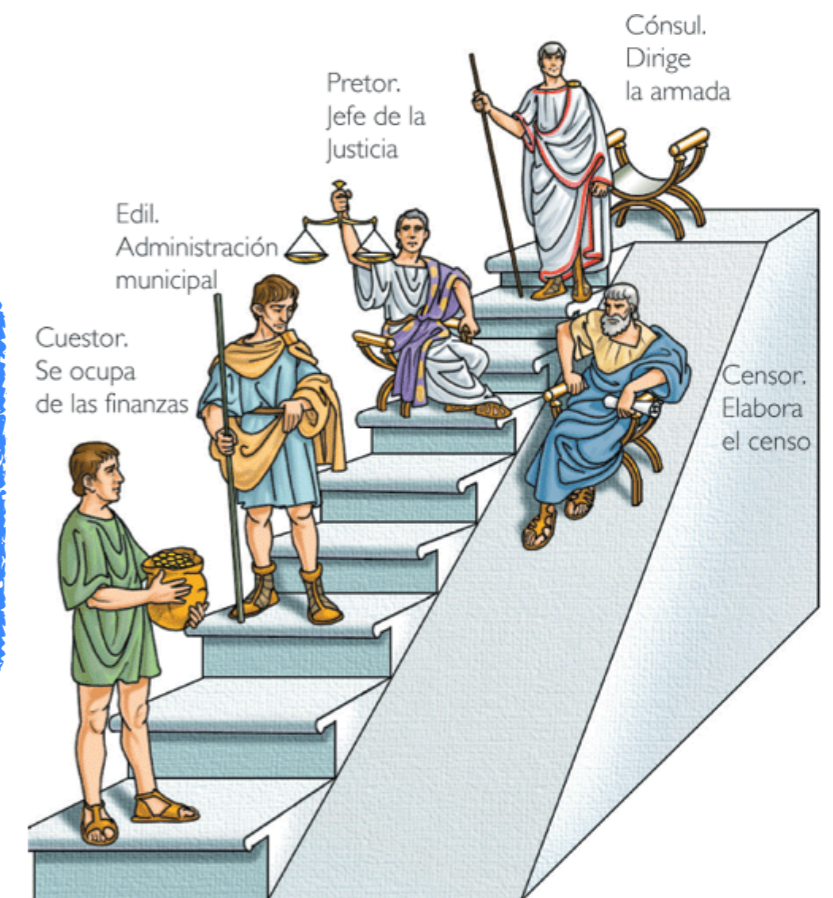
Assemblies: All the citizens vote in assemblies. The assemblies decide the laws

The **assemblies** elect the magistrates

Magistrates: The magistrates govern Rome. The two most important magistrates are called **consuls***

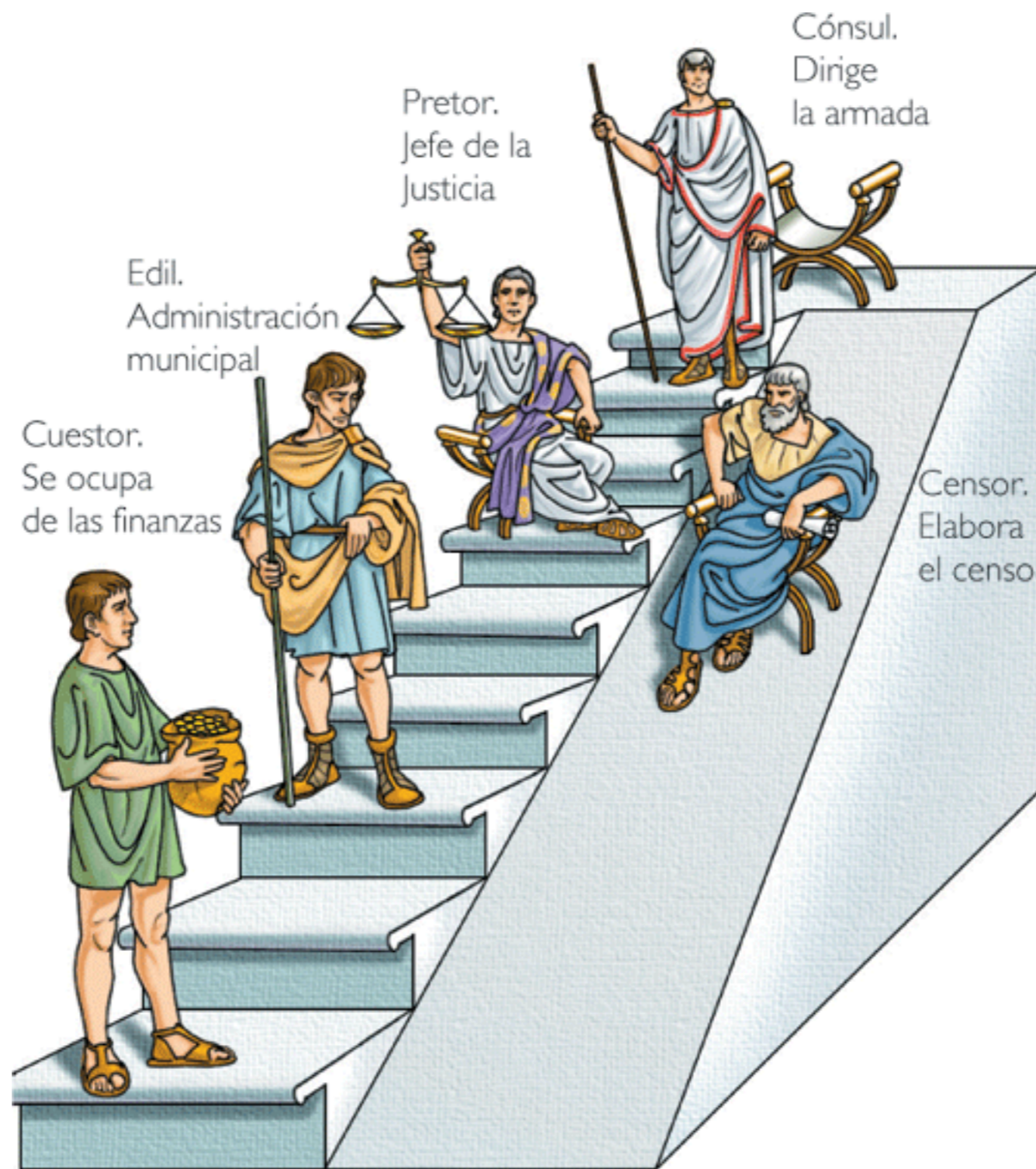
Senate: The senate is a council of citizens from the most important families

The **senate** advise the magistrates



The magistrates always follow the advice of the senate, so really the senate takes the most important decisions.





Magistraturas romanas

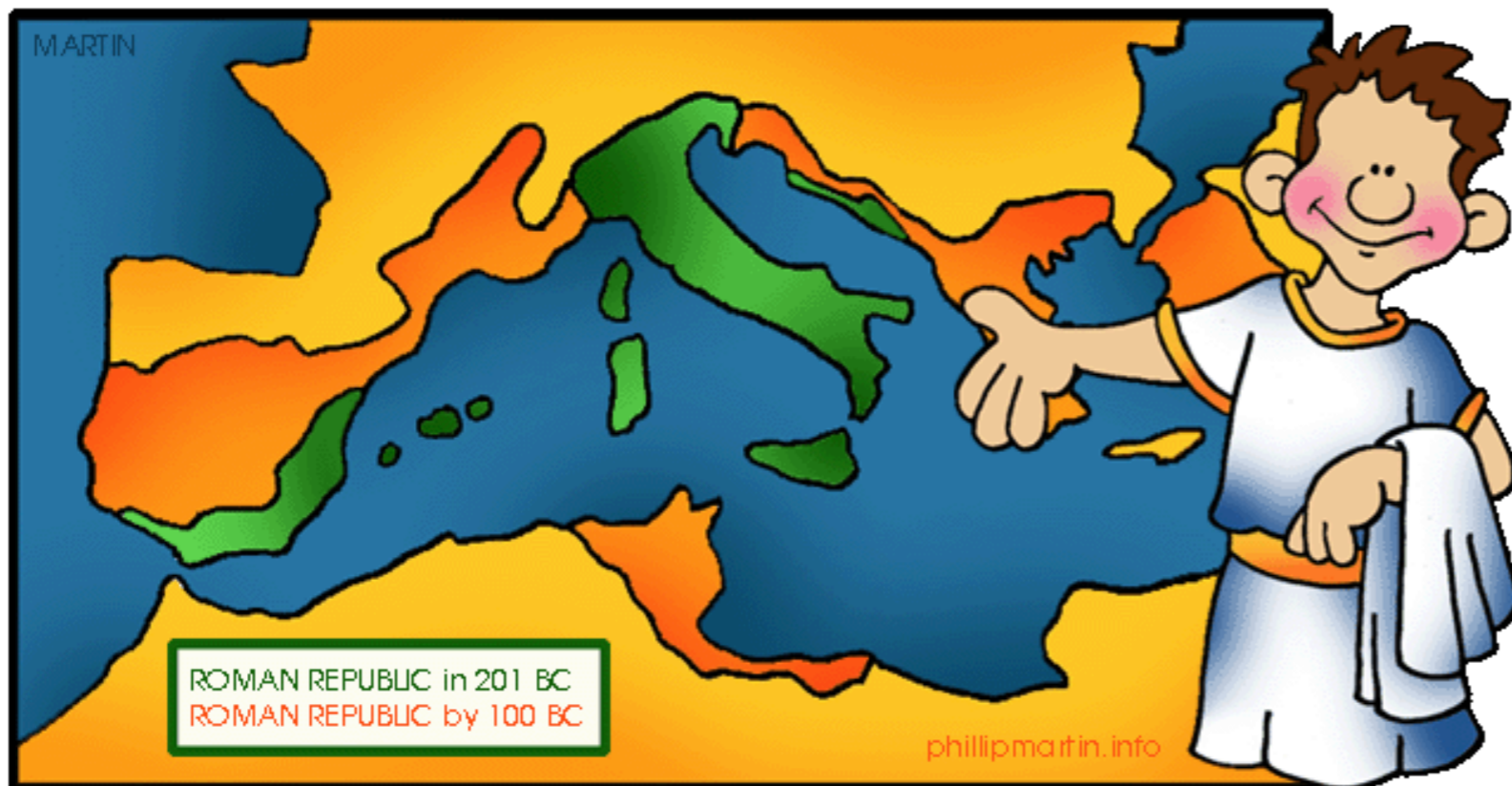


Roman expansion

For a long time, this system of government works very well, so Rome becomes more and more powerful. First it takes control of all of **Italy**; then it defeats **Carthage** (264 - 146 BC) and the **Hellenistic kingdoms** (214 - 30 BC). Rome therefore controls the whole Mediterranean

Crisis and civil war

In the 1st century BC, Rome suffers a **political crisis**. There is a lot of corruption and people think taxes are too high. The generals become too powerful, and they fight each other in several **civil wars**





Mapa de la segunda Guerra Púnica (218 a.C. - 210 a.C.).



JULIUS CAESAR AND THE CIVIL WARS

In 100BC, Julius Caesar is born in Rome. He is from an important family, so in 61 BC he becomes governor of Spain.

Next Caesar goes to fight the Gauls in France. He is a brilliant general, and he conquers all of France.

Caesar's soldiers love him, but the senator Pompey thinks he is too powerful, so he orders him to return to Rome. Caesar goes to Rome, but he brings his army with him, and starts a **civil war*** with Pompey. Caesar wins, and Pompey is killed.

Caesar is now the most powerful man in Rome, and he makes himself **consul*** and **dictator*** for life. The senators are afraid that Caesar wants to be king, so they murder him in 44 BC.

