

# ROMAN CIVILIZATION

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In addition to Greece, a significant classical civilization was ancient Rome

Its history from 500 B.C.- 600 A.D is known as the Classical Era.

# Impact of Geography on Rome:

Identify 1 geographic feature & propose how it might impact the culture of Rome



# The Geography of Rome

Rome was located on the Italian peninsula along the Mediterranean Sea

The Romans were influenced by the Greeks & neighboring Etruscans



# The Culture of Ancient Rome

## Roman

## Greek

Roman religion was polytheistic & based on the Greek gods (usually only the names changed)

Apollo  
Bacchus  
Ceres  
Coelus  
Cupid  
Diana  
Hercules  
Juno  
Jupitar  
Latona  
Mars  
Mercury  
Neptune  
Minerva  
Pluto  
Proserpina  
Saturn  
Venus  
Vulcan

Apollo  
Dionysus  
Demeter  
Uranus  
Eros  
Artemis  
Heracles  
Hera  
Zeus  
Leto  
Ares  
Hermes  
Poseidon  
Athena  
Hades  
Persephone  
Cronus  
Aphrodite  
Hephaestus



# The Culture of Ancient Rome

Roman writing was called Latin & was based on Greek writing

ALPHABETS		
Phoenician	Greek	Latin
𐤀	Α	A
𐤁	Β	B
𐤂	Δ	D
𐤃	Ε	E
𐤄	Η	H
𐤅	Κ	K

𐤆	Λ	L
𐤇	Μ	M
𐤈	Ν	N
𐤉	Ο	O
𐤊	Ρ	R
𐤋	Σ	S
𐤌	Τ	T

# The Culture of Ancient Rome

Roman architecture borrowed heavily from Greek styles



Like Greek agoras, Roman cities had a forum for markets & public gatherings



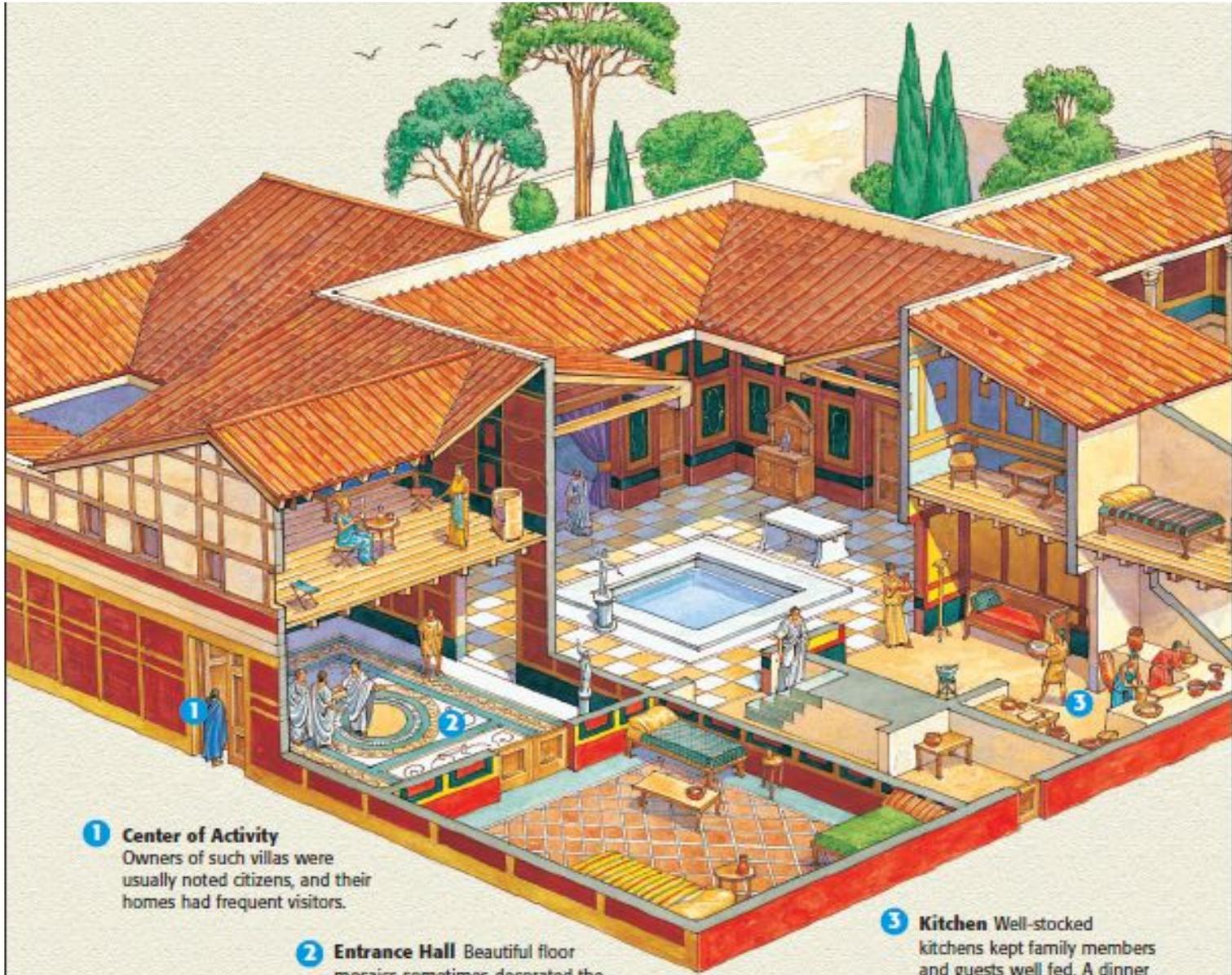
# The Culture of Ancient Rome

Society was divided among 3 major groups:

At the top were the nobles, called patricians, who controlled most of the land & held key military & gov't positions (made up 5% of Roman citizens)



# The Life of the Patricians



**1 Center of Activity**  
Owners of such villas were usually noted citizens, and their homes had frequent visitors.

**2 Entrance Hall** Beautiful floor mosaics sometimes decorated the villa's entrance. Skilled artisans created the intricate designs like the one shown in the entry of this home.

**3 Kitchen** Well-stocked kitchens kept family members and guests well fed. A dinner from this kitchen might consist of eggs, vegetables, shellfish, meat, cakes, and fruit.

# The Culture of Ancient Rome

Society was divided among 3 major groups:

Most people were commoners, called plebeians, who were farmers, shopkeepers, or peasants;  
Plebeians paid the majority of taxes (made up 95% of Roman citizens)

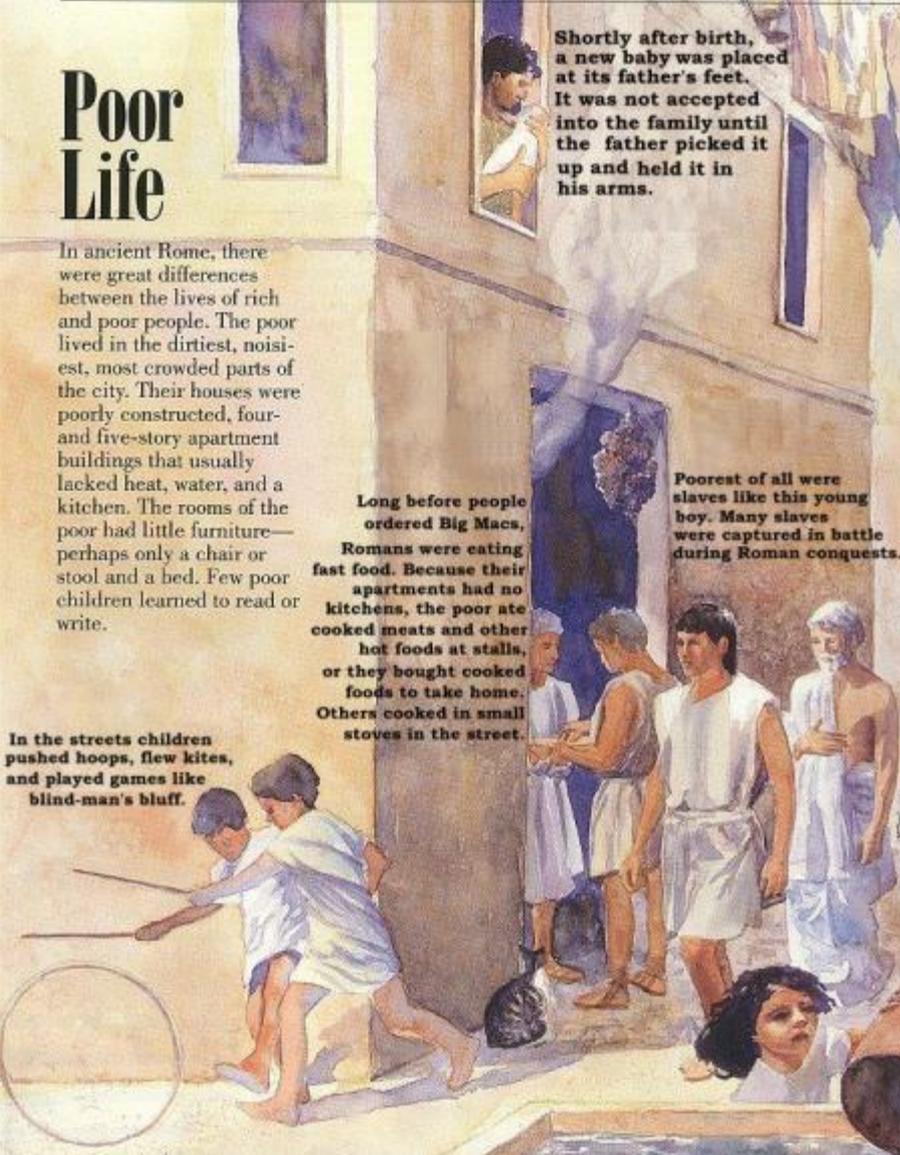


# The Life of the Plebeians

## Poor Life

In ancient Rome, there were great differences between the lives of rich and poor people. The poor lived in the dirtiest, noisiest, most crowded parts of the city. Their houses were poorly constructed, four- and five-story apartment buildings that usually lacked heat, water, and a kitchen. The rooms of the poor had little furniture—perhaps only a chair or stool and a bed. Few poor children learned to read or write.

In the streets children pushed hoops, flew kites, and played games like blind-man's bluff.



Shortly after birth, a new baby was placed at its father's feet. It was not accepted into the family until the father picked it up and held it in his arms.

Long before people ordered Big Macs, Romans were eating fast food. Because their apartments had no kitchens, the poor ate cooked meats and other hot foods at stalls, or they bought cooked foods to take home. Others cooked in small stoves in the street.

