

Terms, People, and Places

Greco-Roman:

Pantheon:

Colosseum:

Engineering:

Aqueduct:

Lesson Objectives

- Summarize the works of Roman literary figures, historians, and philosophers
- Describe the art and architecture developed by the Romans
- Understand how the Romans applied science and mathematics for practical use
- Explain how Rome's legal codes protected everyone in the empire

Summary

“The Roman Achievement”

During the Pax Romana, Roman emperors brought peace, order, unity, and prosperity to the lands under their control. Rome acted as a bridge between the east and the west by borrowing and transforming Greek and Hellenistic achievements to produce Greco-Roman civilization.

CHAPTER

5

SECTION 3

Section Summary

THE ROMAN ACHIEVEMENT

Greek art, literature, philosophy, and scientific developments made a significant impact on Rome. Still, the greatest Roman authors wrote in Latin. In his epic poem the *Aeneid*, the Roman poet **Virgil** tried to show that Rome was as heroic as Greece. Others used poetry to **satirize**, or make fun of, Roman society. Roman historians pursued their own theme, recalling Rome's triumphant past in an attempt to renew patriotism. In philosophy, Roman thinkers were impressed with the Hellenistic philosophy of Stoicism.

Like their Greek predecessors, Roman sculptors realistically portrayed their subjects, focusing on every detail. However, the Romans distinguished themselves by also focusing on individual character. Art, too, was an important aspect of Roman culture. Artists depicted scenes from Roman literature and daily life in frescoes and **mosaics**—pictures made from chips of colored stone or glass.

Another distinction that set the Romans apart from the Greeks was their architecture. Unlike the Greeks, the Romans emphasized grandeur. They built immense palaces, temples, and stadiums, which stood as impressive monuments to Roman power. The Romans also improved structures such as columns and arches. Utilizing concrete as a building material, they developed the arched dome as a roof for large spaces.

In addition, the Romans excelled in **engineering**, which is the application of science and mathematics to develop useful structures and machines. Roman engineers built roads, bridges, and harbors throughout the empire. They built many **aqueducts**, or bridge-like stone structures that carried water from the hills into Roman cities.

In general, the Romans entrusted the Greeks, who were by that time citizens of the empire, with scientific research. **Ptolemy**, the astronomer-mathematician, proposed his theory that Earth was at the center of the universe. This mistaken idea was accepted in the Western world for nearly 1,500 years.

Rome was committed to regulating laws and to serving justice. To protect the empire and its citizens, Rome developed the civil law. As Rome expanded, the law of nations was established. This law was applied to both citizens and non-citizens of Rome. When Rome extended citizenship across the empire, the two systems merged.

Review Questions

1. What did Virgil wish to accomplish with his poem the *Aeneid*?

2. What theory did Ptolemy propose?

READING CHECK

How were Greek and Roman architecture different?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *utilizing* mean in the underlined sentence? Use any prior knowledge you might have about the word and a related word, *utility*, to figure out the meaning of *utilizing*.

READING SKILL

Understand Effects What effects did Greek culture have on Roman culture?

Aim #20: How did the Romans leave behind a rich legacy?



Greco-Roman Civilization

Greco-Roman Civilization

Romans borrowed philosophy from the Greeks.



Writers used Roman themes and ideas, but used Greek forms and models.

Latin developed into French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Romanian, and English. Latin was the official language of the church. It is still widely used today.

Greek, Hellenistic, and Roman culture joined to become Greco-Roman culture.



The culture of this civilization has influenced our architecture. We have stadiums that resemble the Colosseum.



Roman artists created mosaics. Mosaics are pictures made by small pieces of glass.