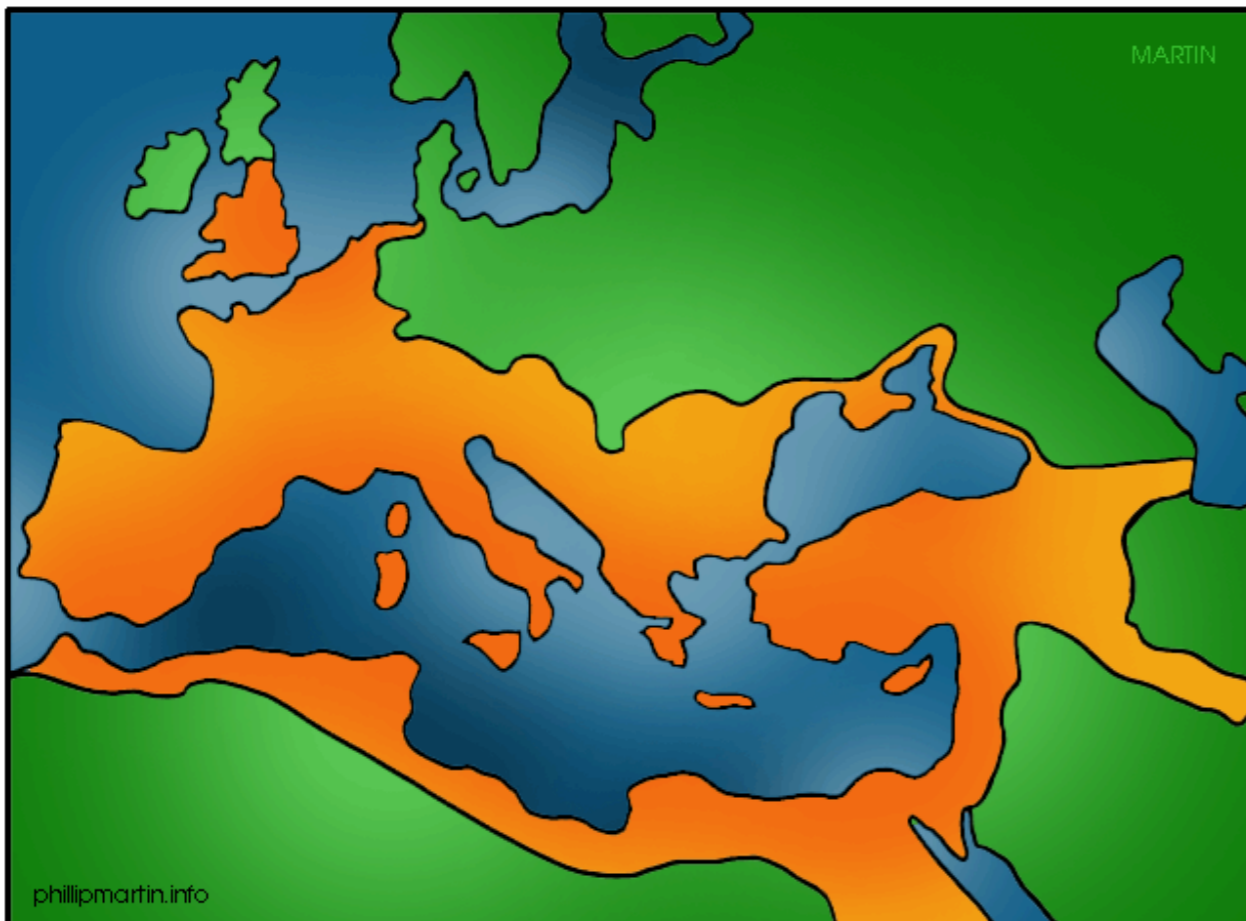
After Caesar is killed, the civil wars continue for 14 more years.



2.3 THE ROMAN EMPIRE (27 BC - 476 AD)

In 28 BC **Augustus*** becomes the first Roman **emperor***. The emperor commands the army and he is the chief priest. There is still a senate, but it is very weak.

Augustus brings stability to Rome. The first 200 years of the Roman Empire are known as the **Pax Romana*** - the Roman peace. During this period, the Empire is safe and prosperous. This is when the Romans build the **Coliseum*** in Rome and many other great buildings. The Roman Empire is at its biggest under the emperor **Trajan**.



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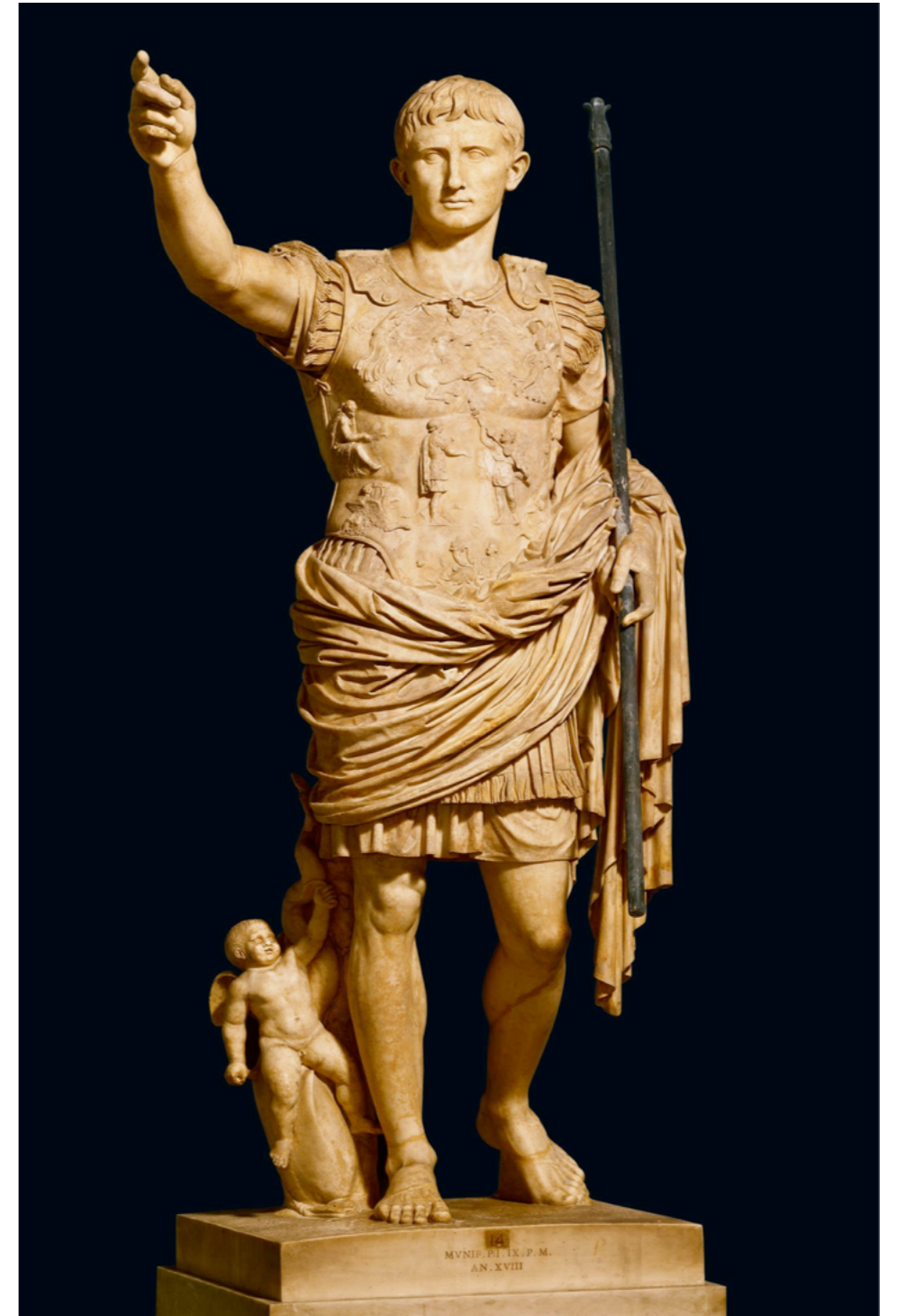
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AUGUSTUS, The first Emperor

The general Octavius is Julius Caesar's adopted son, so, when Caesar is killed, he wants revenge. After a long civil war he defeats his enemies and he becomes the most powerful man in Rome.

In 27 BC the senate give him the title Augustus, and he becomes the first emperor of Rome. After that, he takes all of the most important decisions, so some people think that he has too much power.

But, as the empire is peaceful and stable, most people are happy.



Crisis and civil war - again!

In the 3rd century, the Roman Empire has another **crisis*** :

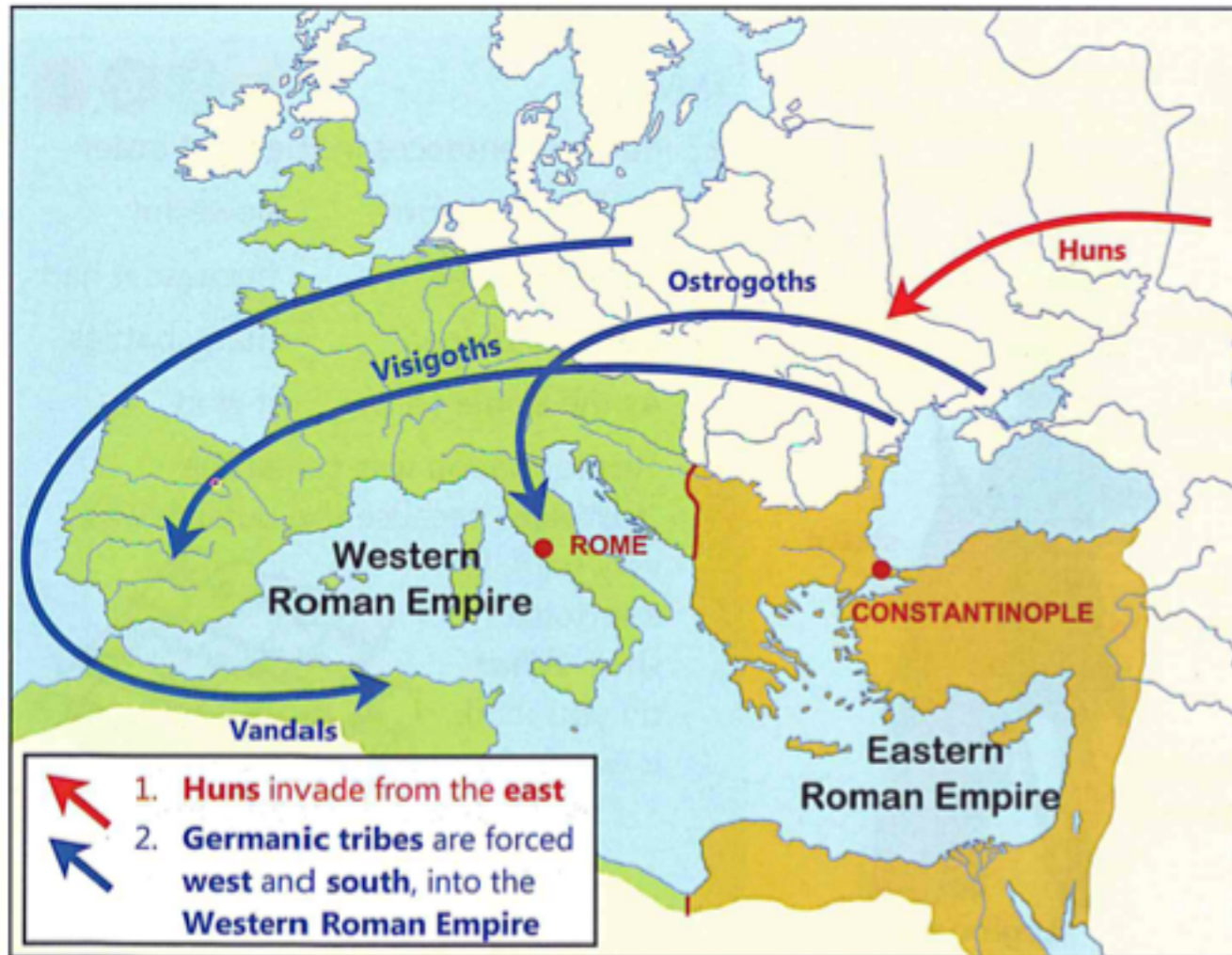
- Lots of Roman generals want to be emperor, so there is constant **civil war**
- **Germanic tribes*** attack Roman towns, and the Roman people escape to the countryside

It is dangerous to transport goods, so there is less trade. Prices therefore go up, and people become much poorer

Finally the **civil wars end**, and the Romans defeat their enemies. The emperors **Diocletian** and **Constantine** bring stability, and the 4th century is quite peaceful again.