Poorest of all were slaves like this young boy. Many slaves were captured in battle during Roman conquests.



Walking down a Roman street could be messy. Apartment dwellers emptied all kinds of garbage out of their windows!

By 100 A.D. Rome had over 45,000 blocks of apartment buildings! It was dangerous living in these tall, narrow buildings. Most were so poorly made that they often collapsed. Walls cracked or roofs fell in. Fire was a constant danger.



At nine days old babies received this charm called a "bullia", which was worn around the neck to chase away evil spirits.



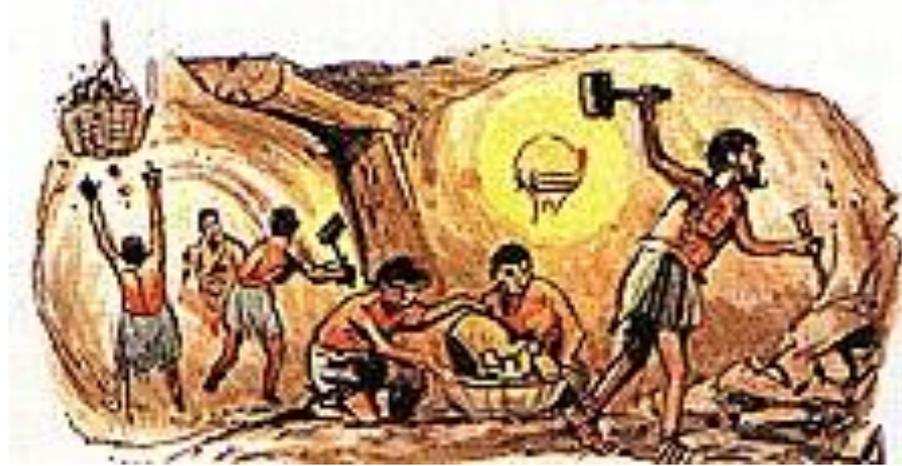
Roman children liked to play with dolls. This wooden doll's arms and legs move!

Only the very rich had private water supplies or indoor plumbing. Most Romans collected water from public fountains.

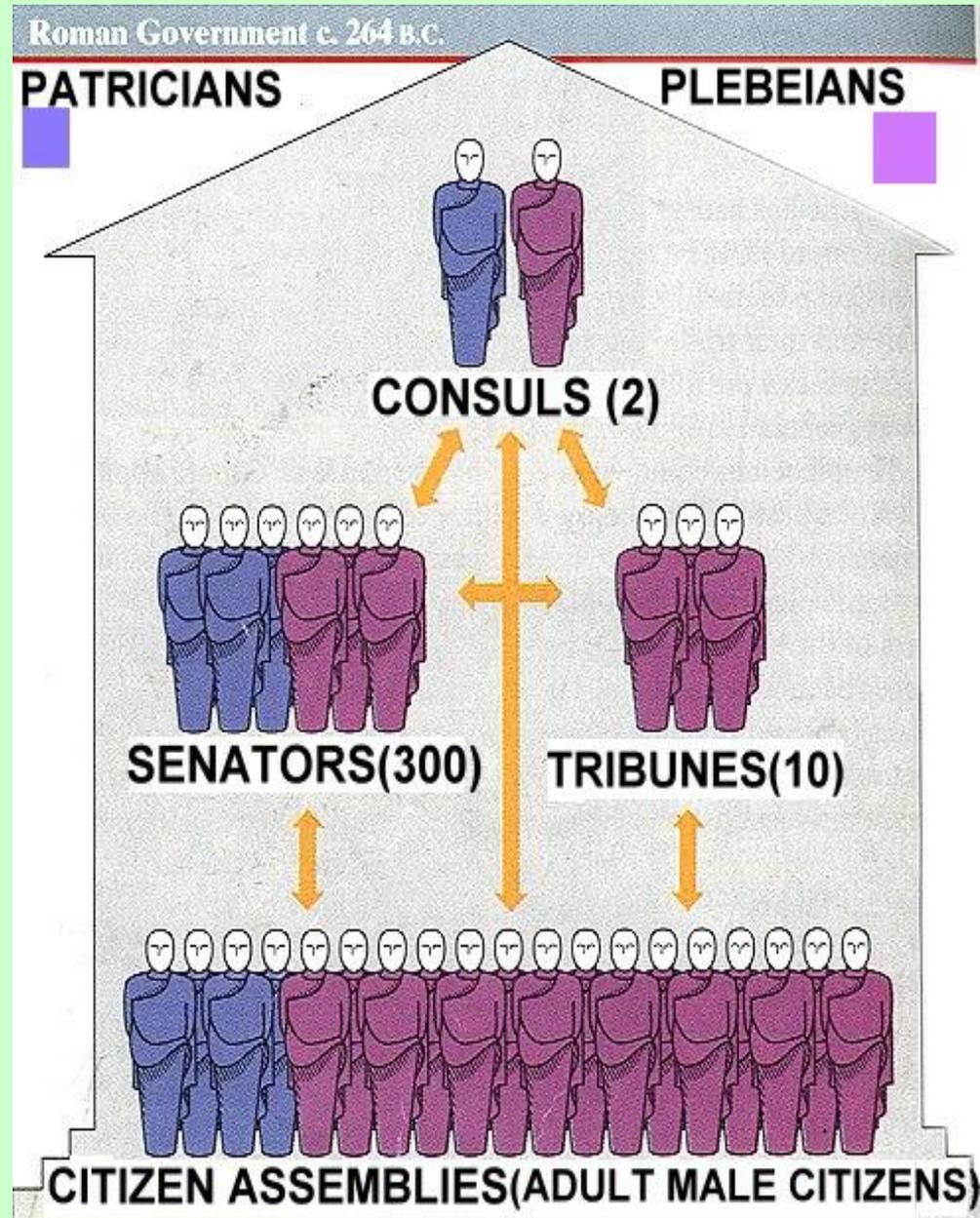
# The Culture of Ancient Rome

Society was divided among 3 major groups:

At the bottom of society  
were slaves & other  
non-Roman citizens



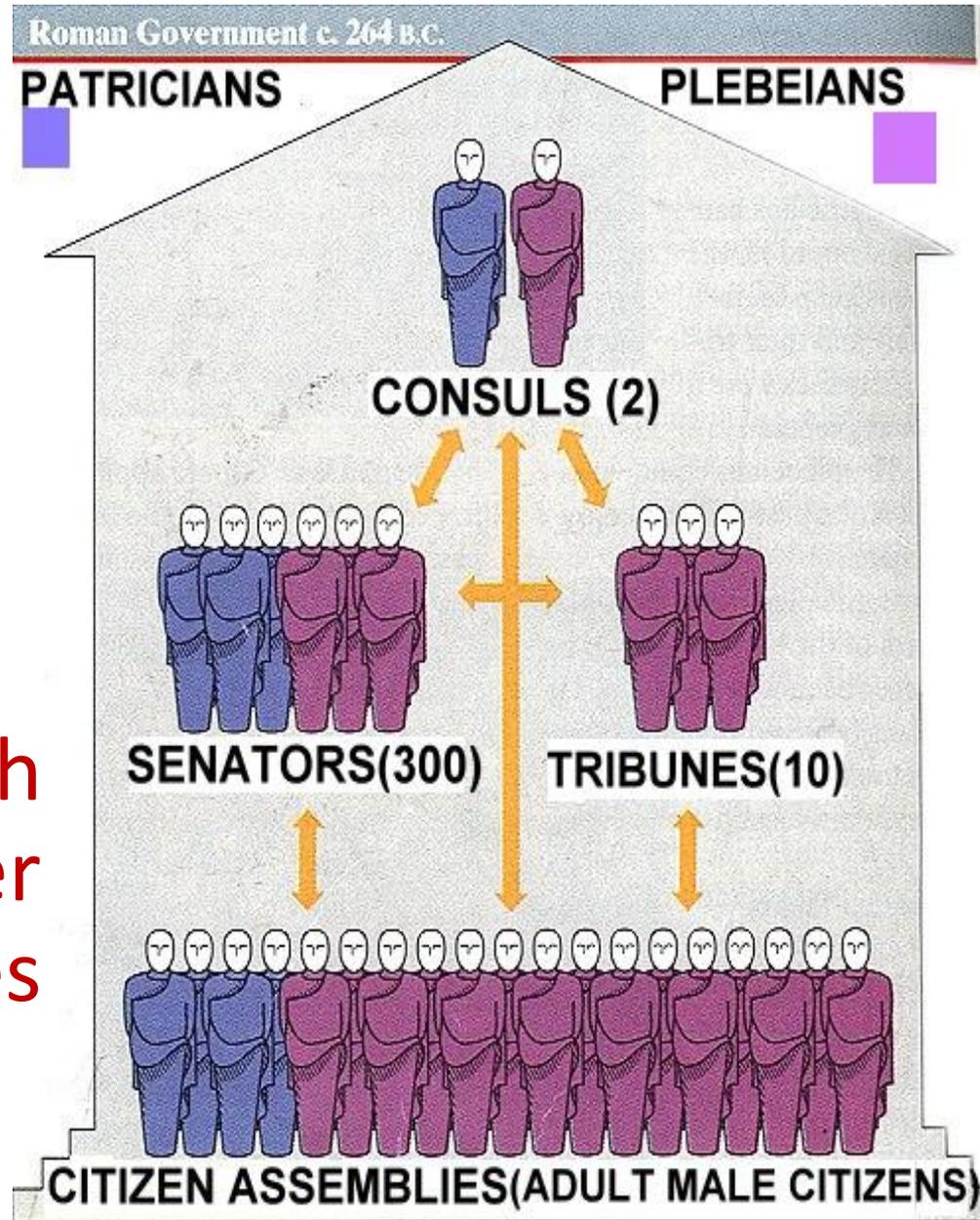
Based upon this image, what was Roman government like?



# The Government of Ancient Rome

Rome was originally ruled by kings, but in 509 B.C. the Romans created a republic

A republic is a form of government in which citizens have the power to elect representatives who make laws for them.