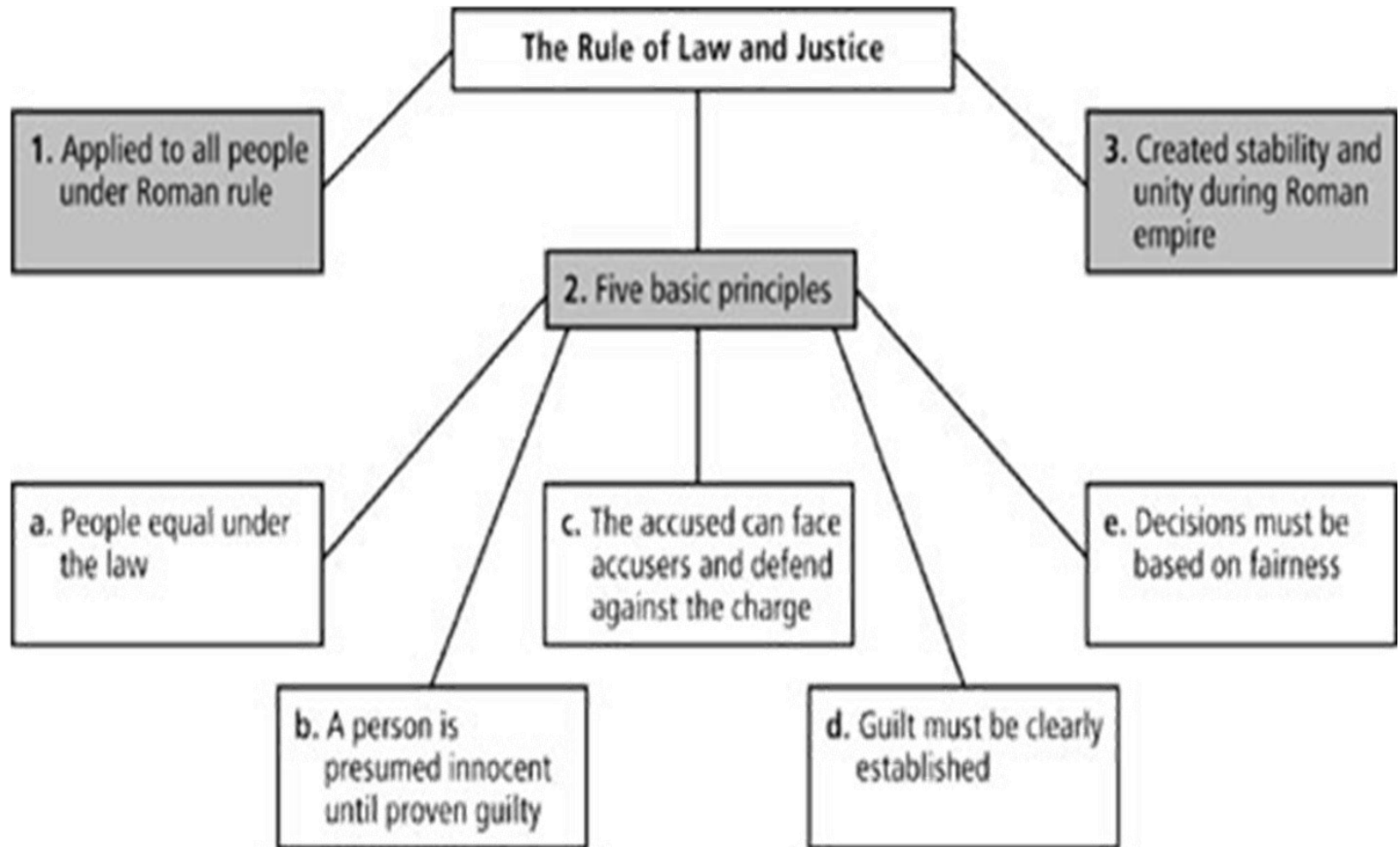
Safety Under the Law

Marcus Tullius Cicero was a philosopher, politician, and passionate defender of law. As the republic declined, he often attacked ambitious men such as Julius Caesar. When Caesar came to power by force, one might have expected Cicero to be in danger. But Caesar forgave Cicero, noting that it was “more glorious to have enlarged the limits of the Roman mind than the boundaries of Roman rule.”

Why didn't Caesar punish Cicero for his criticism?