The fall of the Western Roman Empire

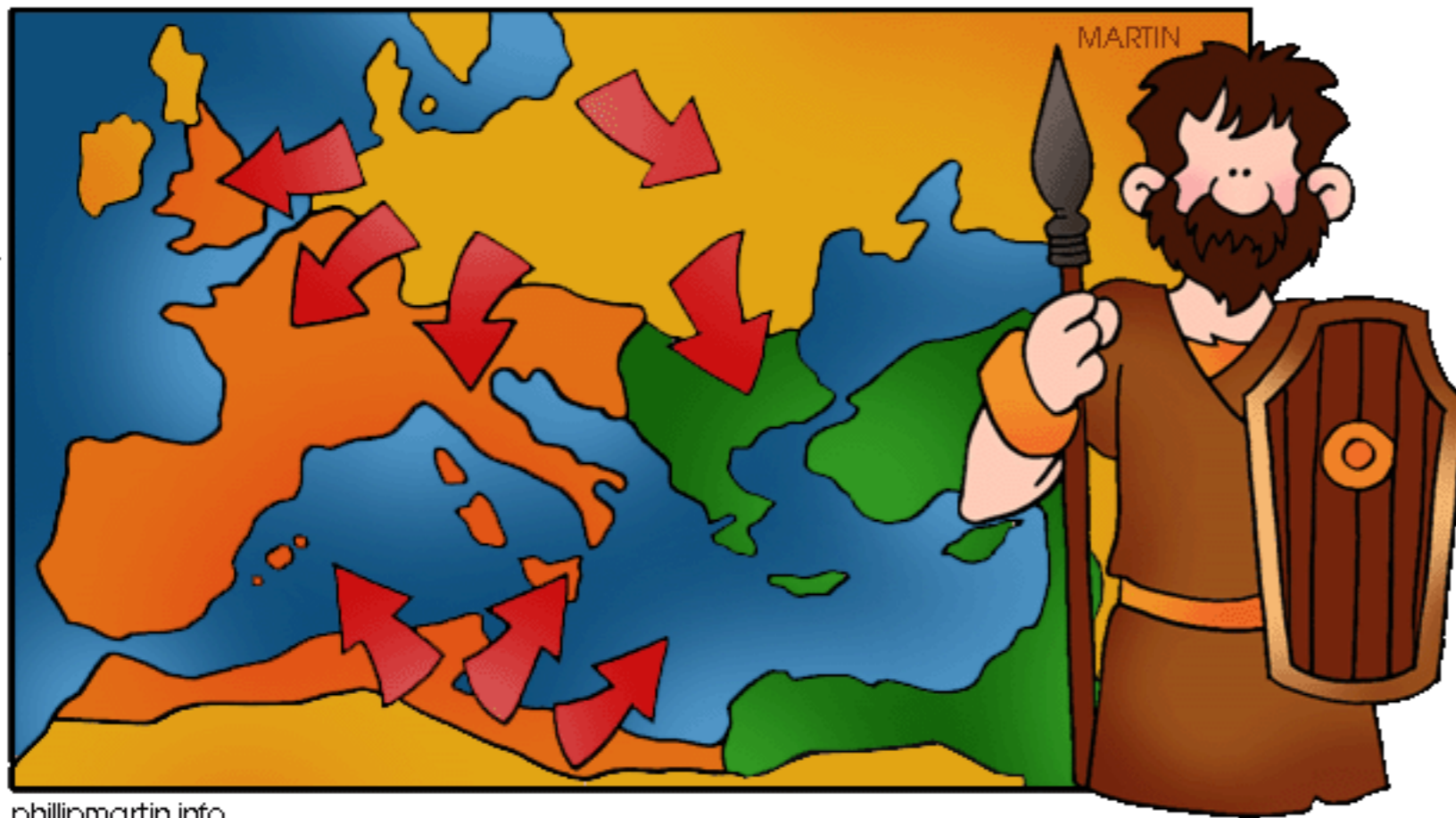


In **395 AD**, Theodosius divides the Roman Empire into two parts: west and east. What happens next is very different in the two parts:



- Germanic tribes invade the western part. **Romulus Augustus**, the last Roman Emperor, surrenders in 476 AD.

- The eastern part of the Roman Empire becomes the **Byzantine Empire**, which survives for another 1000 years.



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Provincias romanas y limes



3. What was Roman society like?

CITIZENS AND NON-CITIZENS

In Rome there is a big difference between being a citizen and a non-citizen:

- **Roman citizens** have more rights than non-citizens: only citizens can vote, be magistrates or own property.
- Women and slaves are **not citizens**



PATRICIANS & PLEBEIANS:

In Rome you don't just have citizens and non-citizens, you also have two types of citizens - patricians and plebeians:

- The **patricians** are the richest and most powerful families
- The **plebeians** are the rest of the citizens



The patricians have more rights than the plebeians. For example, only the patricians are allowed to be magistrates and senators



JULIAN CALENDAR

Julius Caesar wasn't only a soldier and dictator: he also gave Rome a new **calendar**. The **Julian calendar** was quite similar to the modern calendar:

- Each year was **365 days** long.
- There was a **leap year** every four years.
- There were **twelve months**. Our months are named after the Roman months.

In **Europe**, we used the **Julian Calendar** until **1582**.



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THE ROMAN ARMY

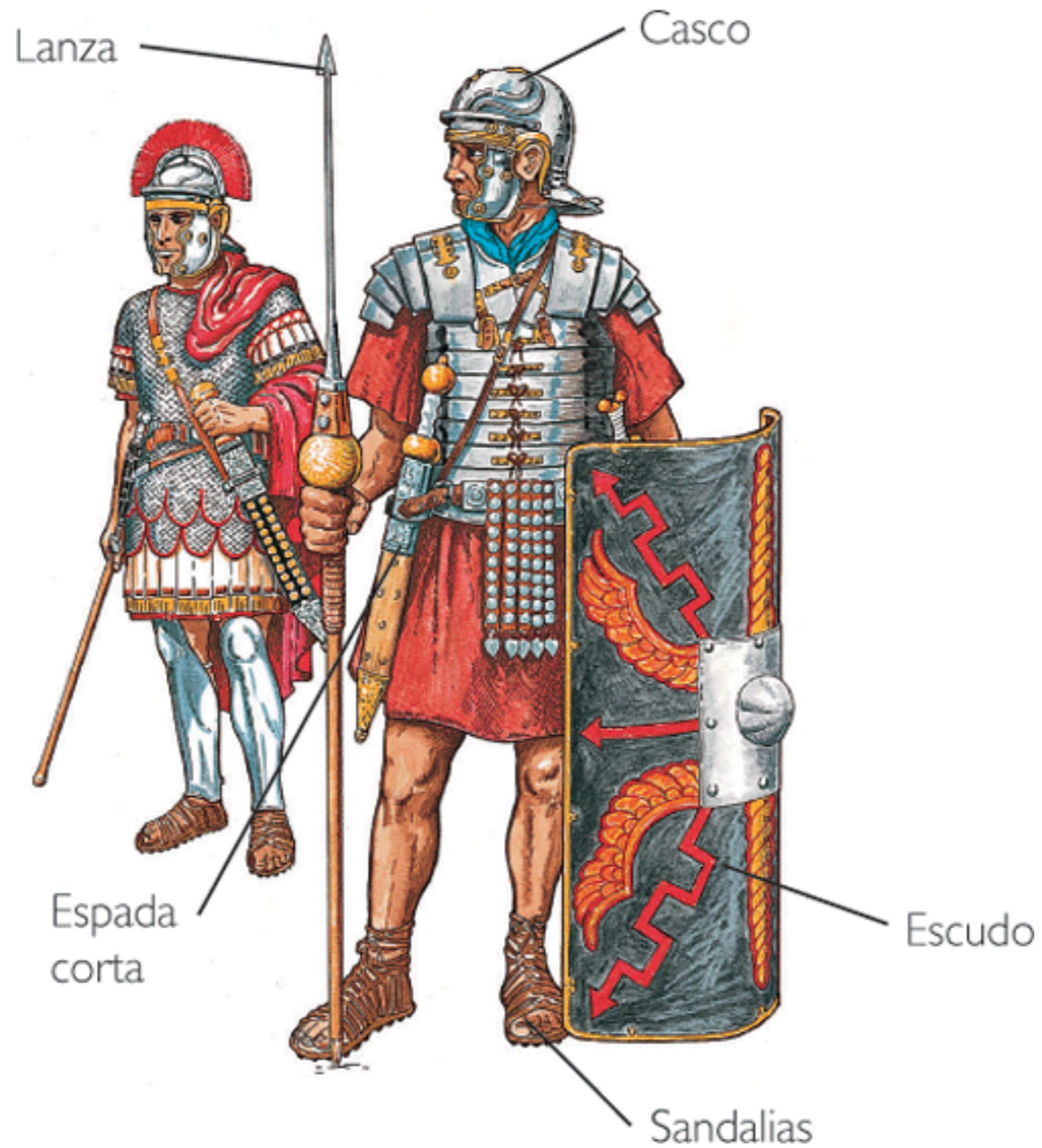
One of the reasons that Rome became so powerful was that it had a very good army. The soldiers were well-trained and disciplined, so they often defeated enemies with bigger armies.

The army was made up of legions, and the soldiers were called legionaries. There were 25-30 legions in the Roman army, with around 5000 men in each legion