The most important feature of the republic was the Senate, whose 300 members were elected by citizens to make laws & taxes

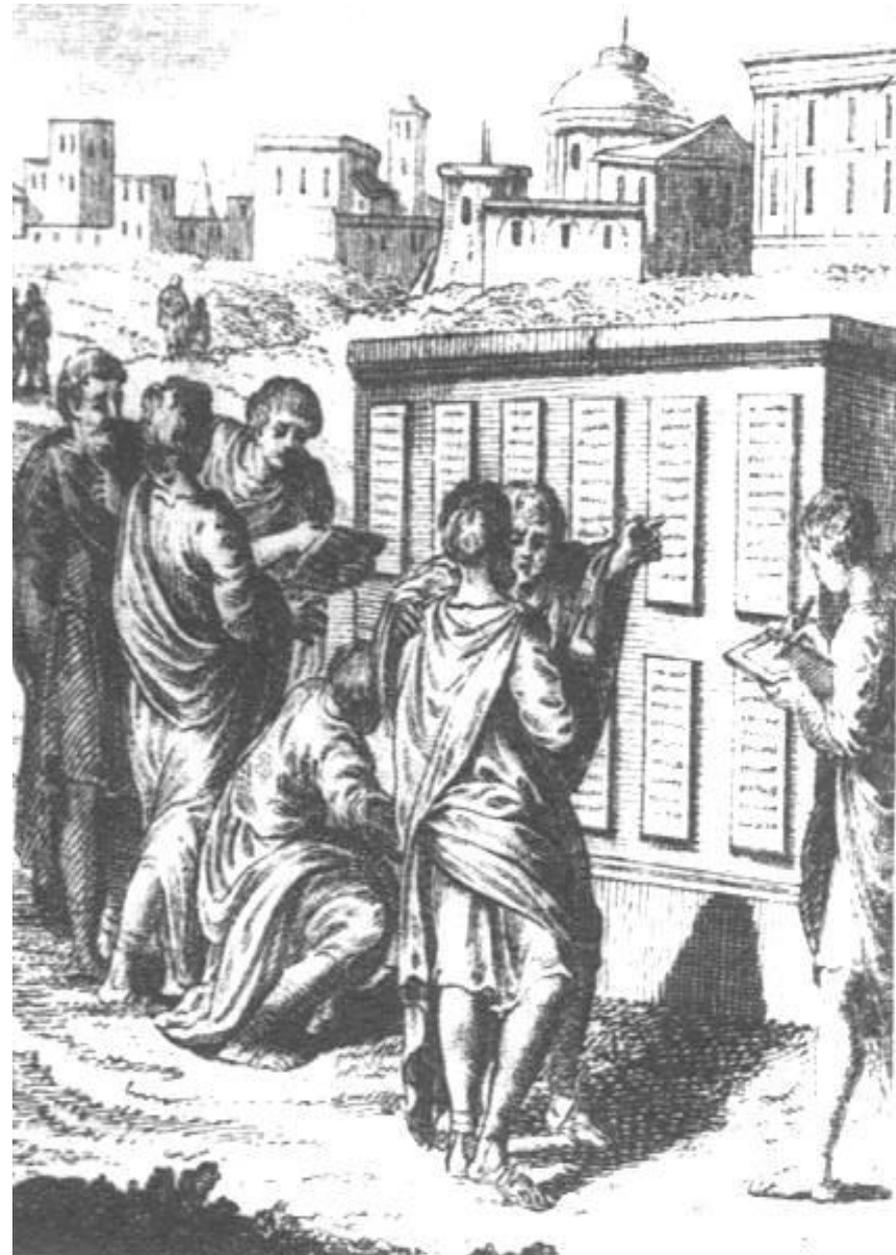
## Comparing Republican Governments

	Rome	United States of America
<b>Executive</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two consuls, elected by the assembly for one year—chief executives of the government and commanders-in-chief of the army.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A president, elected by the people for four years—chief executive of the government and commander-in-chief of the army.</li> </ul>
<b>Legislative</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Senate of 300 members, chosen from aristocracy for life—controls foreign and financial policies, advises consuls.</li> <li>• Centuriate Assembly, all citizen-soldiers are members for life—selects consuls, makes laws.</li> <li>• Tribal Assembly, citizens grouped according to where they live are members for life—elects tribunes and makes laws.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Senate of 100 members, elected by the people for six-year terms—makes laws, advises president on foreign policy.</li> <li>• House of Representatives of 435 members, elected by the people for two years—makes laws, originates revenue bills.</li> </ul>
<b>Judicial</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Praetors, eight judges chosen for one year by Centuriate Assembly—two oversee civil and criminal courts (the others govern provinces).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supreme Court, nine justices appointed for life by president—highest court, hears civil and criminal appeals cases.</li> </ul>
<b>Legal code</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Twelve Tables—a list of rules that was the basis of Roman legal system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. Constitution—basic law of the United States</li> </ul>
<b>Citizenship</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All adult male landowners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All native-born or naturalized adults</li> </ul>

# The Government of Ancient Rome

In 451 B.C., government officials wrote down Rome's laws onto the Twelve Tables which were hung in the forum for all citizens to see

The Twelve Tables were based on the idea that all citizens had a right to the protection of the law



A plate of armor made of metal strips tied together with leather straps protected the upper body. Although this metal jacket was heavy, the metal strips allowed the soldier some free movement. Soldiers had to help each other put on and lace up their armor.

Under his metal jacket, the soldier wore a tunic of wool.

Soldiers carried metal-tipped throwing spears, short, double-edged swords, and daggers.

This belt, or apron, of leather strips protected the lower body. Heavy weights on the bottom of each strip kept the strips in place.

To improve the grip of his heavy sandals, nails were driven into the underside of the soles and broken into studs.

The soldier's rectangular shield was made of many layers of thick wood wrapped in leather with an iron rim at the top and bottom. The soldier's heavy pack held his personal gear, enough grain for about 15 days, a pick, axe, or saw, cooking utensils, and the stakes needed to build a camp.

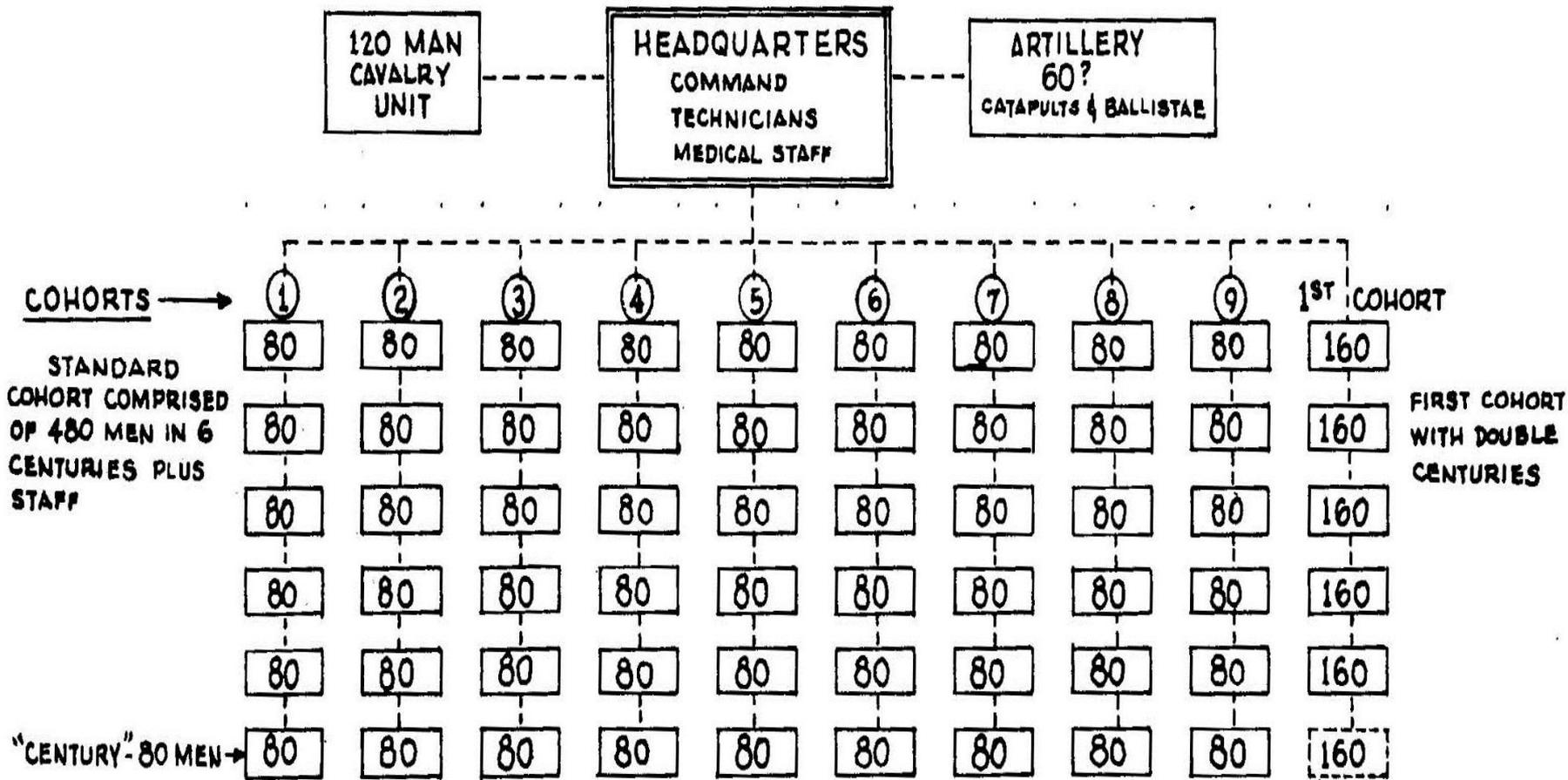
# The Roman Military

Rome was protected by an advanced army that was divided into groups of 6,000 soldiers called legions

Each legion was divided into smaller groups of 80 men called a century



# LEGION (c. 6000 MEN)



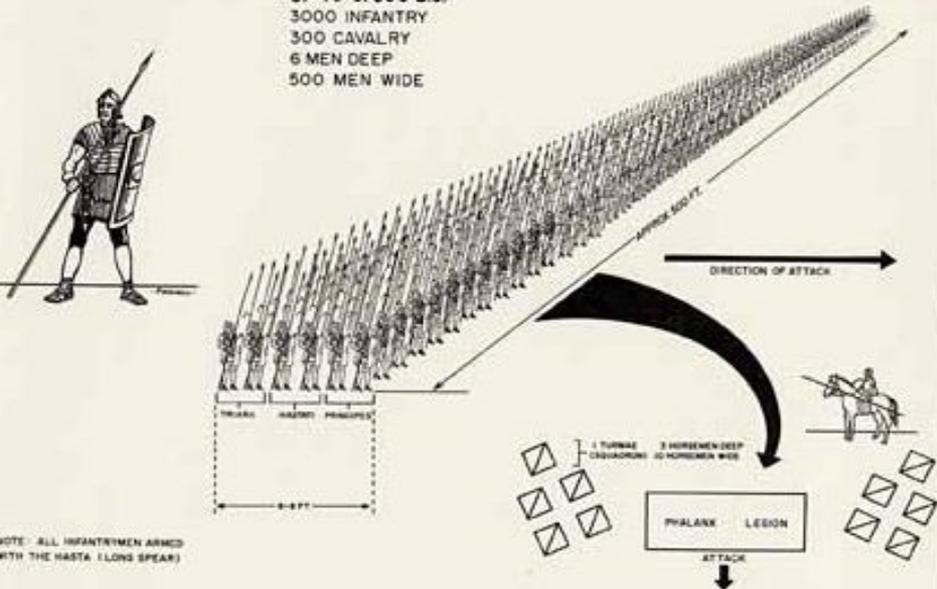
9 STANDARD COHORTS = 4320 MEN

+ 1<sup>ST</sup> COHORT = 5120/5280 FOOT SOLDIERS

WEAPONS { OFFENSIVE - PILUM (THROWING SPEAR), GLADIUM (SHORT SWORD)  
 DEFENSIVE - HELMET, BODY ARMOR, LARGE SHIELD

# Phalanx Legion

UP TO C. 300 B.C.  
 3000 INFANTRY  
 300 CAVALRY  
 6 MEN DEEP  
 500 MEN WIDE



(a)

