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Ancient Rome: Home and Culture

You are about to go back in time to a place called ancient Rome! As you move back in time, you'll get a taste of the daily life of a typical Roman citizen. Stick around – you may even run into a gladiator!

Go to **<http://www.worldbookonline.com>**

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Find it!

Use the "Search" Tool to find the answers below. Since this activity is about Ancient Rome, it is recommended you start by searching the key words "Ancient Rome." Write the answers below the question.

The Land

1. What geographical benefits did the original city of Rome have that allowed the people to prosper? Name at least three.

Geographical Feature:	How the land benefited the Romans:

The People

2. Describe the features of the tribal culture at the time ancient Rome was first founded.
3. What countries did the Roman Empire control at the peak of its empire? Name at least 5.



4. What were the official languages spoken in Rome?
5. Name the three main social groups of people who lived in Rome.
- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
6. Of the three groups of Roman people, which were not allowed to become a senator or government official?
7. Each of the three social classes held very different positions in Roman society.
Fill in their roles below.

Social Class:	What position did they hold?
Senate	
Equites	
Lower Classes	

8. What benefits did ancient Rome experience by granting citizenship to people who were not born in Rome?
9. What types of tasks were slaves expected to perform?
10. Where did Roman's slaves generally come from?

Way of Life

11. Name at least four attributes of a typical ancient Roman city that engineers carefully planned.
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
12. In what type of building did the majority of ancient city-dwelling Romans live?
13. How did war contribute to the creation of latifundia in Rome (large estates)?
14. Describe the power granted to fathers through the cultural practice of paterfamilias?
15. When considering family life, how did Roman women during the republic live differently than a Roman woman during the empire?
16. Describe the difference in occasions that a Roman citizen might wear a tunic and when they might chose to wear a toga.
17. How could you tell if a Roman woman was wealthy, based solely on her attire?
18. What activities did the Romans participate in for recreation?
19. In what way did the Greeks influence Roman religion?
20. Explain the relationship between Roman religion and politics.





21. Describe the Roman practice of divination.

22. Why was rhetoric the main focus of study in higher education for men?

Arts and Sciences

23. What two achievements in Roman engineering allowed them to create larger buildings?

24. Describe how the wealthy citizens of Rome displayed art in their homes.

25. In literature, what were the annals and what purpose did they serve?

26. If the Romans did not contribute much to science, whose contribution flourished at that time?

See it!

In the article “Ancient Rome,” there are several paintings provided in the “Images, Videos, and Audio” tab. Find the painting titled “Crowded shops in ancient Rome” in order to answer the questions below.

27. What types of goods do the merchants appear to be selling?

28. Name at least 3 activities that you see the people doing in this painting.

1.

2.

3.

29. Describe the different types of clothing you see the Romans wearing in this painting and how their clothing conveys their social status.
30. What values about ancient Roman culture are depicted in this painting? Explain your answer.

What's the Word?

Use the clues below to fill in the vocabulary words associated with Ancient Roman culture. All of these words are located within the World Book article "Ancient Rome."