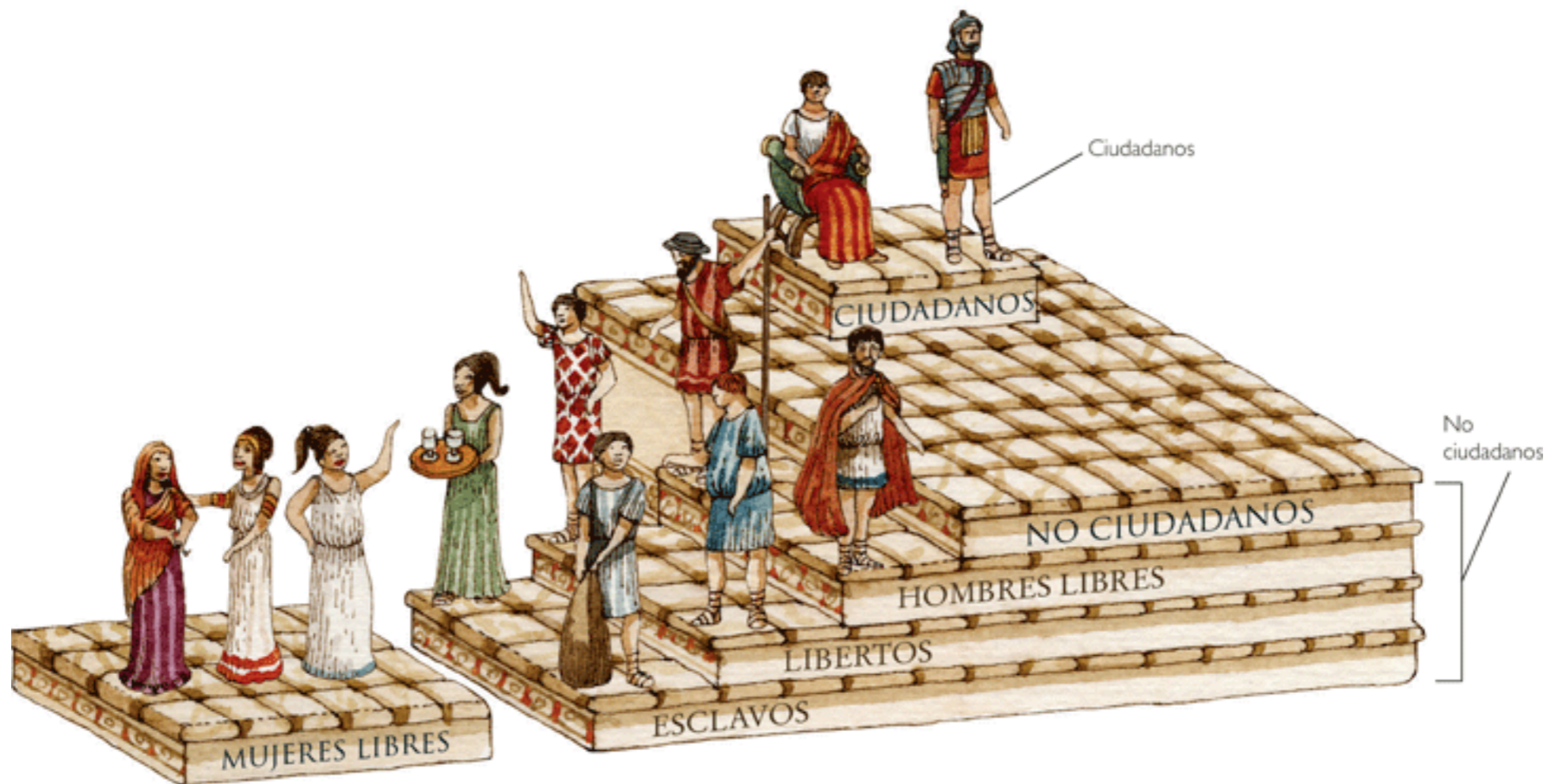
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Soldado romano





La sociedad romana





Las rutas comerciales romanas



4. ROMAN GODS

The Romans believe that there are very many gods. The most important Roman gods are:

- **The Greek gods**, although their names are different in Rome
- **Local gods** in new provinces, who become Roman gods as well. An example is the Egyptian goddess Isis
- **Emperors**, like Augustus

The Romans believe in two kinds of gods: state gods and household gods



- **STATE GODS - THE OFFICIAL GODS:** The government builds temples to the official gods of Rome. During religious ceremonies, priests pray and sacrifice animals outside the temples
- **HOUSEHOLD GODS - THE FAMILY GODS:** Household gods protect the family and the home. Families make sacrifices to the household gods at home. They have a small altar called **lararium**



5. CHRISTIANITY

While Augustus is emperor, a new religion appears in the Roman province of Judea: Christianity. A Jew called Jesus teaches that:

- There is only one God
- all people are equal

PERSECUTION:

The Christians refuse to worship the Roman emperor, so the emperor persecute them:

- Nero crucifies Christians because he blames
- Diocletian makes them fight as gladiators



CHRISTIANITY IS THE OFFICIAL RELIGION

In 313 AD, the emperor Constantine issues the Edict of Milan, which recognises Christianity as a religion. Then, in 380 AD, Theodosius the Great makes Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire. Now people who refuse to worship the Christian God are persecuted.





Expansión del cristianismo en el Imperio romano

6. PUBLIC BATHS

All Roman towns have public baths, which are called *thermae*. Since the baths are very cheap, most men go once a day. People go to the baths to wash, but also to do exercise and to meet friends

Guide to the Roman baths

1. There are separate entrances for women and men, so make sure you go in the right side!
2. Get changed and leave your clothes in the *apodyterium*.
3. Go to the *palaestra* to do some exercise. You can play ball games or wrestle.
4. Next, go to the *tepidarium*, which is quite warm.
5. Now get ready for the *caldarium*, which is really hot and sweaty.
6. Then cool off with a swim in the *frigidarium*.
7. When you've finished, a slave will rub you with oil.



Plan of the *thermae* at Herculaneum

A = *apodyterium*
T = *tepidarium*
C = *caldarium*
F = *frigidarium*

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7. Entertainment at religious festivals

There are no weekends in Ancient Rome, but they have lots of religious festivals: during the religious festivals, the Romans like to go to chariot races, gladiator fights and the theatre

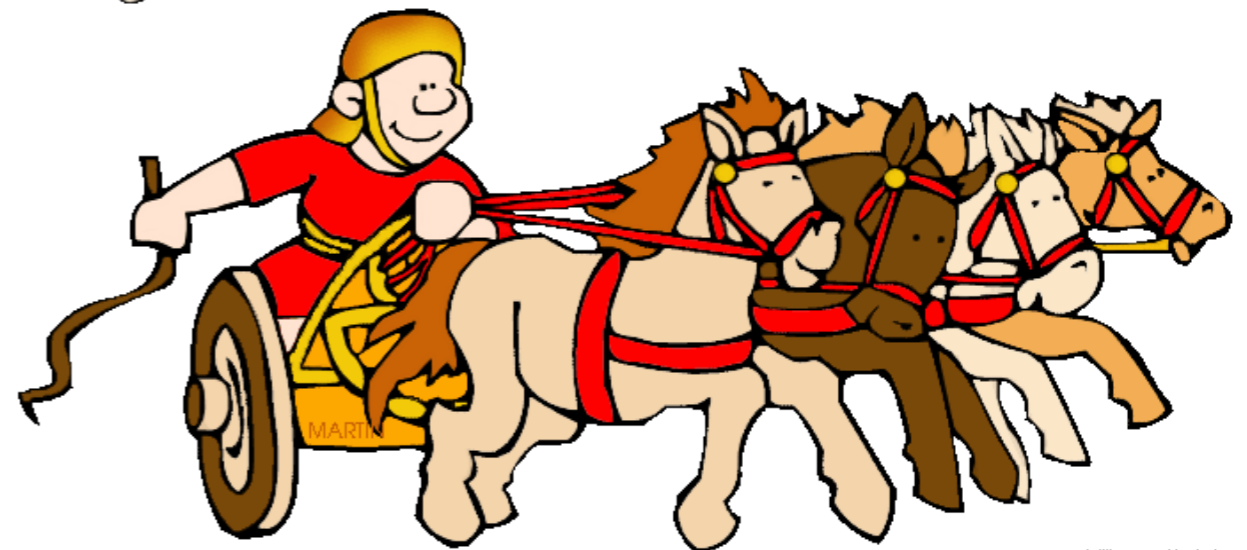
THE CIRCUS:

The Roman circus is very different to a modern circus:

- The building is long and narrow, and it does not have a roof
- The most popular shows are chariot races and horse races



ENTERTAINMENT
in Ancient Rome



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THE AMPHITHEATRE

The amphitheatre is where gladiators fight. Gladiators are normally slaves or criminals, and they are almost always men. Sometimes they fight each other, and sometimes they fight wild animals like lions and tigers



Being a gladiator is obviously very dangerous, but there are some advantages:

- Gladiators are fed well to make them strong
- Gladiators are allowed to keep the money they win in fights
 - A few gladiators become very famous
- Some really good gladiators are freed from slavery



8. What were Roman towns and roads like?

TOWNS

As the Romans were very well organised, they planned their towns carefully. There was a main road that went from north to south called the **cardo**. The main road from east to west was called the **decumanus**. The rest of the roads were parallel to these two main roads, so they made a grid

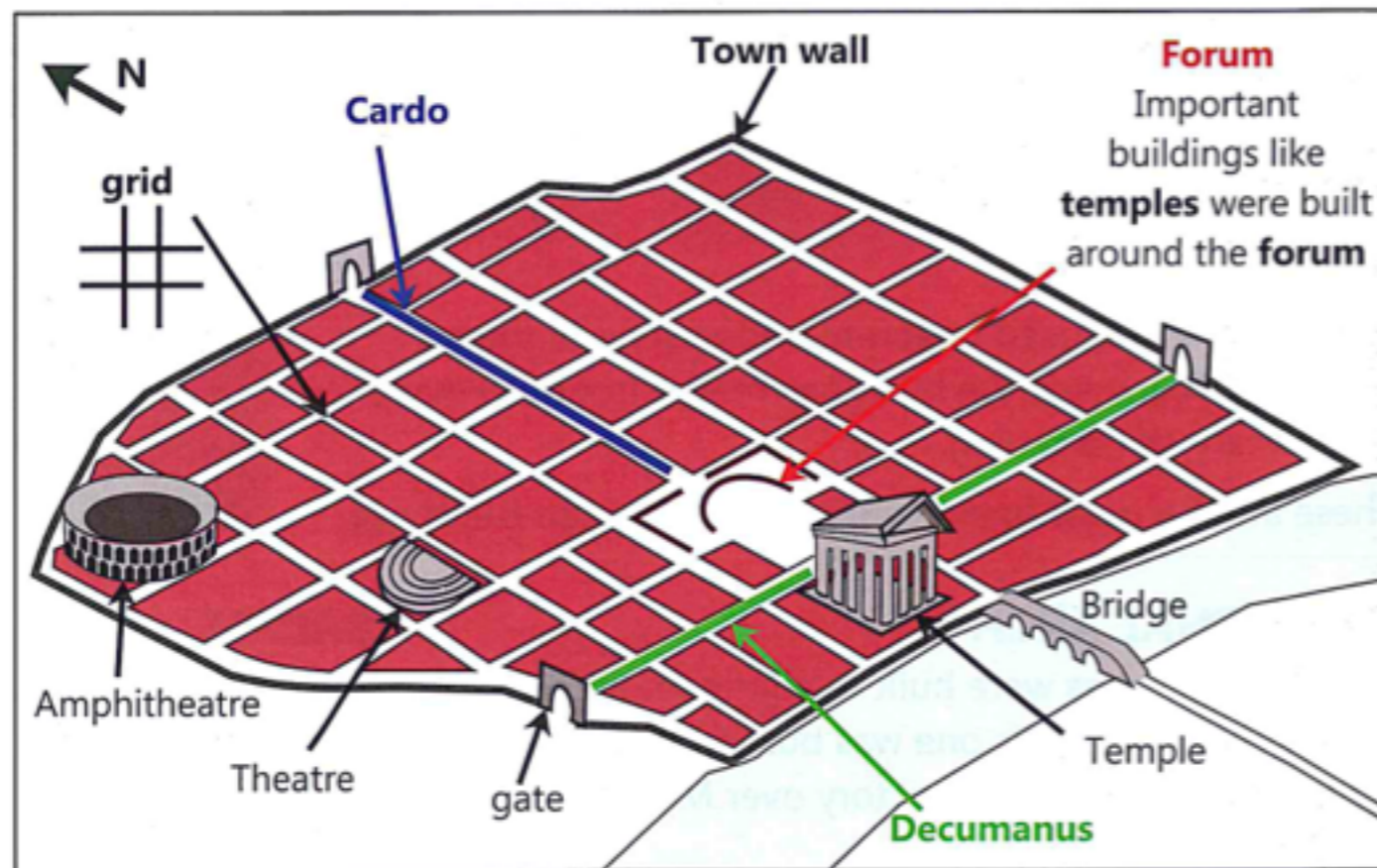
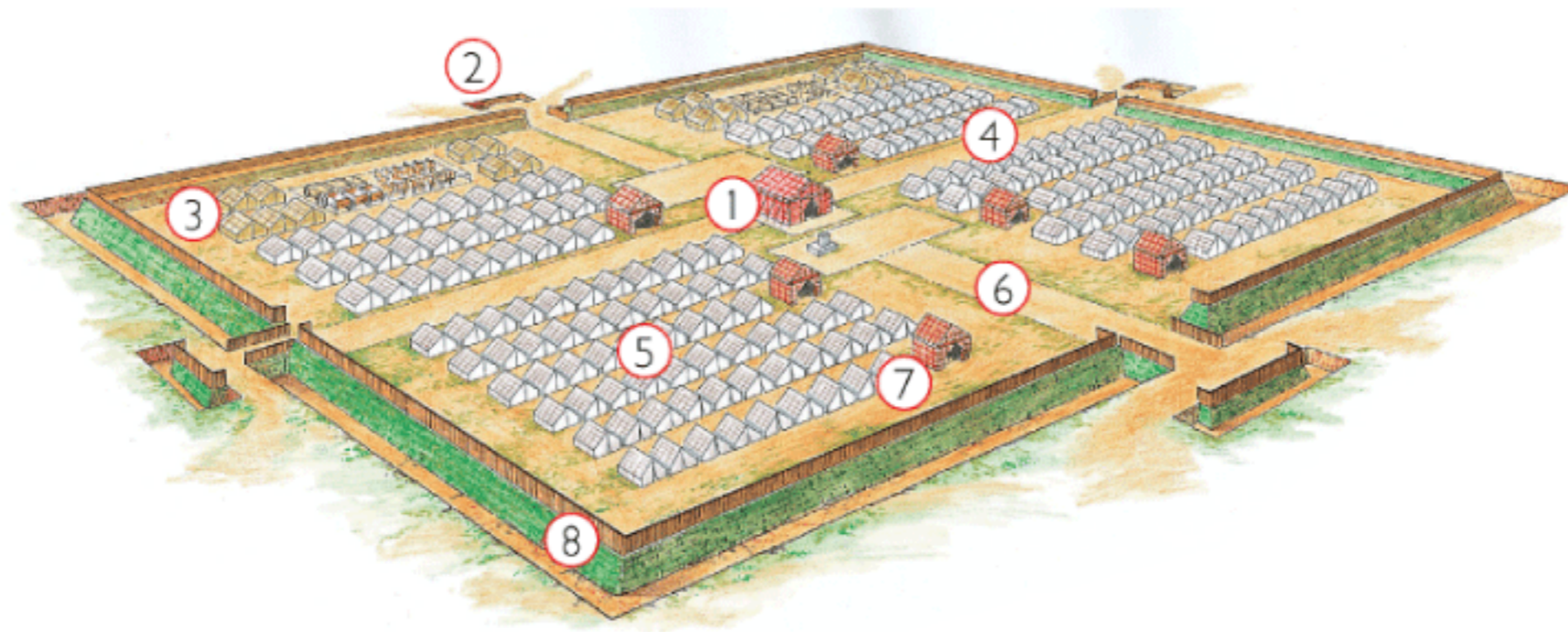