# Manipular Legion

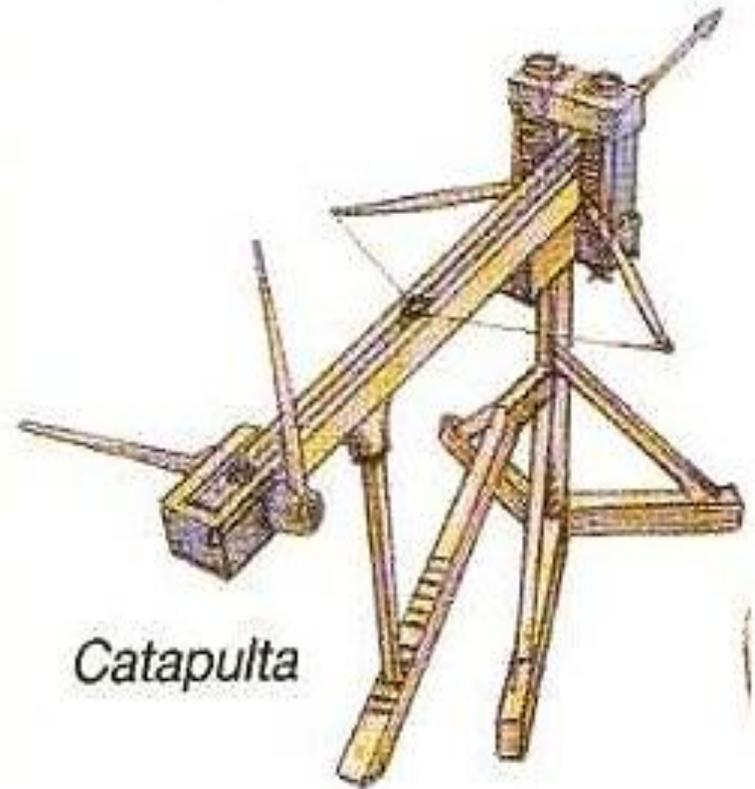
Cavalry Turmae (Squadron)  
 3 Horsemen deep - 10 wide

C. 300-100 B.C.  
 4200 (3000 HEAVY INF)  
 300 CAVALRY



(b)

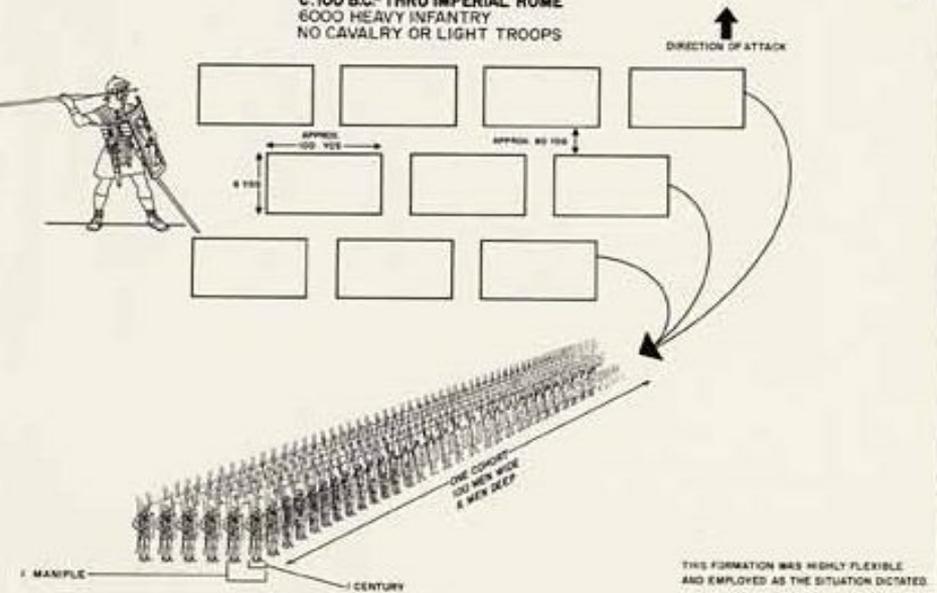
Roman soldiers used various large war machines.  
 A "catapulta" shot arrows.



Catapulta

# Cohortal Legion

C. 100 B.C. - THRU IMPERIAL ROME  
 6000 HEAVY INFANTRY  
 NO CAVALRY OR LIGHT TROOPS



(c)

1 MANIPULI  
 1 CENTURY

THIS FORMATION WAS HIGHLY FLEXIBLE AND EMPLOYED AS THE SITUATION DICTATED.

A

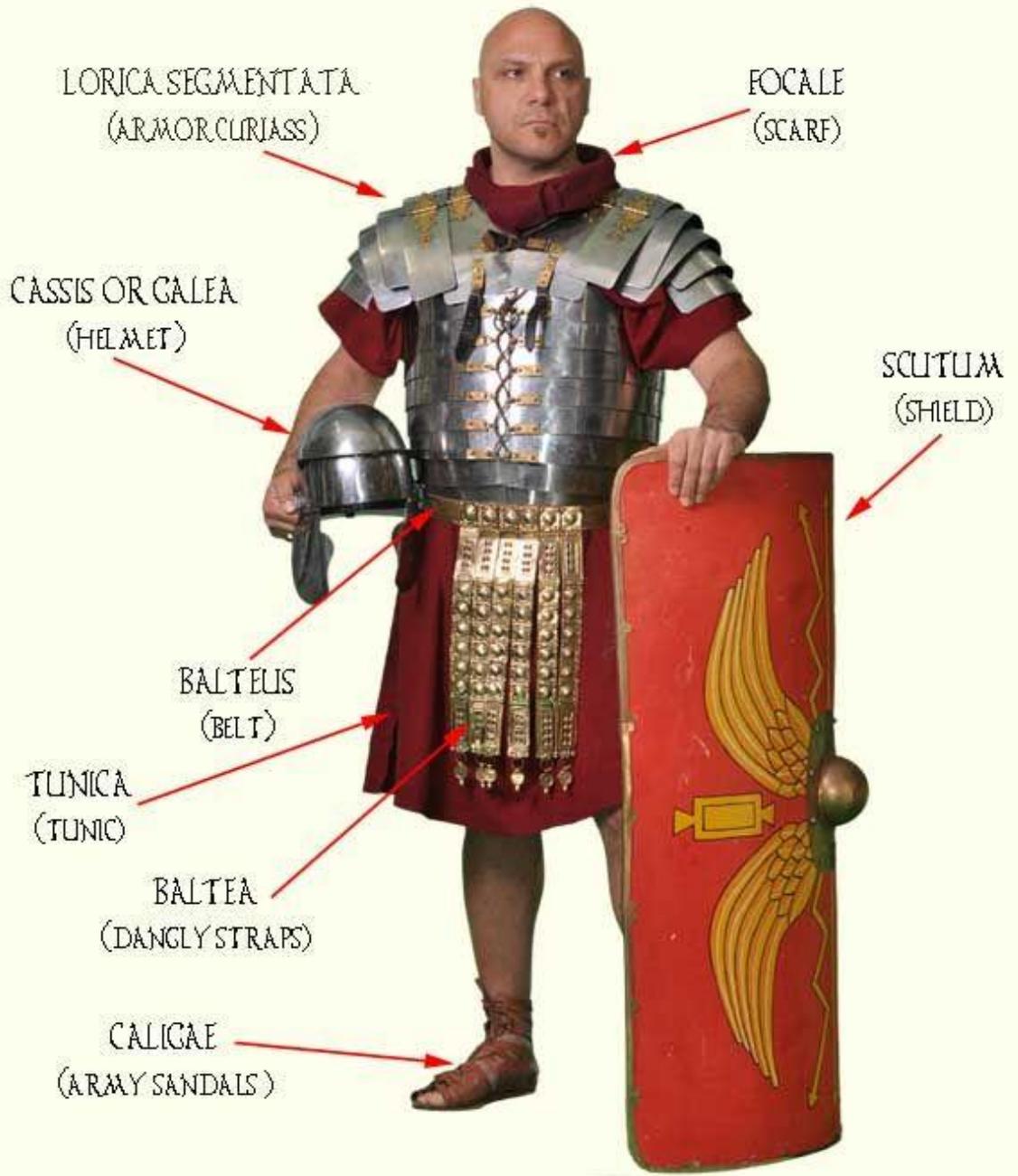
B

C

D

E

F



# Armour

By the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C., the Romans conquered the Italian peninsula & began to exert power in the Mediterranean world