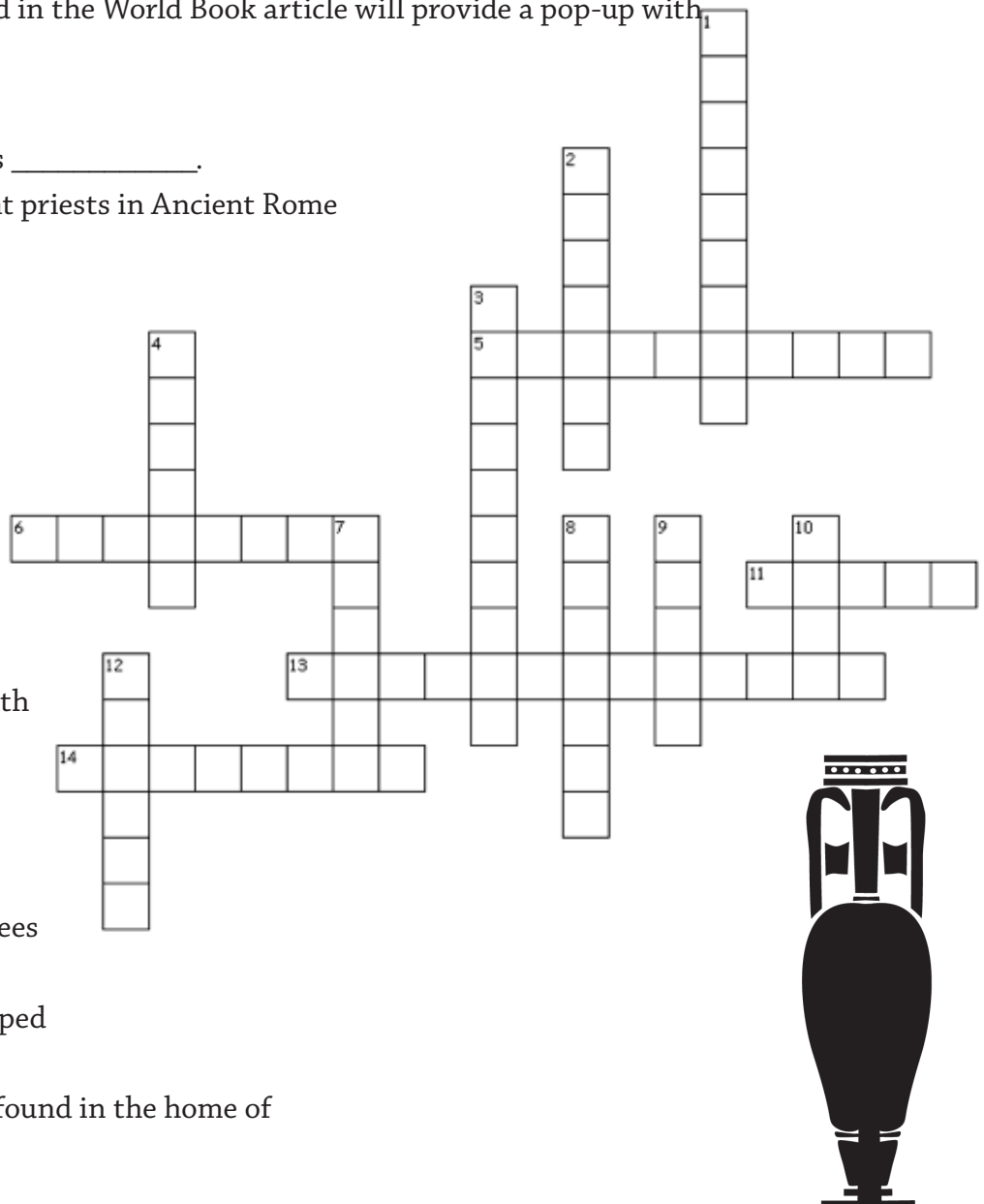
Hint: Double-clicking on any word in the World Book article will provide a pop-up with that word's definition.

Across

5. Large estates were known as _____.
6. Consider the most important priests in Ancient Rome
11. A large open space
13. Father of the family
14. Freed slaves

Down

1. It is still the most famous amphitheater in Rome
2. Prosperous businessmen and merchants
3. Trained fighters who fought each other to the death
4. Arched roofs
7. Wealthy landowners
8. Pictures or designs created with small colored tiles
9. A gown that hung to the knees or below
10. Resembles a white sheet draped around the body
12. The name of one courtyard found in the home of a wealthy Roman citizen



Extension Activity: Vacation Brochure

Imagine that you are a travel agent who wants to promote your new vacation spot – ancient Rome! No need to explain how to get there, just assume your travelers will arrive safely in the past.

Check out the map called “Ancient Rome” located in the “Images, Videos, and Audio” tab within the “Ancient Rome” article. Choose three points of interest in ancient Rome to advertise to your clientele. Create a travel brochure for prospective travellers that include pictures and descriptions of each site.

Consider the following details: What was the site used for during the time of ancient Rome? Who went there and why? What types of sights and sounds would a tourist expect to see at this site at the time of ancient Rome? What kind of engineering tools would the Romans need to use to create this site? What roads should your travellers take to get there?

Use your imagination, but make sure that the information is accurate for the time!

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Ancient Romans. Chicago: World Book, 2013. Early Peoples. *World eBook*. Web. 15 Oct. 2015.
<<http://www.worldbookonline.com/wb/ebooks/mall/instit/catalog/urn:ISBN:978-0-7166-2333-5/detail.do>>.



Teacher Page:

Use the Ancient Egyptian on-the-go activity as an engaging way to introduce students to the life and terminology of Ancient Egypt.