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Campamento militar: 1. Tienda del general.
2. Porta decumana. 3. Tiendas de las tropas
auxiliares. 4. Vía principalis. 5. Tiendas de
legionarios.



THE FORUM

Where the **cardo** crossed the **decumanus**, there was a big square, called the **forum**.

- The forum was the centre of political, cultural and social life.
- The most important buildings, like the temples and government buildings, were built around the forum.
- In the forum there were statues of the Roman emperors and of important local people



WATER SUPPLY

Aqueducts supplied fresh water to Roman towns. The water was used for drinking, and for public baths and fountains. Rome was such a big city that it had 11 aqueducts

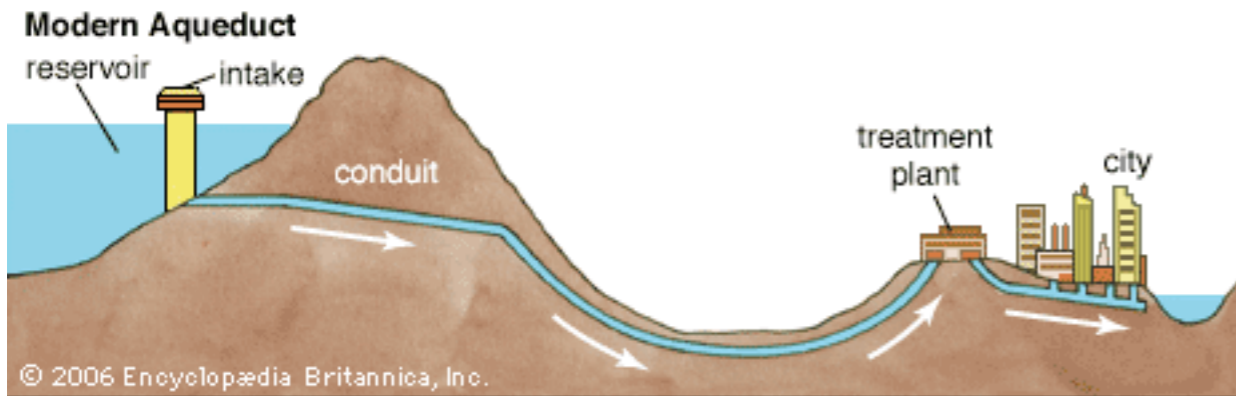
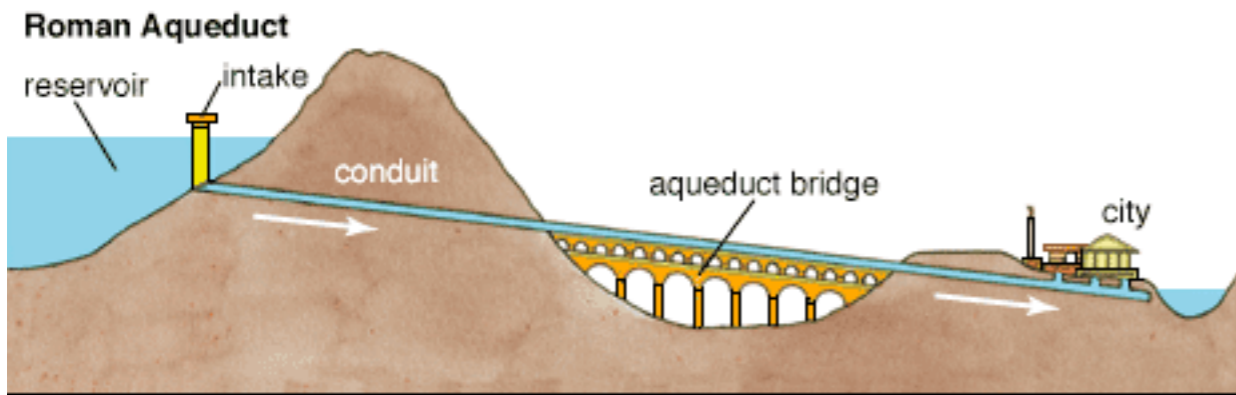
VIGILES - FIREMEN AND POLICEMEN

Fires and crime were big problems in the city of Rome. Rome therefore had vigiles, who were both firemen and policemen.

ROMAN ROADS

There were good roads between all of the important cities in the Roman Empire. The Romans built the roads so that their army could move quickly, so they made them as straight as possible. The roads weren't only useful for the army: they also made trade easier







Recreación de la construcción de una calzada romana

9. ROMAN ARCHITECTURE

The Romans were great architects and engineers, and they built many big public buildings that we can still see today. The Romans used some important new techniques in their buildings:

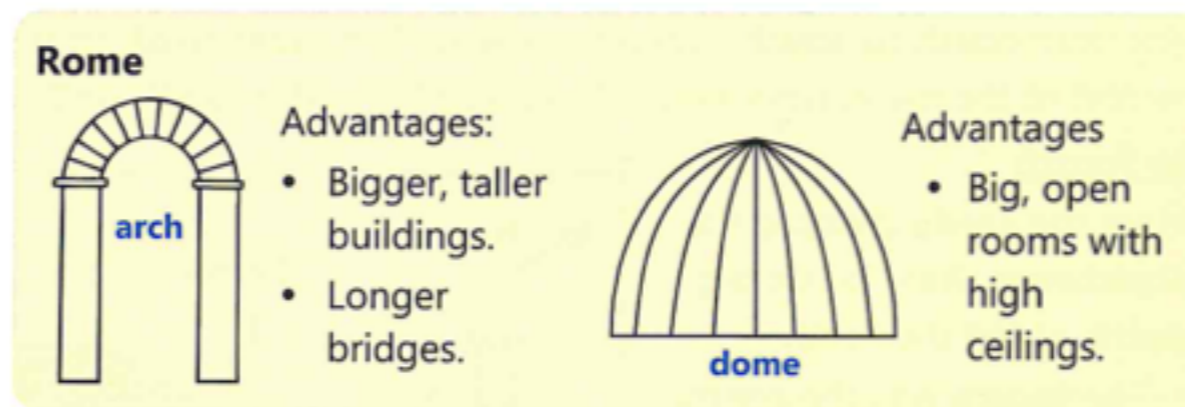
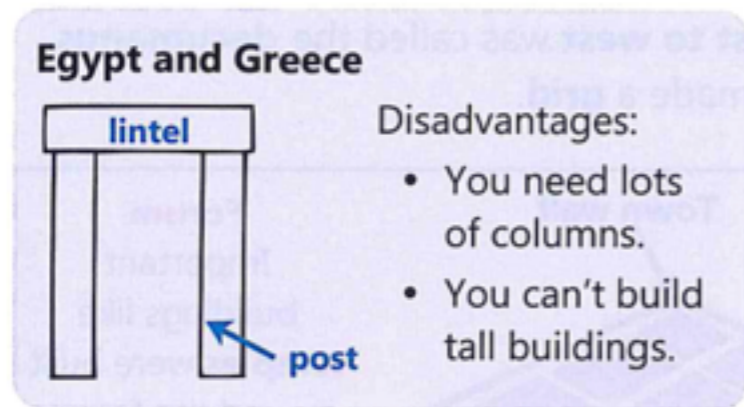


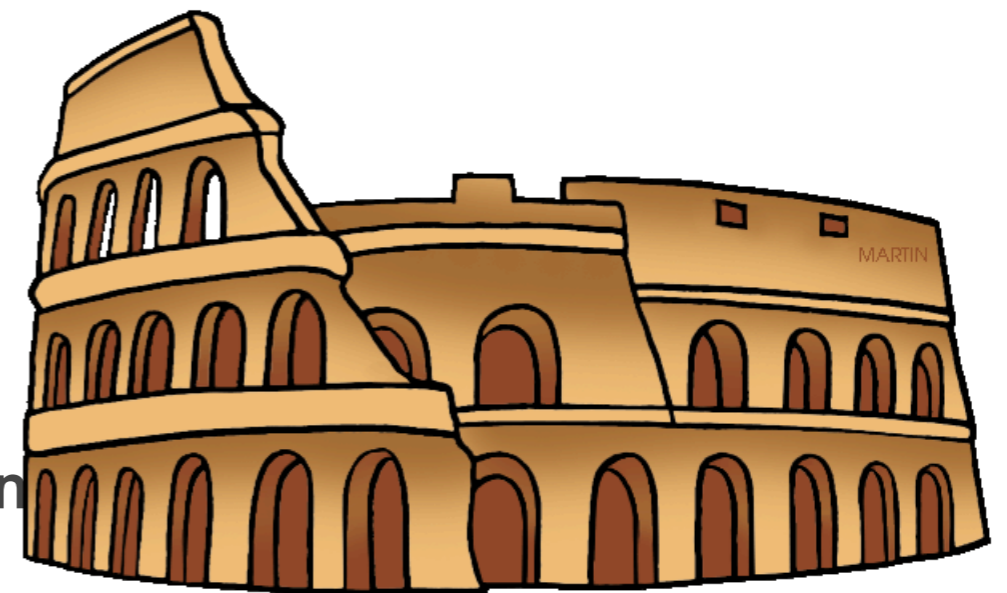
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The Romans also used concrete and mortar in their buildings. This made the buildings really strong, so many of them are still standing.