### Growth of the Roman Republic

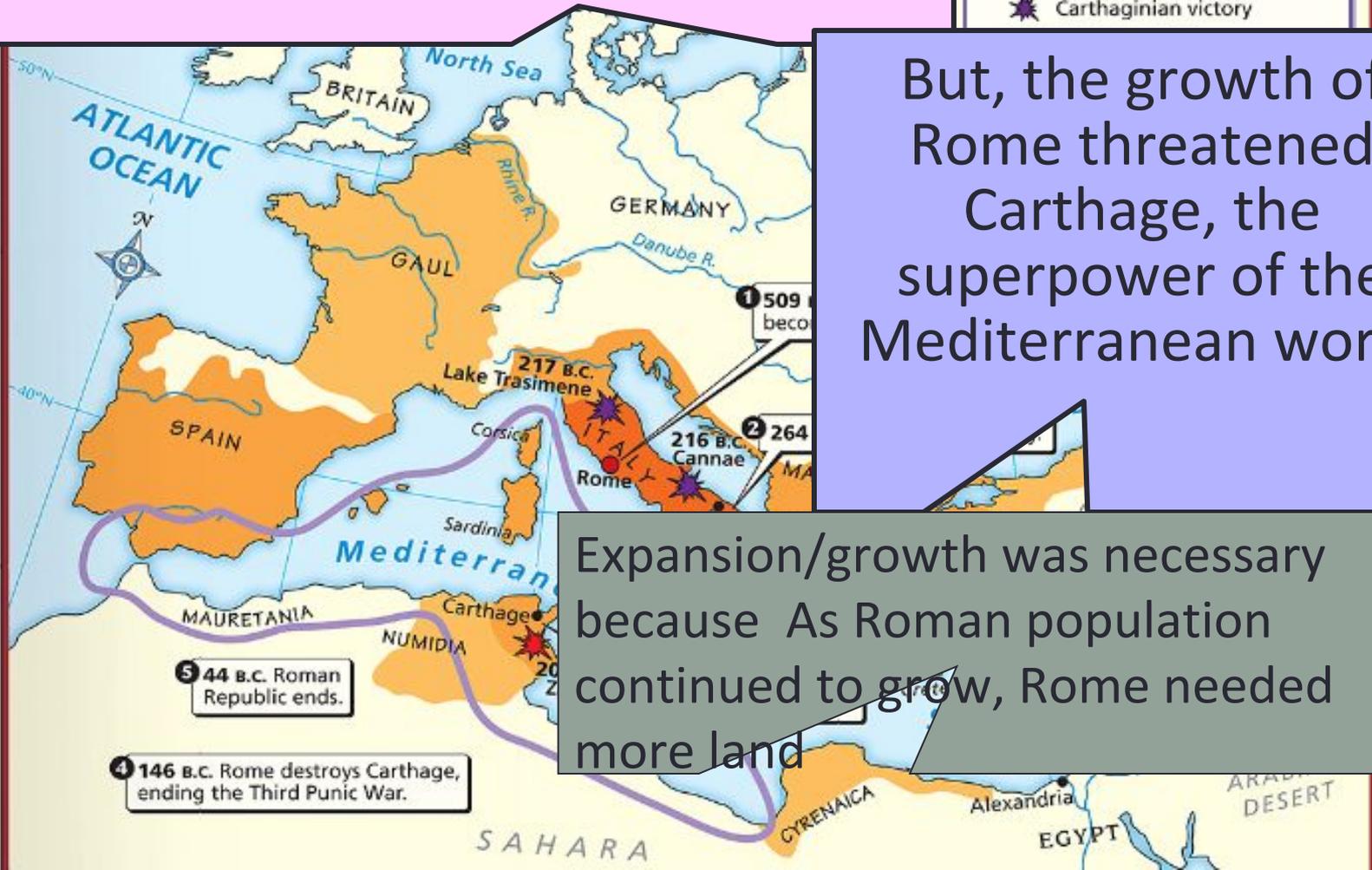
509–44 B.C.

#### Roman Territory

- Roman Republic in 509 B.C.
- Gains by 264 B.C.
- Gains by 133 B.C.
- Gains by 44 B.C.
- Controlled by Carthage in 264 B.C.
- ★ Roman victory
- ★ Carthaginian victory

But, the growth of Rome threatened Carthage, the superpower of the Mediterranean world

Expansion/growth was necessary because As Roman population continued to grow, Rome needed more land





In a series of battles known as the Punic Wars, Rome defeated Carthage & began the dominant power in the Mediterranean

# The Punic Wars

By 264 B.C., Rome was a force to be reckoned with. The only power that could match that of the Romans was Carthage.

Carthage had many colonies around the Mediterranean, and had a strong navy. The Romans worried that the Carthaginians would seize the Strait of Messina, a passageway between Italy and Sicily. In order to protect this region, Roman generals marched their armies South, and destroyed most of the Carthaginian colonies in the area. A 25 year-long war broke out between Carthage and Rome.

# The First Punic War

While Rome's army was more powerful, the Carthaginians navy gave them an advantage. They could attack along the coast and then retreat to sea, where they were safe.

To combat against this tactic, the Romans built their own fleet of warships. The Romans used grappling hooks to attach themselves to a ship. Then, they could board the ship and fight man to man.

By 241 BC, Carthage surrendered. Carthage gave Rome land and treasure.

# The Second Punic War

In 221 BC, a young Carthaginian general, named Hannibal, tried to attack Rome. He marched 40 000 troops and 40 elephants over the Alps and into the Roman homeland. The Romans weren't expecting this, and suffered many losses. By 216 BC, Hannibal almost completely defeated the entire Roman army. However, in 202 BC, Rome, under a general named Scipio, was able to defeat Carthage.



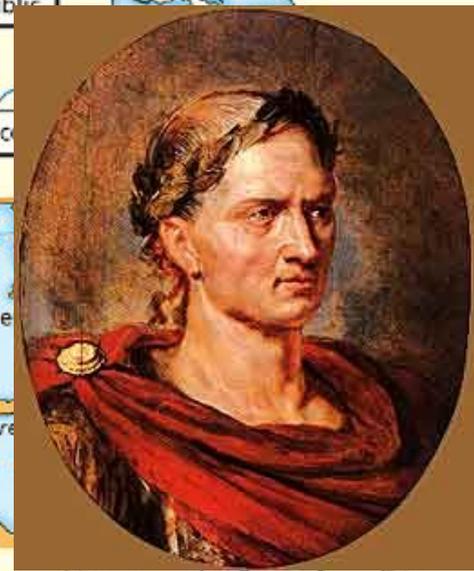
# The Third Punic War

In 146 BC, Carthage was strong again. Rome was worried that Carthage would try and attack again. In order to ensure that this did not happen, Rome decided to attack Carthage. Rome won, and they sold all Carthaginians into slavery. They even went so far as to sow salt into their fields so that the area could never again be used for farming. This ended the Punic Wars.

After the Punic Wars, Rome conquered new territories in Northern Europe & gained great wealth

Birth of the Roman Republic  
509-44 B.C.  
Territory of the Roman Republic in 500 B.C.  
by 264 B.C.  
by 133 B.C.  
by 44 B.C.

One of the generals who led Rome's expansion was a politician named Julius Caesar



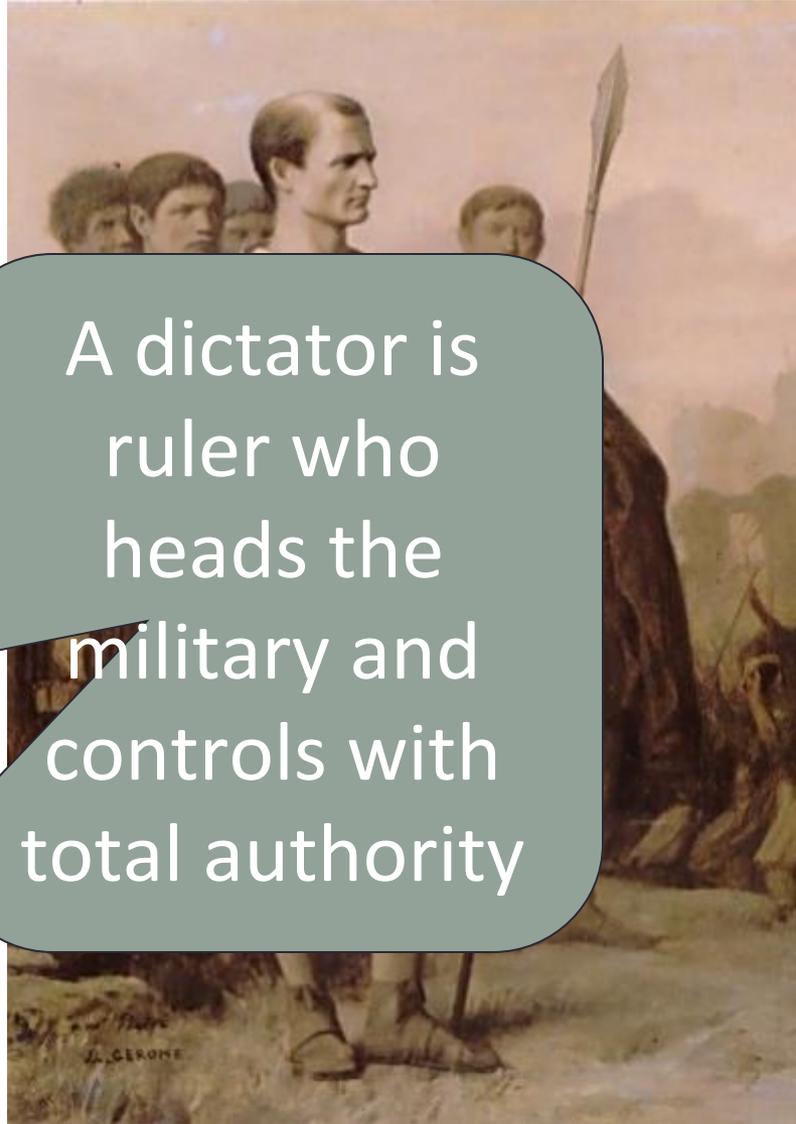
# Problems for the Roman Republic

- Rome's expansion brought wealth, but also created problems:
  - The addition of new lands & sources of slave labor increased the gap between the rich & poor
  - Generals who controlled the armies became more powerful than the politicians in the Senate
  - Struggles for power led to a series of civil wars in Rome

# The Rise & Fall of Julius Caesar

Julius Caesar took advantage of the chaos in Rome & was named dictator in 46 B.C.

