

ANCIENT ROME

www.geocities.com/socialstudiesjhs

cunningt@jenkintown.org

WHY?

While the Roman Republic and Empire “borrowed” the legacy of Ancient Greek civilization, Rome was much more than a derivative society. While it differs in form, much of the fabric of civic and urban life of the modern West today was originally woven by the laws, institutions, and innovations of the Romans. In architecture, law, government, amusement, and many other areas, our society owes them a great debt.

Outcomes: Students will

- A. Geography: analyze orally and in writing how the geography of Italy and the Mediterranean influenced Roman civilization (4.3.1, 4.3.2)
- B. Government, Politics, & Institutions
 - 1. compare and contrast the Roman and American republican systems by creating a diagram
 - 2. identify problems in the functioning of the Roman republican and imperial governments
 - 3. Demonstrate comprehension of cause and effect throughout Roman history (3.1, 4.2, 4.4.3, 4.5.2)
- C. Culture: Comprehend through reading and oral discussion the character of civil life in the Republic and Empire
- D. Economic Systems & Factors
 - 1. Identify important characteristics of the Roman economy
 - 2. Identify economic reasons for the fall of the Roman Empire
- E. Science & Technology: Identify important Roman innovations in science, technology, and architecture
- F. Military: Comprehend how military factors contributed to the expansion and fall of the Empire
- G. Identify in writing and through oral discussion how the rise of Christianity affected the Roman Empire
- H. Demonstrate an awareness of current events in classroom discussion (4.6)
- I. Demonstrate the ability to take notes and acquire information from videos (5.3.1)

Resources

Text, Chapter 7, p. 148-179

Outline

- I. The Roman Legacy
- II. The Rise of Rome
 - A. Geography
 - B. The people of Rome
- III. The Roman Republic
 - A. Republican government
 - B. Conflict of the Orders
 - C. Growth of the Republic
 - D. The Punic Wars
 - E. Problems of Expansion
- IV. Birth of the Empire
 - A. A Weakening Republic
 - B. The First Triumvirate
 - C. Gaius Julius Caesar
 - D. The Second Triumvirate

- V. The Empire and the Pax Romana
 - A. Octavian/Augustus Caesar
 - B. Roman imperial government & law
 - C. Julian-Claudians and Flavians
 - D. The Five Good Emperors
- VI. Life in the Empire: Roman Society & Culture
 - A. Homes
 - B. Education
 - C. Clothing
 - D. Food and Drink
 - E. Weddings and Funerals
 - F. Roads, Travel, and Trade
 - G. Telling Time & the Calendar
 - H. Religion
 - I. Science, Engineering, Architecture
 - J. Art & literature
 - K. Amusements
- VII. The Late Empire; The Decline & Fall of Rome
 - A. Crises of the AD 200s
 - B. Diocletian Reforms
 - C. Constantine & Christianity
 - D. The “Fall” of Rome – 476AD
 - 1. Political & Military Weakness
 - 2. Social Decay
 - 3. Economic Decline
 - 4. Barbarian Invasions

Vocabulary

476AD	Huns	veto	Lucius Cornelius <i>Sulla</i>
amphitheatre	inflation	Visigoths	Marc Antony
aqueduct	Julio-Claudian		Marcus Aurelius
Assembly of Centuries	Emperors		Nero
Assembly of Tribes	Latins	Attila	Octavian/Augustus
barbarian	legion	Caligula	Caesar
censor	magistrate	Cicero	Ovid
checks and balances	martyrdom	Cleopatra	Plutarch
Circus Maximus	patrician	Constantine	Ptolemy
Colosseum (Coliseum)	Pax Romana	Crassus	Romulus & Remus
Constantinople	plebeian	Diocletian	Romulus Augustulus
consuls	praetor	Gaius Julius <i>Caesar</i>	Scipio
crucifixion	Punic Wars	Gaius <i>Marius</i>	Spartacus
dictator	republic	Galen	Tacitus
equites	Senate	Gnaeus <i>Pompey</i>	Tiberius & Gaius
Etruscans	tax farming	Hadrian	Gracchus (the
Five Good Emperors	tribune	Hannibal	Gracchi)
gladiators	triumvirate	Horace	Virgil
Goths	Vandals	Jesus	