USEFUL WORDS:

CONCRETE: Mixture of small stones, sand, cement and water

MORTAR: mixture of sand, cement and water



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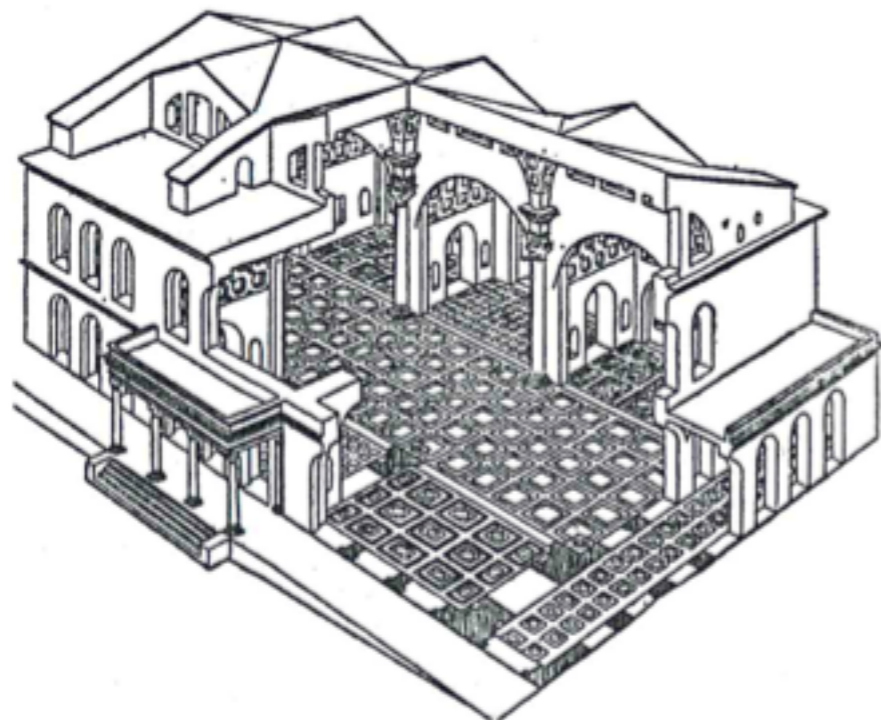


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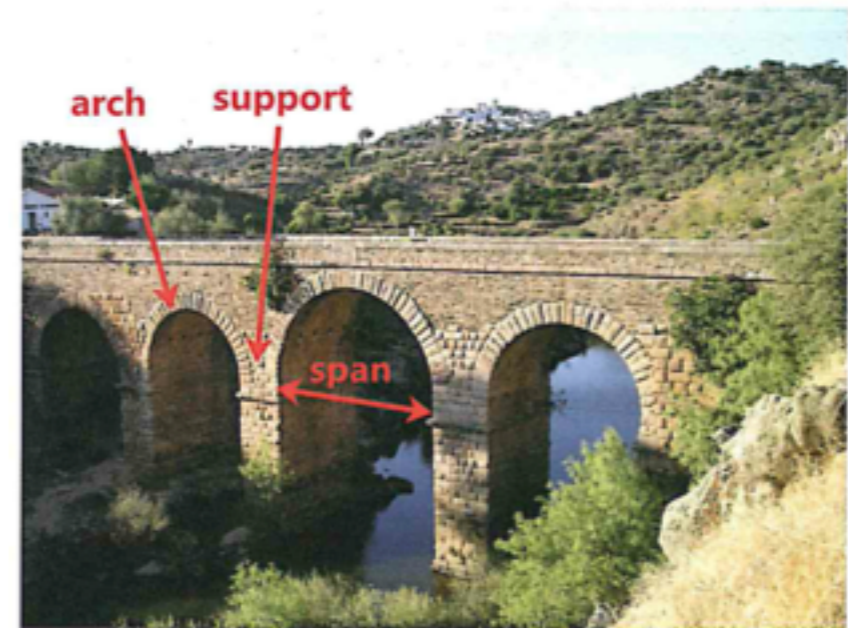
THESE ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT TYPES OF ROMAN BUILDINGS:

- **TRIUMPHAL ARCHES:** were built to commemorate an important victory. This one (next page) was built to celebrate Constantine the Great's over Maxentius in 312 AD

- **BASILICA:** A basilica was a large building with one main room. It was used for business



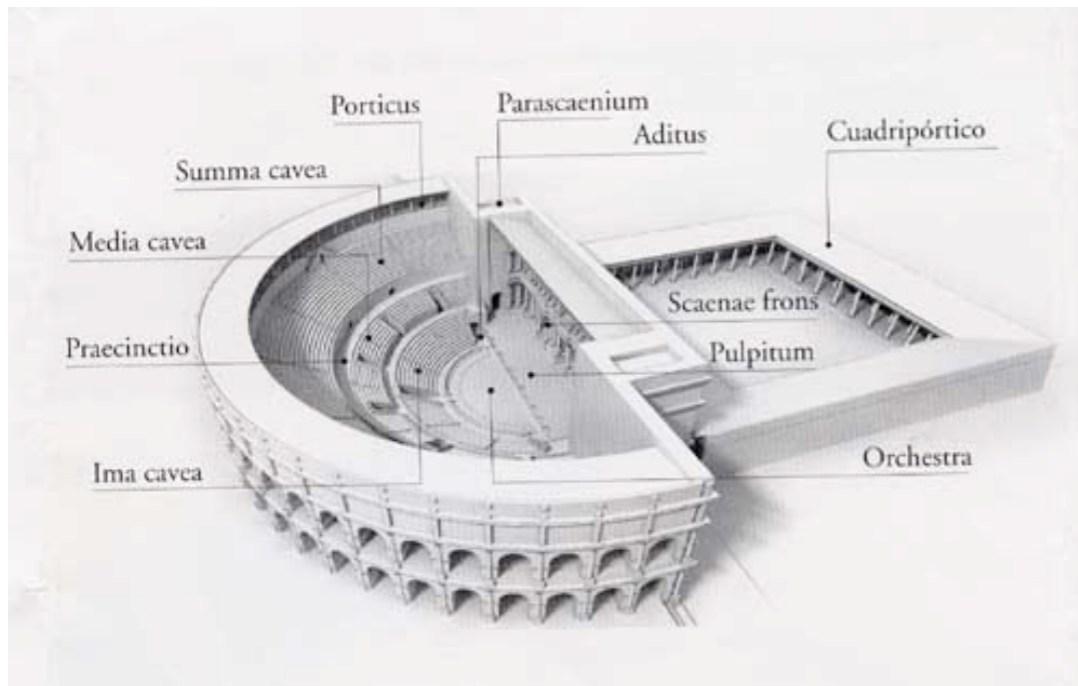
- **BRIDGE:** The Romans used arches in their bridges. This meant they could build bigger bridges, with longer spans



- **AQUEDUCT:** carried water to the Roman cities. They had one or more rows arches.

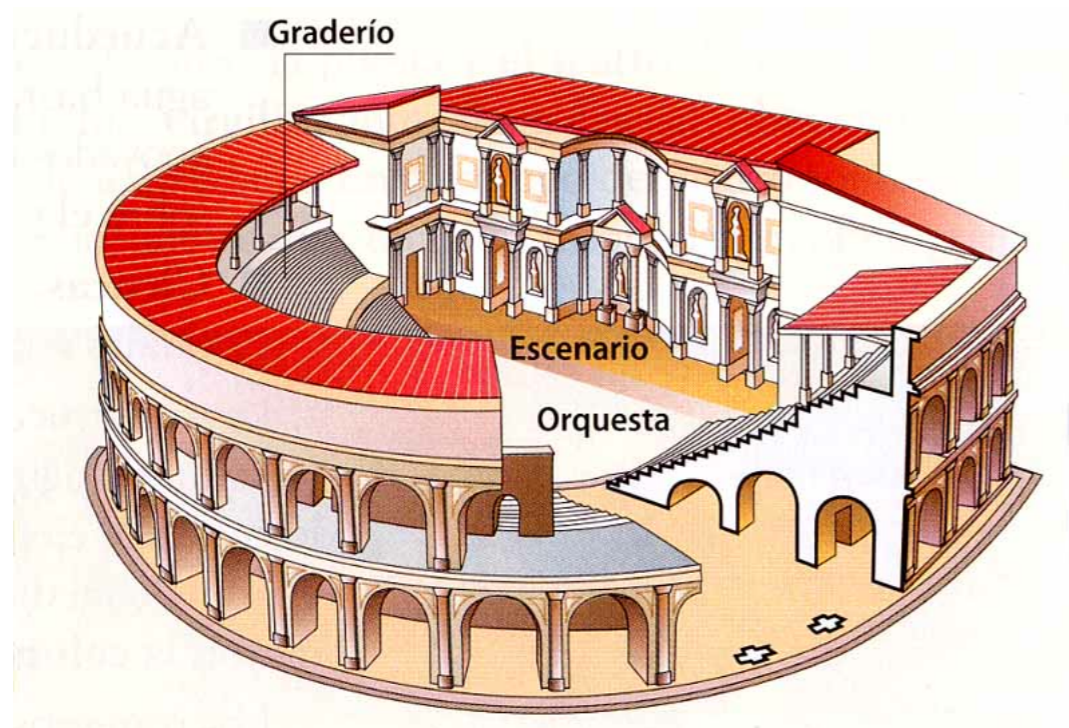


- **THEATRE:** Roman theatres were semi-circular. They were very similar to Greek theatres.



- **AMPHITHEATRE:** were round. They were used for fights between gladiators and wild animals (see the next page)

- **CIRCUS:** Circuses were used for chariot races and horse races. There was space for 150.000 people in the Circus Maximus in Rome



- **TEMPLES:** were houses for the gods. There was an altar inside the temple, but religious ceremonies took place in front of the temple. Roman temples were either rectangular or round