He initiated a series of reforms that offered Roman citizenship to conquered people & created new jobs



A dictator is ruler who heads the military and controls with total authority

# Caesar's Reforms

Redistributed land among the plebians

He created the Julian calendar (we follow the Gregorian calendar, which has 11 more minutes in the year)

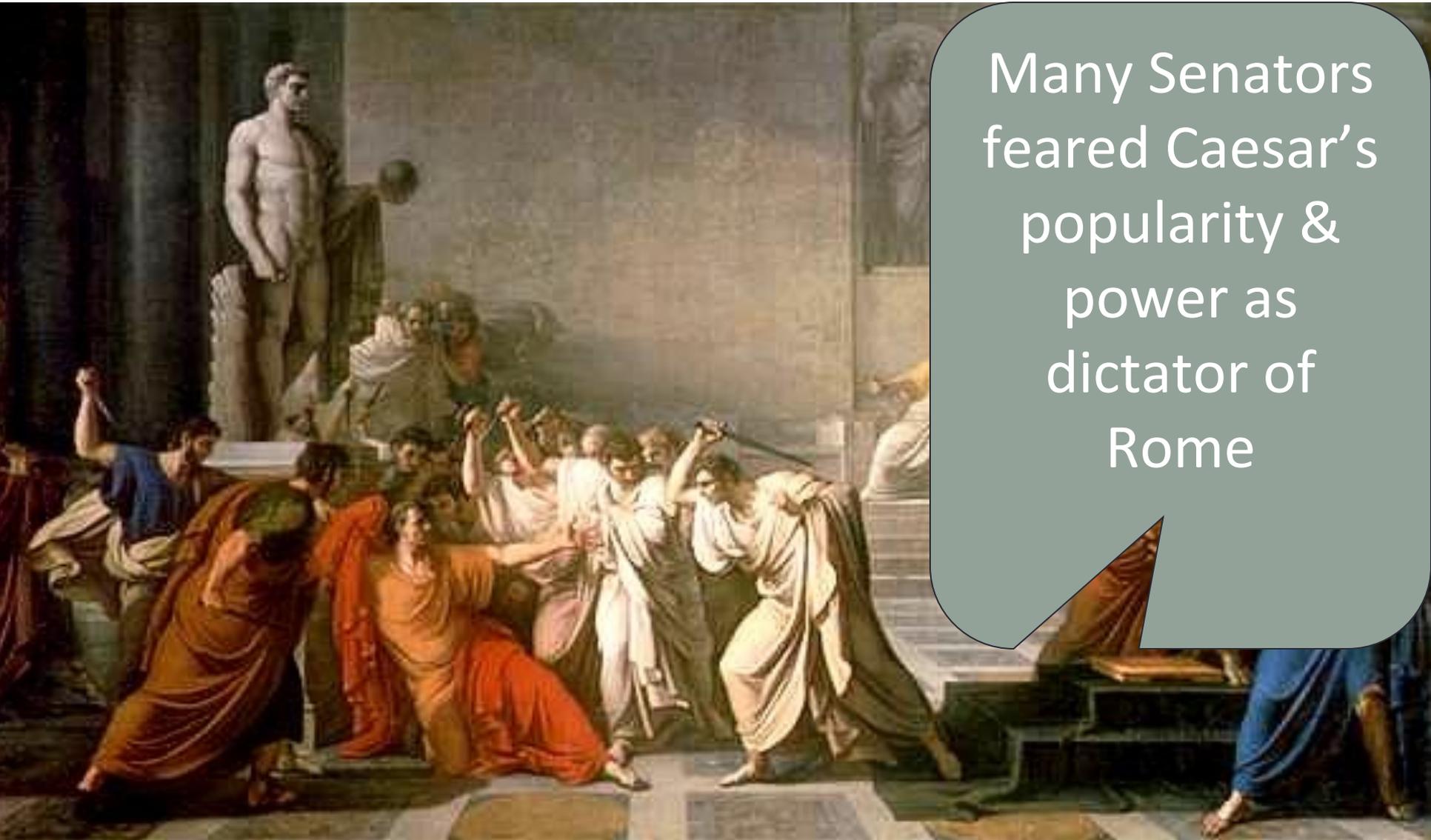
Rebuilt Carthage

Abolished the tax system

Disregarded the senate

# Facts About Caesar

- He built a bridge called “The Rhine” and marched his legions across. He defeated the Gauls, and on the way back home, had his men remove the bridge.
- Invaded Britain
- Defeated the Gallic leader Vercingetorix
- While Caesar was governing Gaul, the senate ordered him to step down and return to Rome. He refused
- Marched into the city (illegal to have weapons there)killed his fellow consul, Pompey. Sent for Cleopatra had her smuggled into Rome inside a carpet. This caused civil war.
- Defeated Ptolemy XII in Egypt. Reinstated Cleo and her brother on the throne.
- Had an affair with Cleopatra and named their son Caesarion.



Many Senators  
feared Caesar's  
popularity &  
power as  
dictator of  
Rome

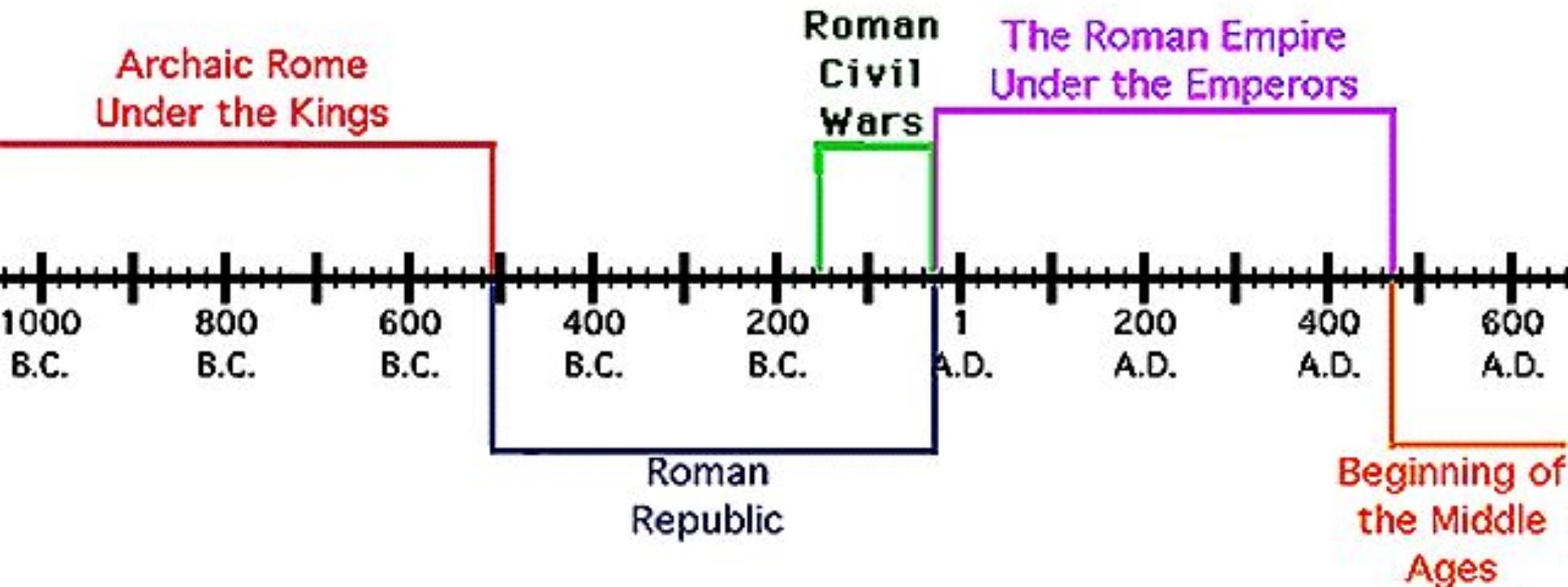
In 44 B.C., Senators assassinated Julius Caesar

The assassination led to another civil war led by Caesar's adopted nephew Octavian & his best general, Marc Antony



# End of the Republic & Rise of the Empire

- Caesar's death changed Rome:
  - People no longer trusted the Senate to rule Rome & the Roman Republic came to an end & the empire began



# The Rise of the Roman Empire

Octavian emerged as the unchallenged leader of Rome, was given the title Augustus (“Exalted One”), & became Rome’s first emperor

Under Augustus, Rome was ruled as an empire; the Senate still met but the emperor had all the real power



# From Republic to Empire

Roman REPUBLIC	Roman EMPIRE
<b>Who leads?</b>	
Elected officials	Emperor
<b>How long do they rule?</b>	
One year	For life, although many were assassinated
<b>How do new leaders take power?</b>	
Appointed by Senate	By inheritance or by force

- D** The Republic ended when powerful generals seized control of the government. After about 20 years of civil war, a new government was established. The Roman Empire had begun.

## Roman Emperors, A.D. 37–A.D. 180

### Bad Emperors

#### Caligula

- 37–41
- Mentally disturbed

#### Nero

- 54–68
- Good administrator but vicious
- Murdered many
- Persecuted Christians

#### Domitian

- 81–96
- Ruled dictatorially
- Feared treason everywhere and executed many

### Good Emperors

#### Nerva

- 96–98
- Began custom of adopting heir

#### Trajan

- 98–117
- Empire reached its greatest extent
- Undertook vast building program
- Enlarged social welfare

#### Hadrian

- 117–138
- Consolidated earlier conquests
- Reorganized the bureaucracy

#### Antoninus Pius

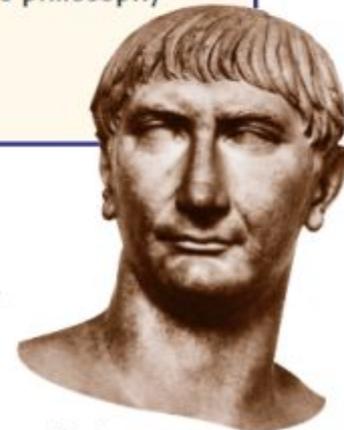
- 138–161
- Reign largely a period of peace and prosperity

#### Marcus Aurelius

- 161–180
- Brought empire to height of economic prosperity
- Defeated invaders
- Wrote philosophy



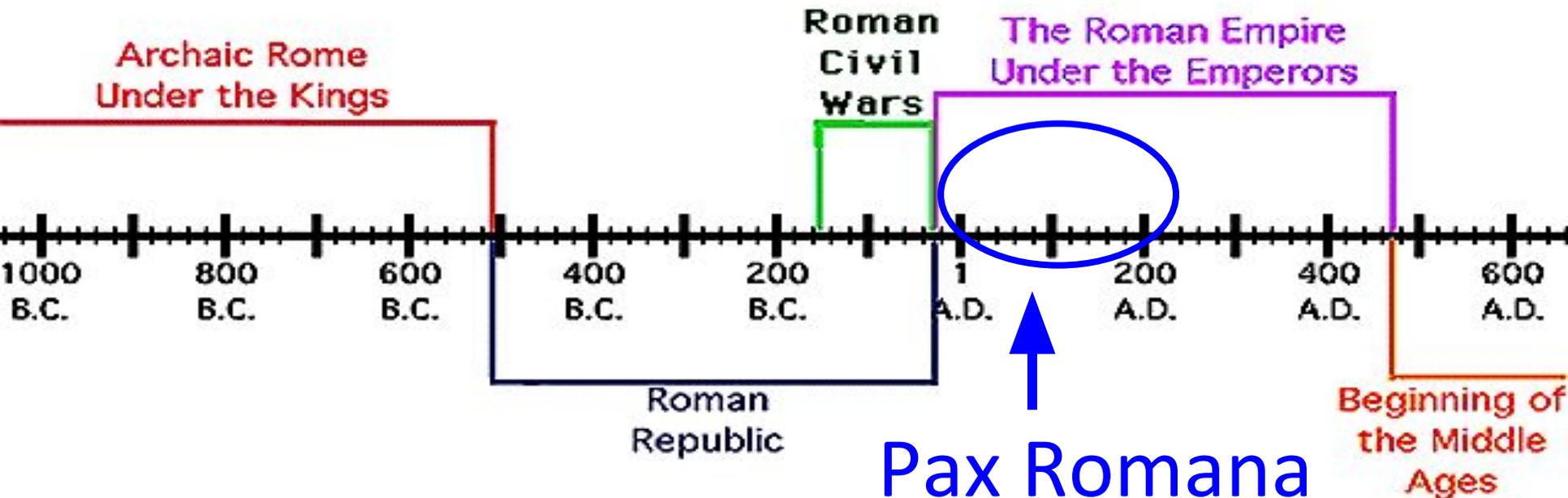
Caligula



Trajan

# The Pax Romana

Augustus' 41 year reign marked the beginning of a 207-year era of peace, wealth, & expansion known as the Pax Romana ("the Roman Peace") from 27 B.C. to 180 A.D.