Laws

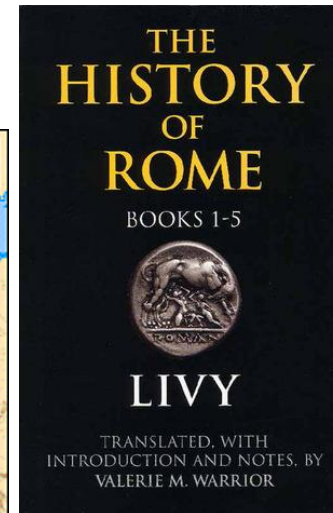
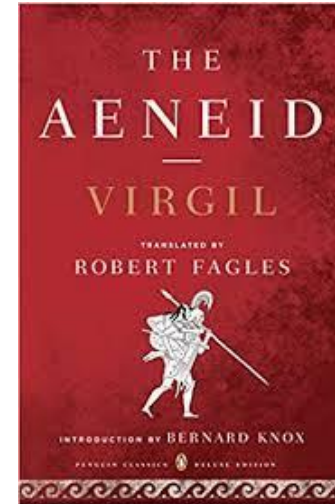
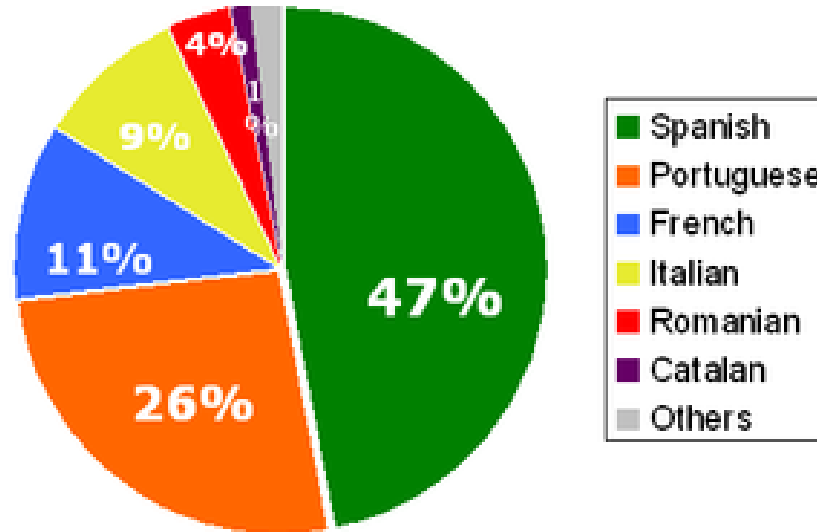




Checkpoint

What were the basic principles of Roman law?

Learning & Christianity

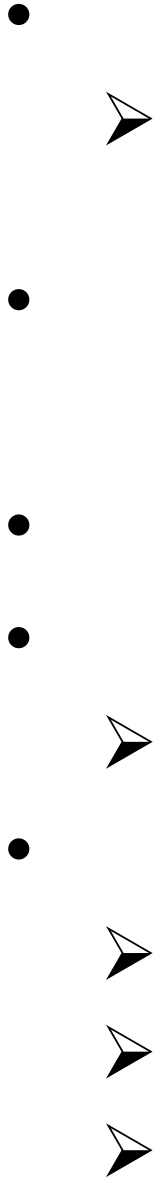
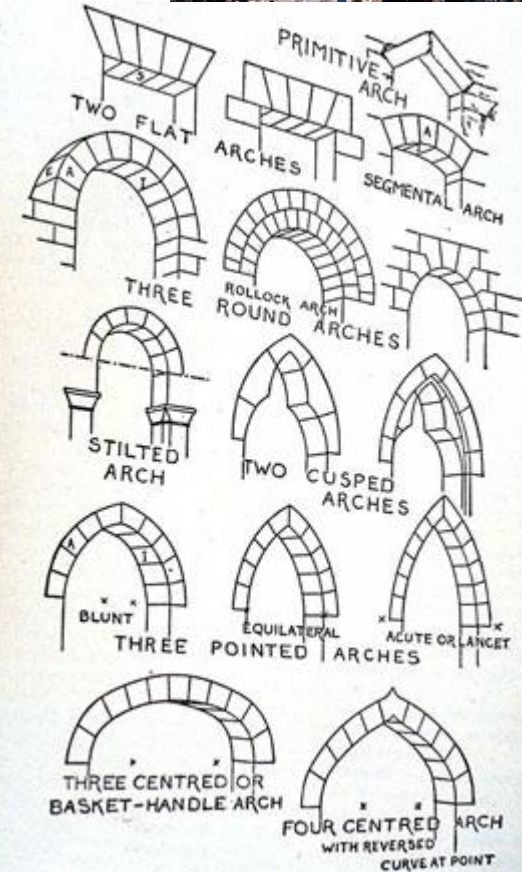