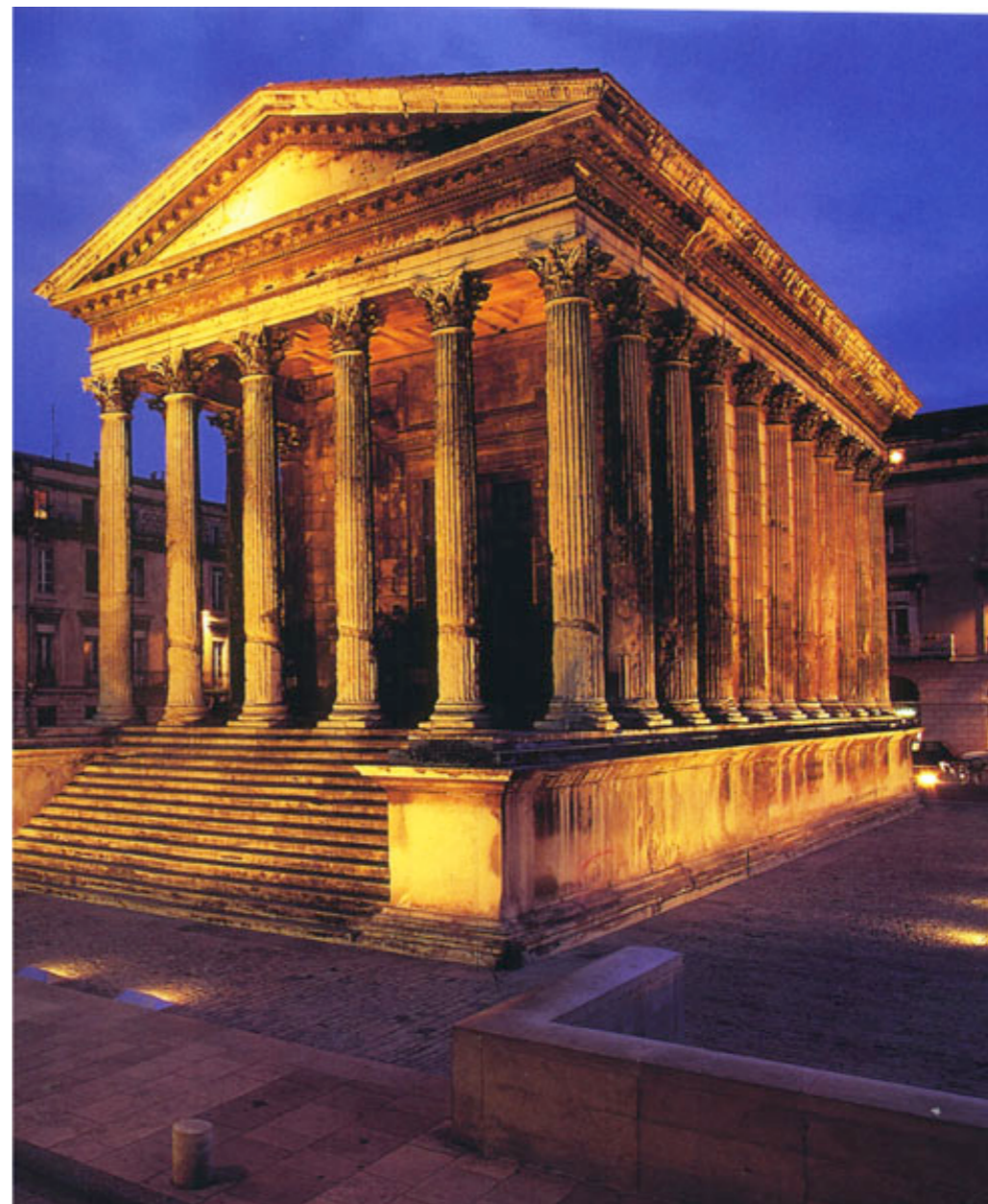
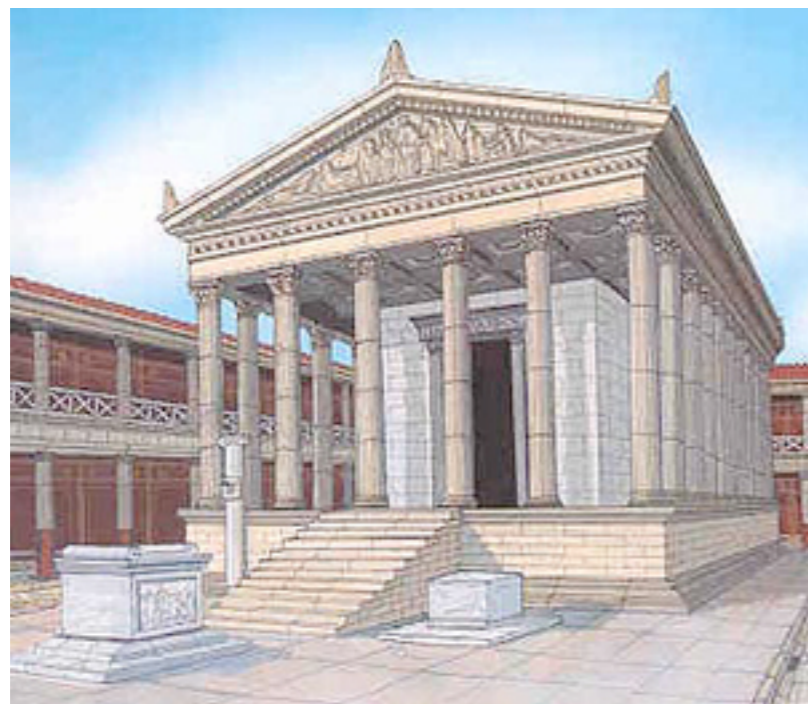


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10. What were roman houses like?

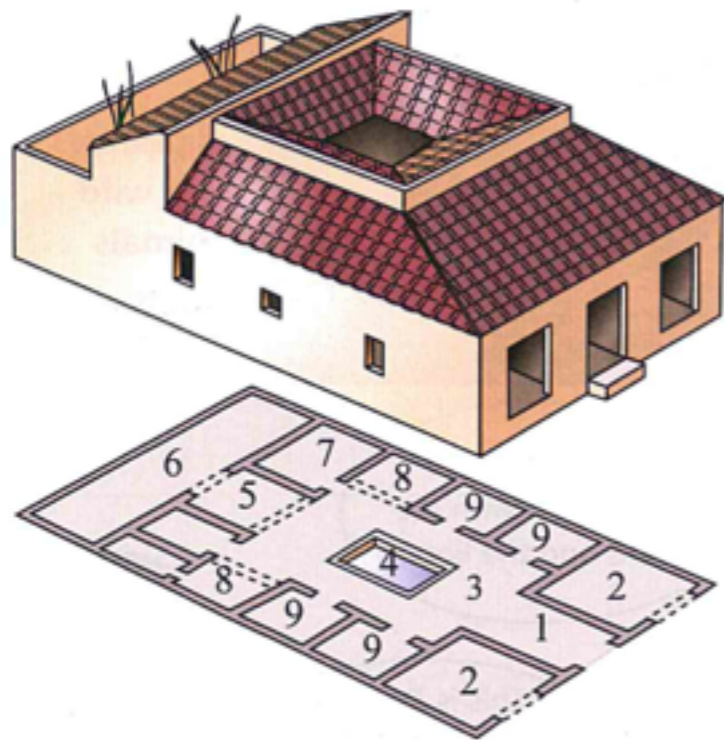
In Roman towns, there are two main types of houses:

- A domus is a big family house. Only rich people live in a domus
- An insula is a block of flats. Most Roman people live in flats

In the countryside

- Rich people have big farmhouses called villas

THE DOMUS



- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. vestibulum (hallway) | 6. garden |
| 2. taberna (shop) | 7. triclinium (dining room) |
| 3. atrium (patio) | 8. storeroom |
| 4. impluvium (tank for collecting rainwater) | 9. cubiculum (bedroom) |
| 5. tablinum (office) | |

A VISIT TO A DOMUS:

Imagine that you are invited to dinner at a **domus**. The front door is between two shops. A slave lets you into the hallway, which is called the **vestibulum**.

At the end of the vestibulum you reach the atrium (patio) which is decorated with statues and paintings on the walls. Here your host is waiting for you. You and the other guests chat until it is time for *cena* (dinner)



You now go into the **triclinium**, where you lie down on a couch to eat. At home you don't normally eat meat, but it is a special occasion, so your host serves pork and boar. There is lots of wine to drink. After **seven hours** you finally go home

THE INSULA

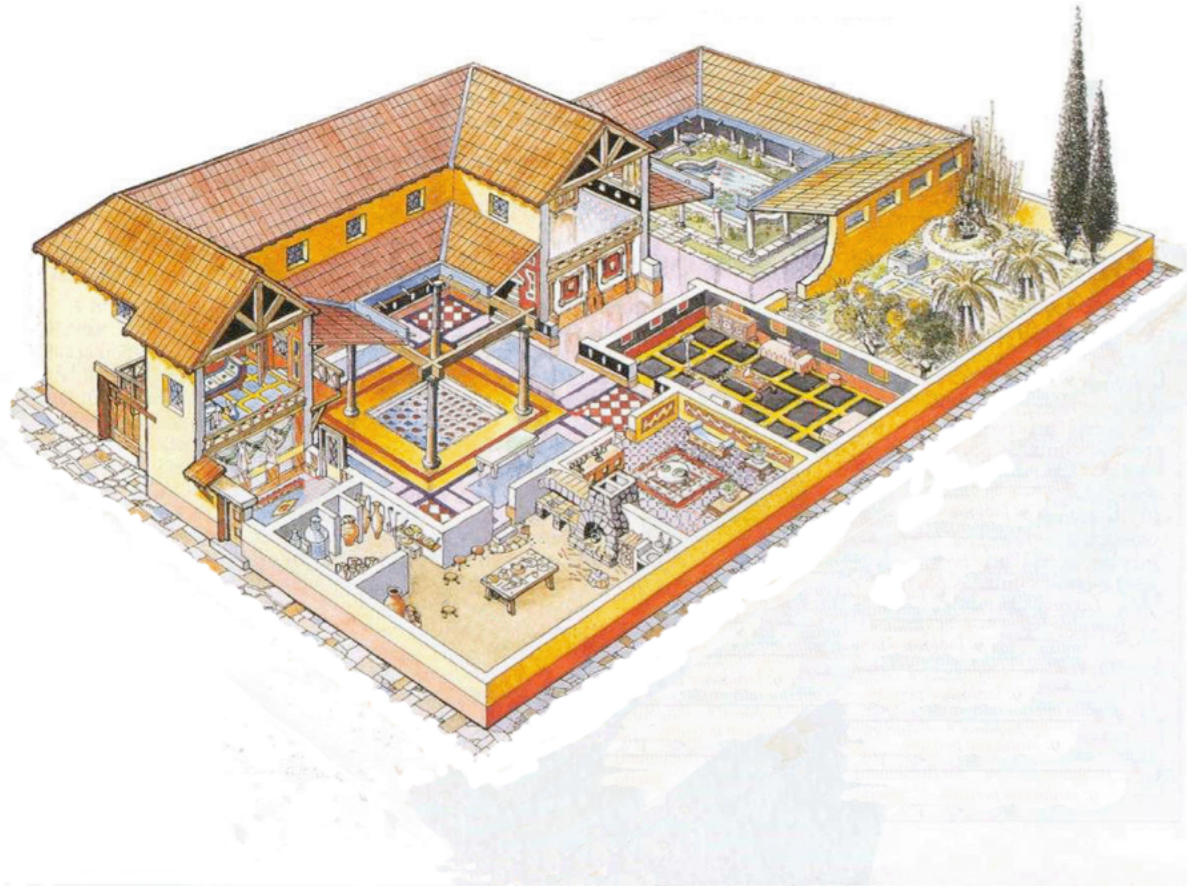
The Romans are the first people to build **blocks of flats.**

- An insula is made of wood, brick or concrete
- The quality of the buildings is often very bad, so they sometimes collapse
- It is very crowded, noisy and smelly in an insula
- The most expensive flats are downstairs, and the cheapest flats are on the top floor (they don't have lifts!)
- If there is a fire, it is very difficult to escape

THE VILLA

Villas are big country estates. The owner and his family live in a **big house**, and there are simple rooms for the workers and slaves. There are also farm buildings, storerooms, stables and mills to grind cereals into flour





11. ROMAN ART

The Romans decorated their houses and public buildings with all kind of art. Some of the most important kinds of art were sculptures, paintings and mosaics

SCULPTURE:

Many Roman sculptures were copies of Greek ones, but they also made original sculptures

- **Portraits:** Roman portraits were very realistic. Look at the lines of Caesar's face.



- **Sculptures:** The romans put sculptures of emperors and other famous people in the forum.