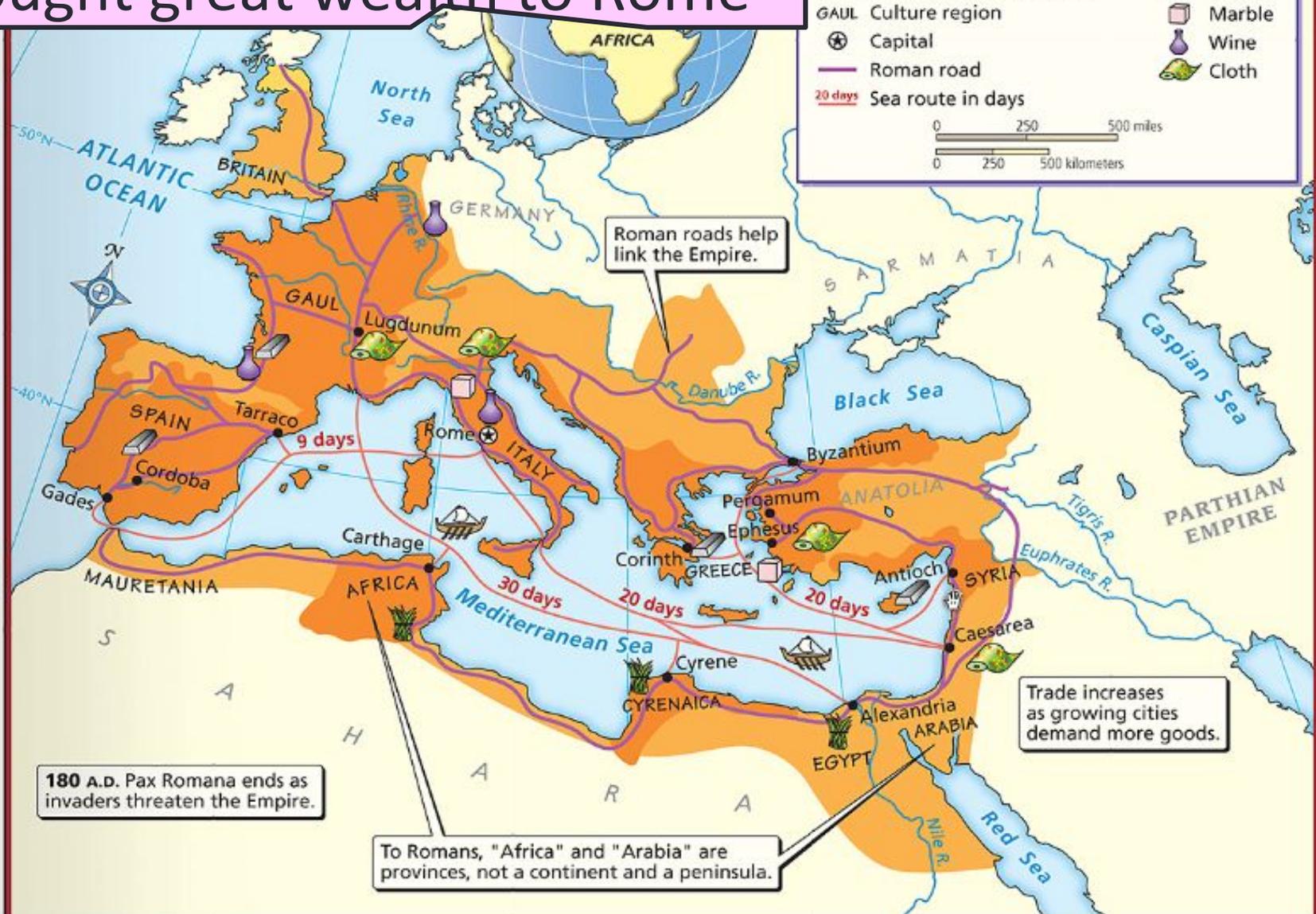


During the Pax Romana, the empire expanded to its height & brought great wealth to Rome

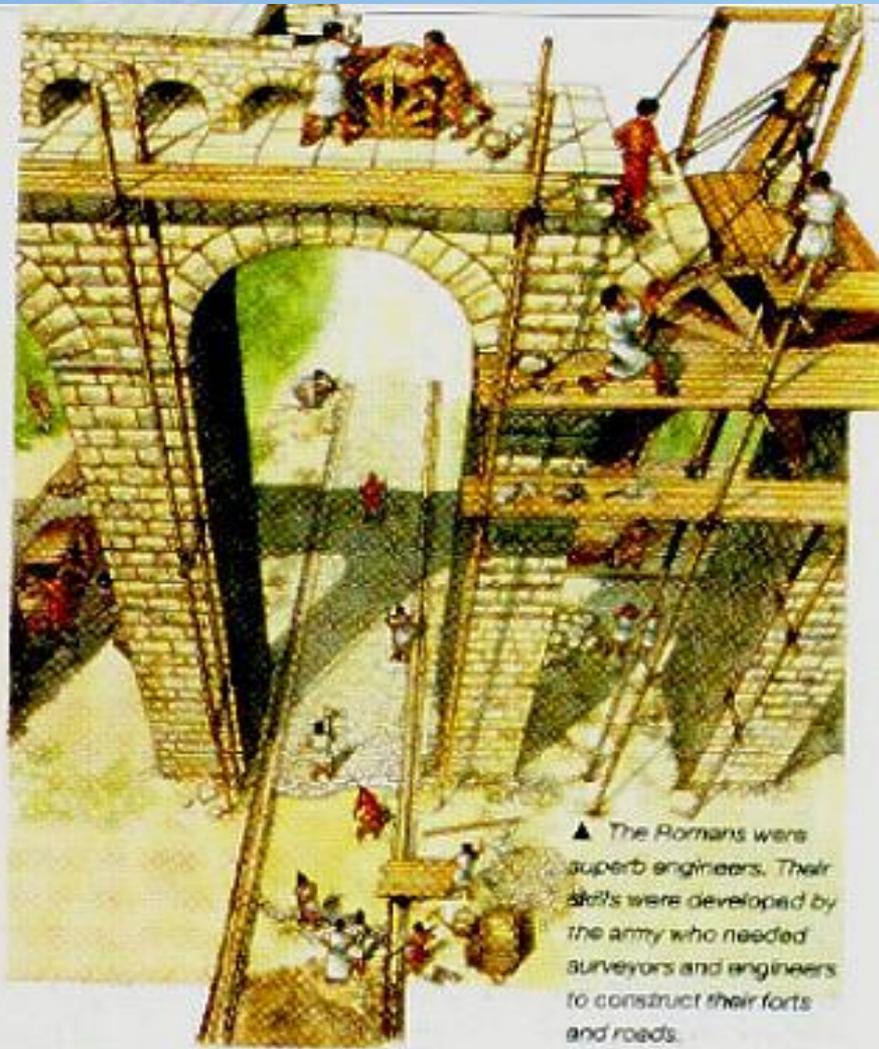
## Expansion and Trade in the Roman Empire

44 B.C.–180 A.D.

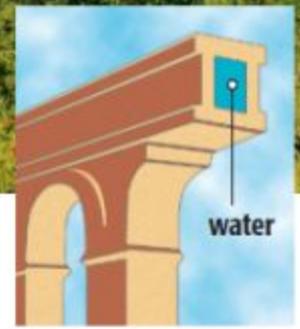
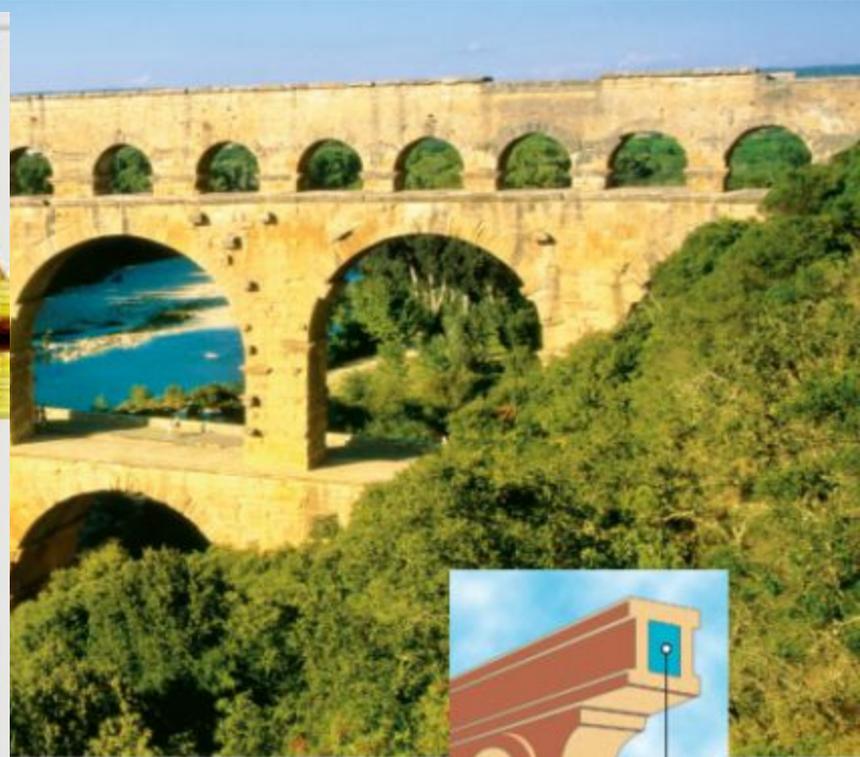
- Roman Republic in 44 B.C.
  - Imperial gains by 107 A.D.
  - Imperial gains by 180 A.D.
  - GAUL Culture region
  - Capital
  - Roman road
  - 20 days Sea route in days
- | Trade Goods |        |
|-------------|--------|
|             | Grain  |
|             | Metals |
|             | Marble |
|             | Wine   |
|             | Cloth  |



The Pax Romana became the “golden age” of Rome as emperors like Augustus built roads & a merit-based bureaucracy to rule the empire

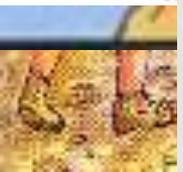


▲ The Romans were superb engineers. Their skills were developed by the army who needed surveyors and engineers to construct their forts and roads.