Art

- Stressed



Architecture & Engineering

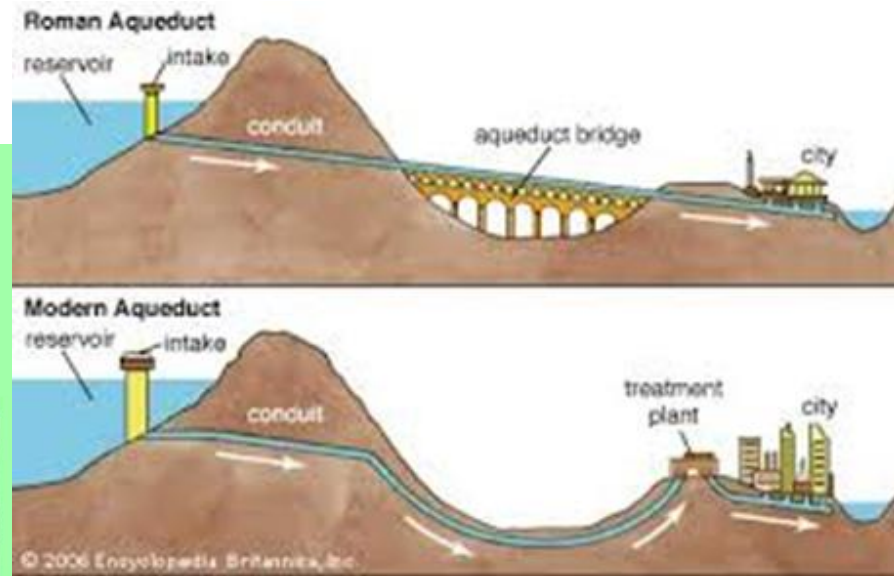


Colosseum



Rome Aqueducts

The aqueducts were built from a combination of stone, brick and the special volcanic cement



These large reservoirs held the water supply for the city and were connected to a vast network of lead pipes. Everything from public fountains, baths and private villas could tap into the network.



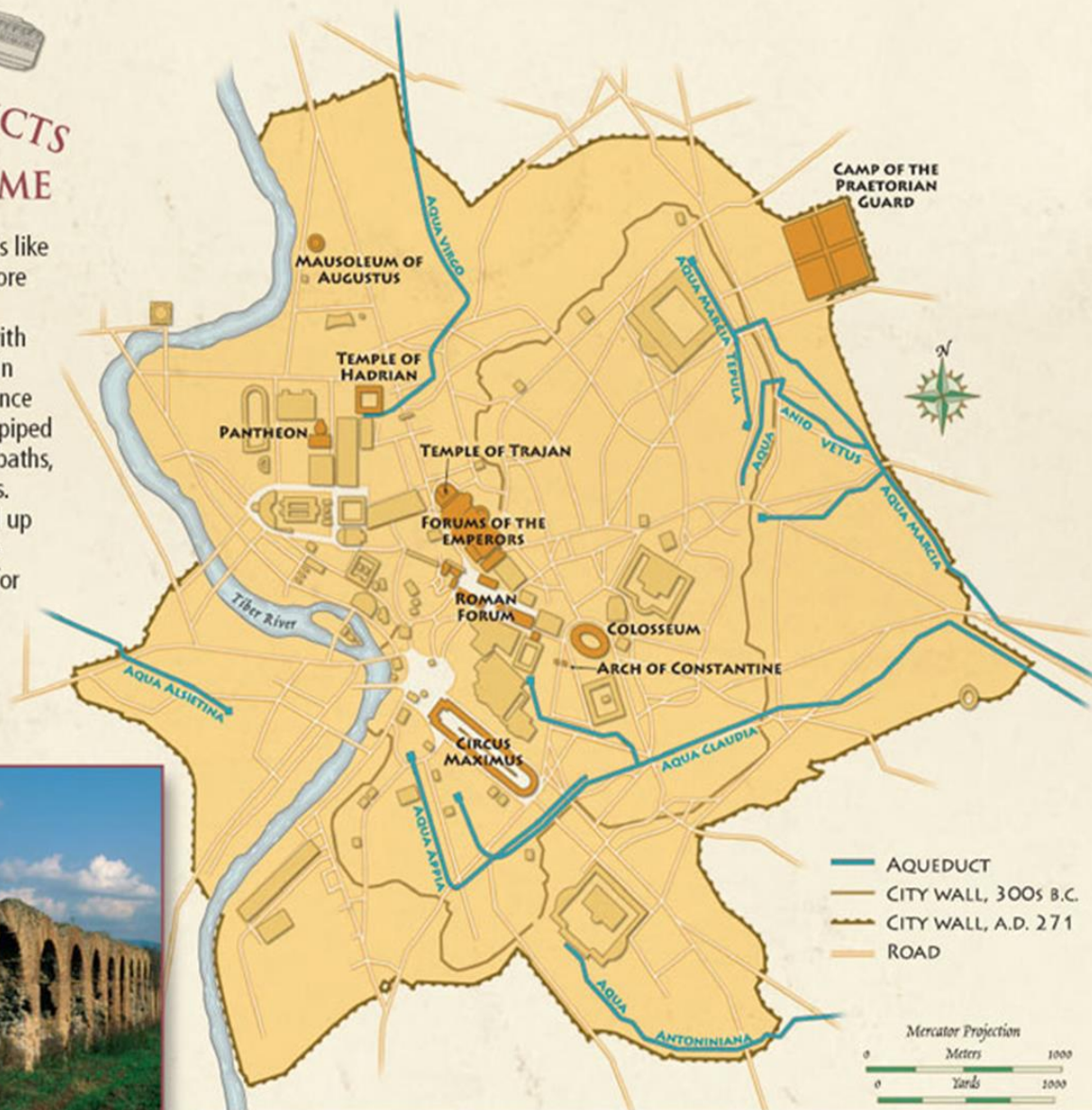
The aqueducts were built only to carry the flow of water in areas where digging, burrowing, or surface grades presented problems, such as valleys.