- **Relief:** told the story of Rome's military victories





Sarcófago Cerveteri (Etrusco)



PAINTINGS:

The Romans painted portraits, scenes from everyday life, animals and scenes from myths and legends

- **Murals:** (paintings on walls) were used to decorate private houses and public buildings like baths. The Romans were the first people to paint landscapes



- **Small paintings:** were done on wooden panels. Wood doesn't last forever, so very few of these paintings have survived



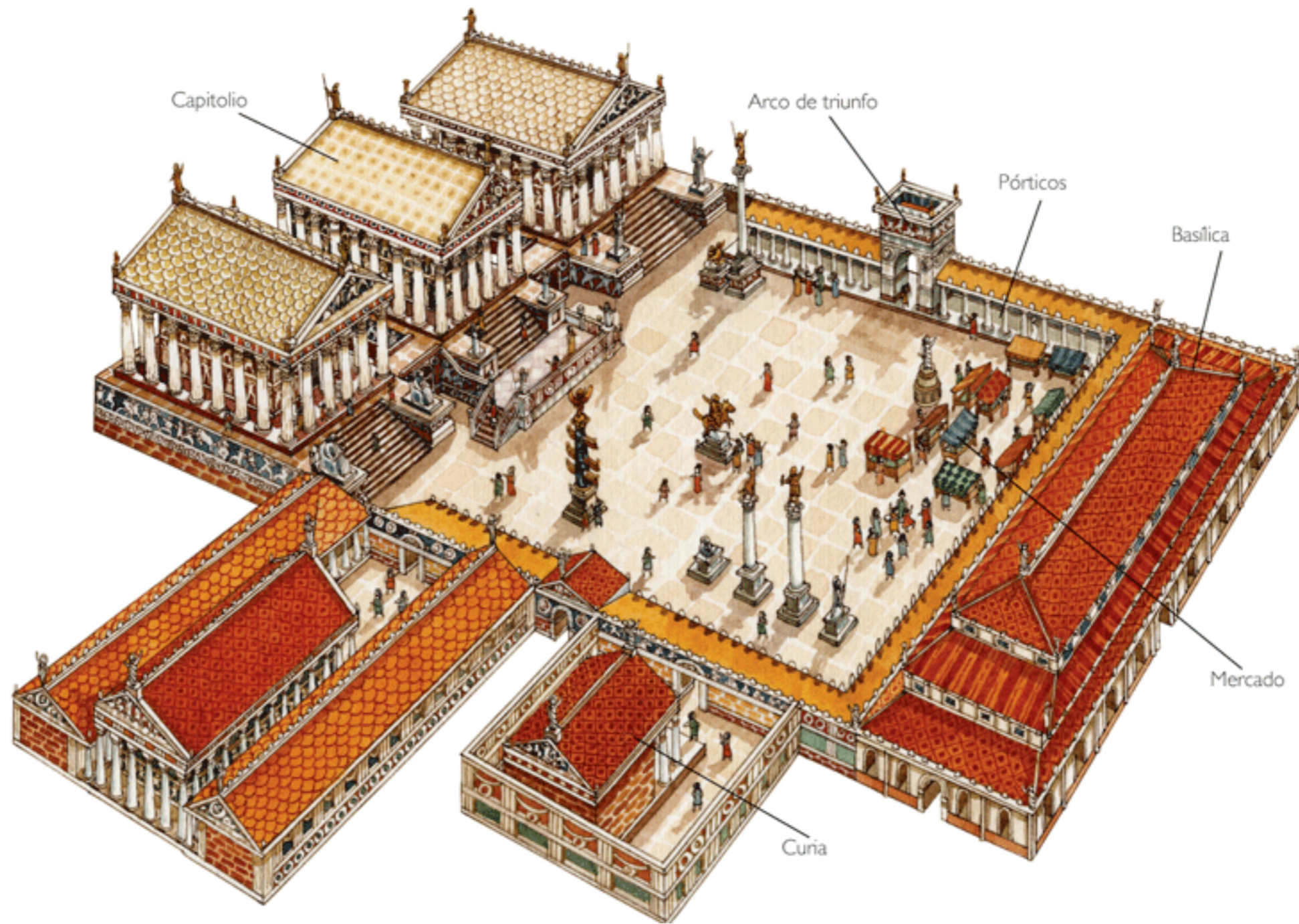
MOSAICS:

Mosaics were used to decorate the walls and floors of buildings. The Romans used small pieces of stone, glass or ceramic of different colours to make pictures





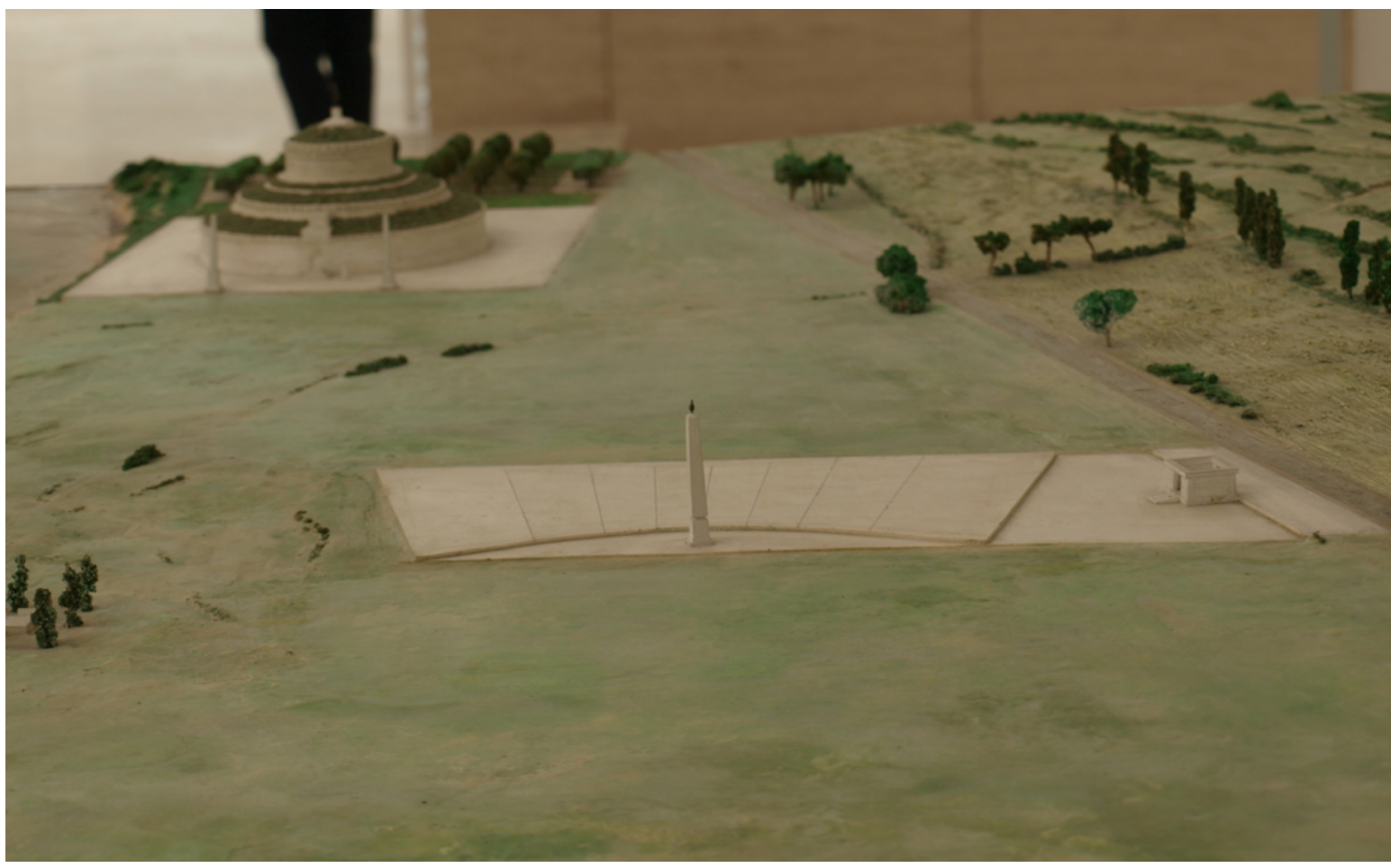
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Reconstrucción de un foro romano





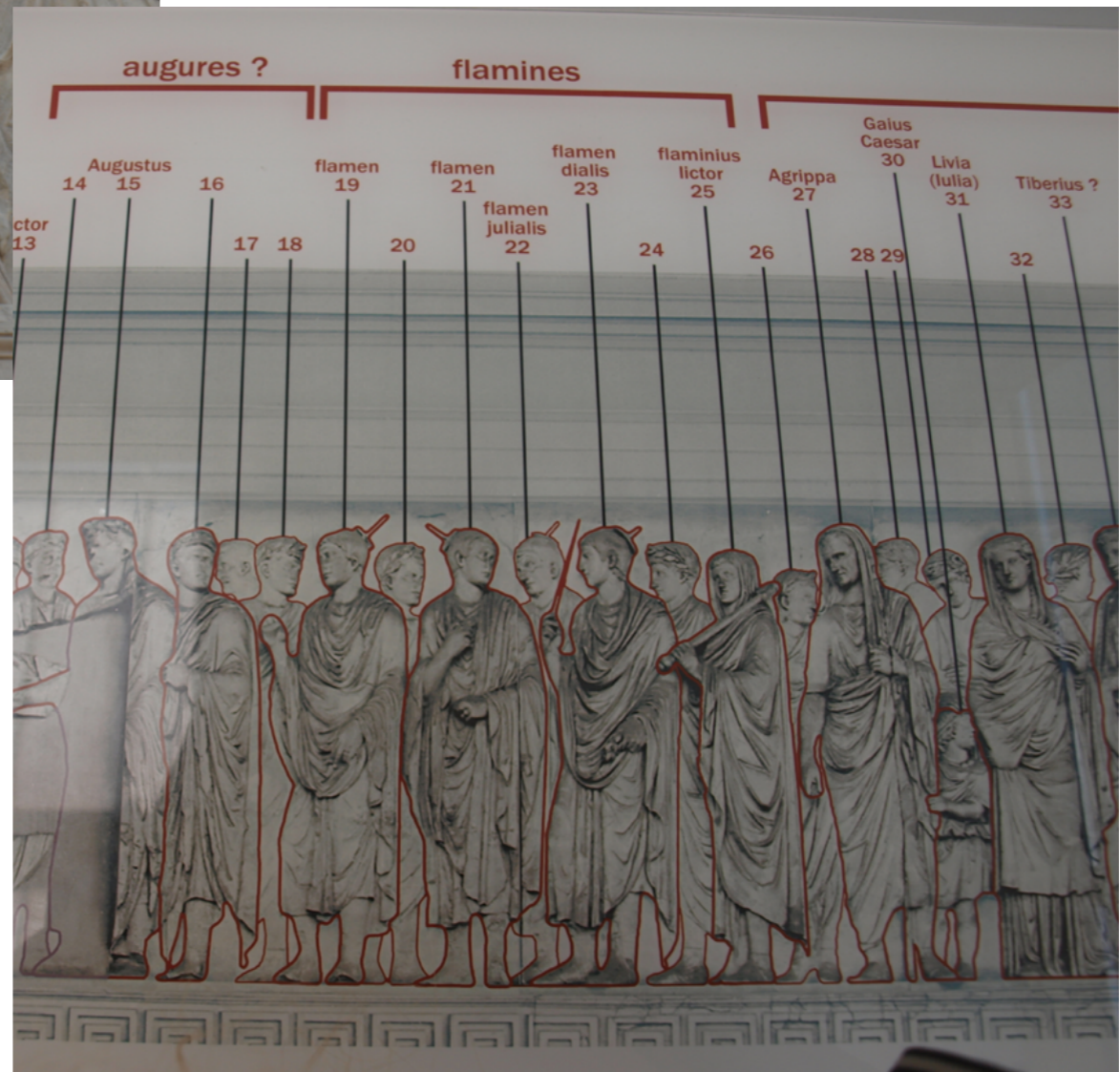


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Ejercicio en el blog:

Para la fecha que indique la profesora, hay que realizar el siguiente ejercicio en el blog:

- Investiga en internet y publica una entrada hablando sobre las ciudades de Pompeya / Herculano

Recuerda: Adjunta imágenes para que quede el blog completo y elegante.



Glossary

<http://www.students.linguaframe.com/gh1-audio-glossary>

kingdom, republic, empire, emperor, senate /
senator, magistrate, citizen / non-citizen, legion/
legionary, patricians, plebeians, forum,
aqueduct, arch, circus, amphitheatre, gladiator,
mosaic, domus, insula, villa, temple, Pax Romana



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