Rom

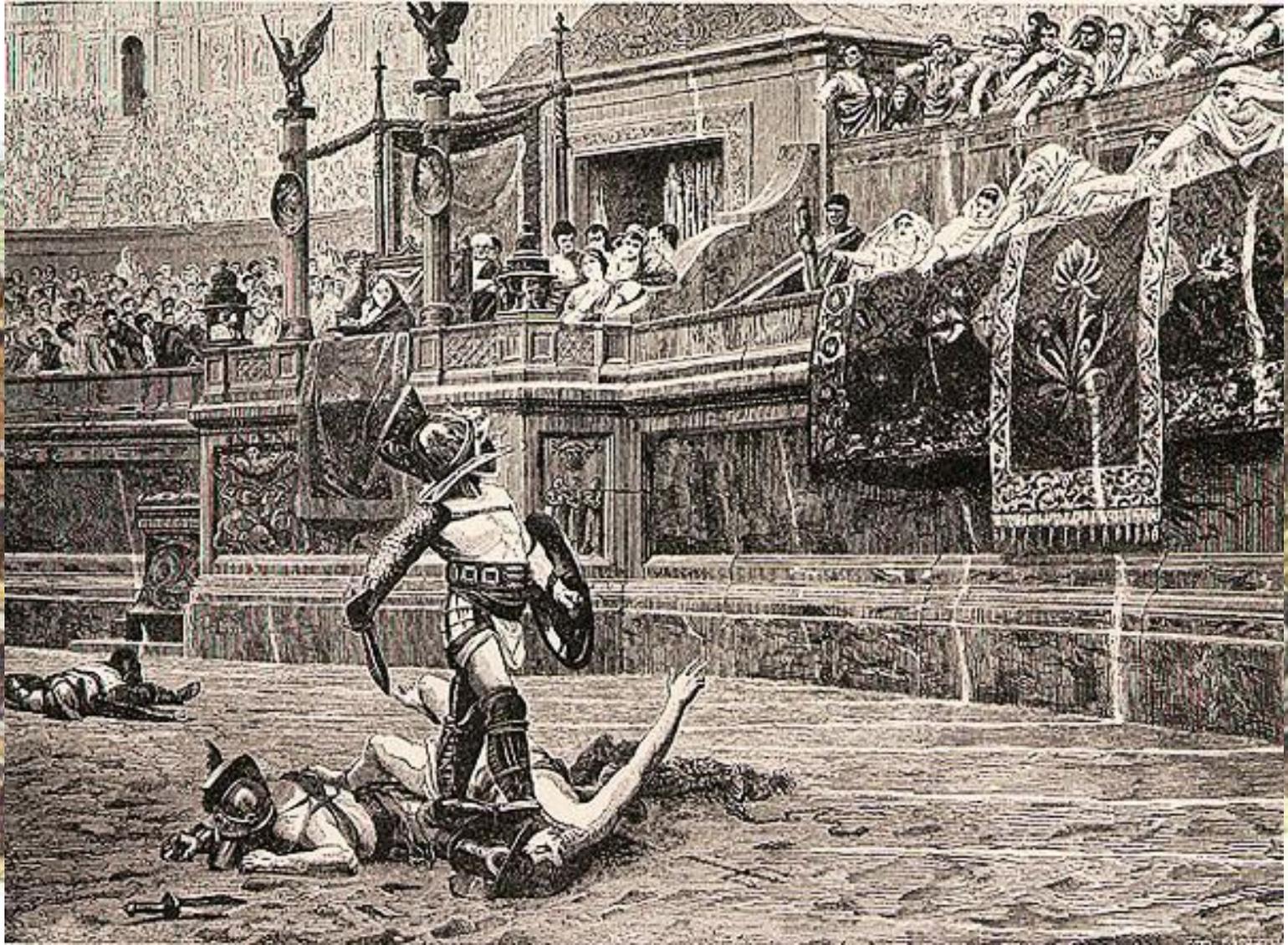
ter to cities

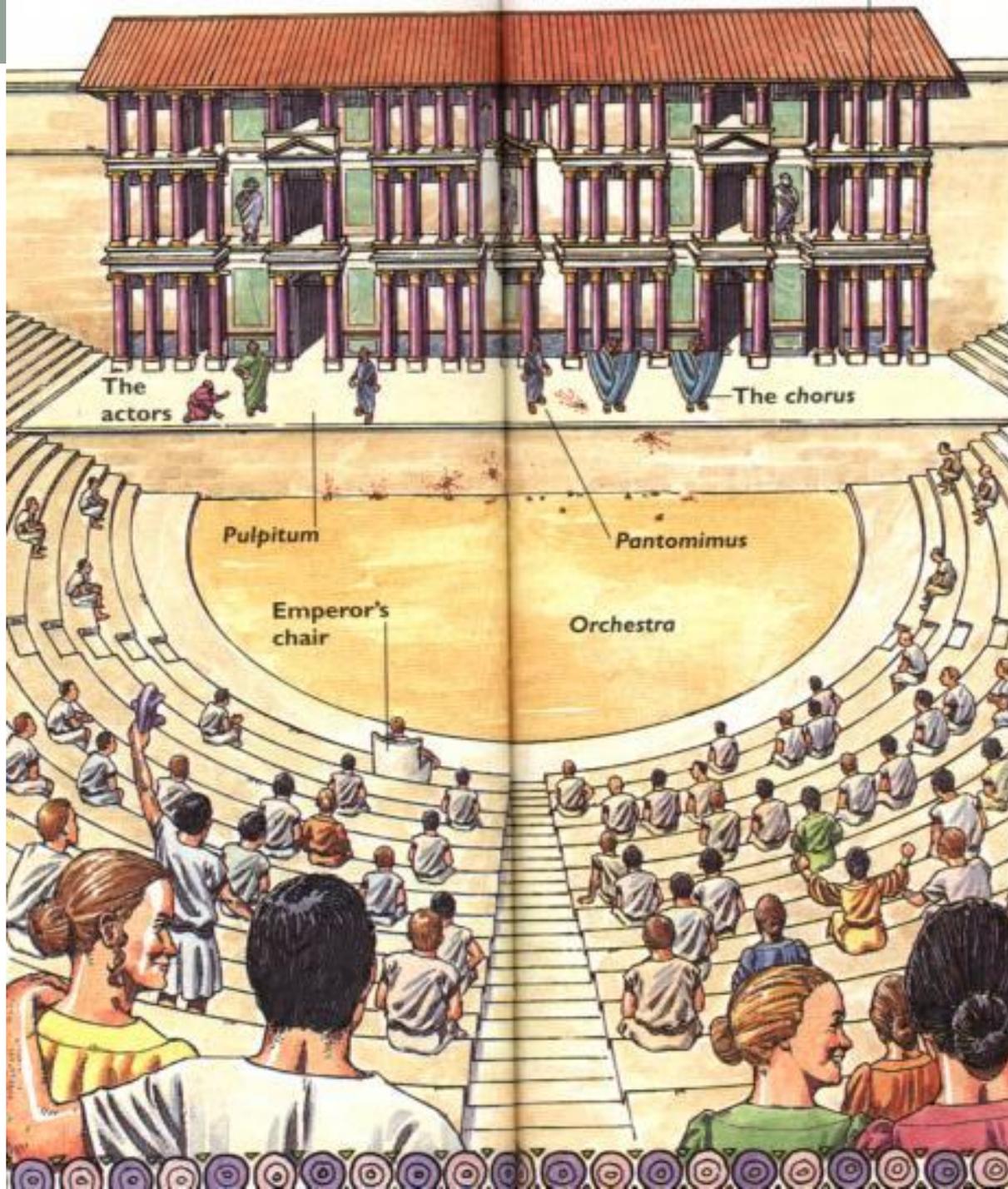


Roman architects used new styles like domes & concrete to beautify cities



Emperors built arenas & used chariot races, gladiator events, & theater to entertain the poor







## Ancient Rome and Early Christianity

### Early Rome

1000 B.C. Latins enter region  
753 B.C. Rome founded

### Roman Republic

509 B.C. Republic created  
451 B.C. Twelve Tables written  
405–265 B.C. Italy conquered  
264–146 B.C. Punic Wars fought  
44 B.C. Julius Caesar assassinated



27 B.C. Empire and *Pax Romana* begin with reign of Augustus  
A.D. 29 Jesus crucified  
A.D. 64 Christian persecution begins  
A.D. 79 Pompeii destroyed  
A.D. 180 *Pax Romana* ends  
A.D. 253 Germanic tribes enter frontier regions  
A.D. 285 Diocletian divides empire into East and West  
A.D. 313 Christianity given recognition  
A.D. 324 Constantine reunites empire  
A.D. 370 Huns invade frontier  
A.D. 380 Christianity made official religion  
A.D. 395 Empire permanently split  
A.D. 476 Last emperor deposed

# Conclusions

- Rome expanded from a city, to a republic, to an empire
  - The era of the Roman Republic introduced representative democracy
  - The era of the Roman Empire sparked the *Pax Romana* & the “golden age” of Roman innovation & culture

# The Fall of the Roman Empire

- The Visigoths invaded Rome, as led by their leader Alaric. This was the first time in history that Rome was “sacked.”
- New religion - Christianity: enforced by Constantine
- In 330 AD, Constantine split Rome into 2 parts:
  - Western half, still called “Rome”
  - Eastern half, called “Constantinople”
  - Both were ruled by different emperors until Constantine defeated the emperor of the west and controlled both areas.
- Trade deficit
  - Less agriculture, more bodies to feed, less to trade with others. This also meant they couldn't pay as well for reliable soldiers, so their army was weaker

# The Fall of the Roman Empire

- Many Germanic tribes invaded (not just the Visigoths, but also the Vandals, Angles, Saxons, etc.)
- In 476 AD, Rome had its last emperor named Romulus. He was defeated by a Germanic leader named Odoacer, who was the first barbarian to rule Rome.
- With that, Rome fell.