THE AQUEDUCTS OF IMPERIAL ROME

Eleven separate aqueducts like the one below covered more than 260 miles of land to supply the city of Rome with clean water from mountain springs outside the city. Once in the city, the water was piped into public buildings and baths, some houses, and gardens. Much of the water ended up in public fountains, where many people gathered it for cooking and drinking.



Roads

-
-
-

“All roads lead to Rome!”

Atlantic Ocean

Black Sea

Mediterranean Ocean

Red Sea

500 km

***52k miles**



Legacy

- largest empire
- most powerful military
- blended cultures
- Dominated Mediterranean trade
- Unified Europe



Checkpoint

What characterized Roman architecture & engineering?

Roman Accomplishments

GOVERNMENT

- *Importance of written laws*
- *Equal treatment for all citizens*
- *Rights and duties of citizens*

ENGINEERING

- *Excellent, durable roads*
- *Strong bridges*
- *Aqueducts to move water*
- *Building designs that inspired later societies*

ARCHITECTURE

- *Large and strong buildings*
- *Columns and open spaces*

ART

- *Realistic statues*
- *Lifelike portraits*

PHILOSOPHY

- *Focused on improving people's lives*
- *Stoic philosophy emphasized people's civic duty.*

Who were the Romans?

The Romans first came to Britain, nearly 2000 years ago, from Rome, a city in Italy. They came to Britain in 43AD and stayed for almost 400 years. Although the Romans have been gone for a long time they made lots of changes to our country; many of the things we have or do today originated with the Romans.



Aqueducts

The Romans invented a way of carrying water over long distances. This meant that Roman cities could be supplied with fresh water.



The Calendar

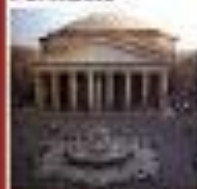
The calendar we use today is more than 2,000 years old! It was started by Julius Caesar, a very famous Roman Emperor. It has 365 days a year, and 366 days every leap year, or every fourth year. Some of the names of our months are taken from the names of Roman gods and rulers.



Month	Origin
January	Roman God Janus
February	Roman God Februus
July	Roman Emperor Julius
August	Roman Emperor Augustus

Concrete

The Romans invented concrete and used it to construct great buildings like the Colosseum. Concrete was also used to create domes like the Pantheon.



Central Heating



The Romans invented central heating. Their homes would have spaces under the floors and between the walls. This was called a hypocaust. Hot air would come from a furnace and would travel all through the house, keeping the rich Romans nice and warm in the cold weather!

Language

The Romans spoke and wrote in Latin. Many of the words we use today are based on Latin words.



calidum = warm or hot
English = calculator



fabula = story
English = mobile



serpens = snake
English = serpent

Straight Roads

In Roman times people would either ride on horseback, drive carts pulled by oxen, or walk. All the roads they had to travel along would be straight. Winding roads may be interesting to walk along but it takes you a lot longer to get where you are going and bandits and robbers can be hiding around bends.



The Census



The Roman Empire used to take a census, or a 'count' of all the people within its boundaries every so often. Today, many countries like ours take a census every 10 years.

Laws & the Legal System



The laws, and how we decide what to do with someone who is accused of breaking a law, came originally from the Roman Empire.

Complete the following chart:

THE ROMAN ACHIEVEMENT

LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY,
HISTORY

ART & ARCHITECTURE

TECHNOLOGY & SCIENCE

Roman Law



I don't get it...



I get it!

EXIT CARD
Please jot down what you
have gotten from today's
lesson and what you still
have questions on.