Answers:

1. Rome offered four distinct geographical benefits:

Geographical Feature:	How the land benefited the Romans:
Wooded Hills	Provided easily defensible against enemy attacks, as well as materials necessary for building
Valleys	Provided fertile soil and good irrigation, as well as materials necessary for building
Tiber River	Provided a convenient route to the sea which allowed for extensive trade options

2. When Rome was founded, a number of different tribes lived on the Italian Peninsula, each with its own language and culture.
3. Mesopotamia, Palestine, Egypt, Greece, Britain and Gaul (now mainly France, Belgium, and part of Germany).
4. Latin and Greek
5. (1) citizens, (2) noncitizens, and (3) slaves
6. Neither noncitizens nor slaves were allowed to become a senator or government official.
7. Each of the three social classes held very different positions in Roman society.

Social Class:	What position did they hold?
Senate	Wealthy landowners
Equites	Prosperous businessmen and merchants who could hold important government positions and often assisted in the running of the empire
Lower Classes	Farmers, city workers, and soldiers

8. The privilege of citizenship promoted loyalty to the empire and gave all classes and all regions a greater stake in its success.
9. Slaves performed tasks ranging from heavy labor to teaching the young nobles of Rome.
10. Most slaves in ancient Rome were people captured in war.
11. Roman engineers planned their cities carefully to include:
 1. Public buildings in central locations
 2. Efficient sewerage
 3. Water-supply systems
 4. Public buildings, such as baths, arenas, and theaters
 5. Forums for mingling
12. The majority of people in ancient Rome lived in cramped apartment buildings that were three to five stories high.
13. Many landowners left their crops in order to fight in the army. When Rome expanded, small farmers spent longer times away from their fields. As a result, many were forced to sell their land to wealthier landowners, which led to the development of large estates known as latifundia.
14. The father of each family had power over his entire household, including his wife, children (even if adults), slaves, and freedmen. As long as his father lived, a son could not own property or have legal authority over his own children. However, in practice, adult sons ruled their own families.
15. During the republic, marriage made a woman and everything she owned her husband's property. During the empire, the woman kept her legal rights and her own property.
16. Tunics were worn as everyday attire, whereas togas were generally worn on formal occasions.
17. Wealthy Roman women often wore a palla, which was similar to a toga, as well as jewelry, makeup and styled hair.
18. Romans had many recreational activities, including bathhouses with exercising areas, wrestling, boxing, or running. After exercising, they could receive a massage or visit rooms with warm, hot, and cold pools. Religious holidays offered free public entertainment, including amphitheaters where gladiators fought each other to the death.
Romans also enjoyed watching chariot racing and visiting theaters that performed mimes or pantomimes.
19. The Romans adopted most of their gods from the Greeks, giving them Roman names.
20. The Roman state controlled religion. Priests were government officials, elected or appointed to office.

21. Divination was the practice of telling the future and examining the will of the gods to ward off their anger.
22. Higher education focused on the study of rhetoric—the art of public speaking. Upper-class Romans prized the ability to argue persuasively before the law courts or to debate effectively in the Senate. To improve their abilities as public speakers, students might also read philosophy and history.
23. Two achievements of Roman engineering made larger buildings possible: the arch and concrete.
24. Wealthy citizens often decorated their homes with wall paintings and mosaics to make their rooms seem larger and brighter.
25. Annals are year-by-year narratives that described the history of the Roman people.
26. The work of Greek scientists flourished under Roman rule. However, ancient Romans made few scientific discoveries.
27. Answers may vary. The merchant on the left appears to be a butcher, chopping meat. The merchant in the middle is serving beverages. The merchant on the right appears to be selling household items.
28. Answers may vary. Some possible observations are: there is a butcher cutting meat, children playing, a beggar begging, shoppers bargaining, a woman filling up a water pail, men drinking, a child hiding behind its mother.
29. The Roman clothing was typically light-colored and loose fitting. The soldier's bright red tunic indicates his position and status. The women wear the traditional bright colored stolas. The beggar's soot-colored clothes are an indication of poverty.
30. Answers may vary. This market displays the diversity of an ancient Roman market. People from all social classes could be found mingling together at the market.

Crossword Puzzle: Questions 31-44

Across:

5. Latifundia
6. Pontiffs
11. Forum
13. Paterfamilias
14. Freedmen

Down:

1. Colosseum
2. Equites
3. Gladiators
4. Vaults
7. Senate
8. Mosaic
9. Tunic
10. Toga
12. Atrium

Extension Activity: Vacation Brochure

Answers will vary.