

# ANCIENT ROME

Per 3

## 1 CITIES



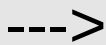
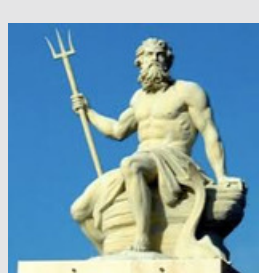
- Rome: Capital of the Roman Empire
- Aqueducts and water wheels were built to transport water into the city and into the farms
- Rome mainly grew wheat, barley, grapes, and olives and traded with neighboring civilizations such as Spain, often receiving wines and wood
- Started near the Tiber River and expanded out in order to access adequate water and food from the rivers

## 2 GOVERNMENT

1. Rome was a mix of a democracy and a republic.
2. It was a monarchy meaning the noblemen were mostly in power and the emperors were picked out of families.
3. Roman laws were the twelve tables and in today's world they would be weird laws.
4. They did elect magistrates for their government.



## 3 RELIGION

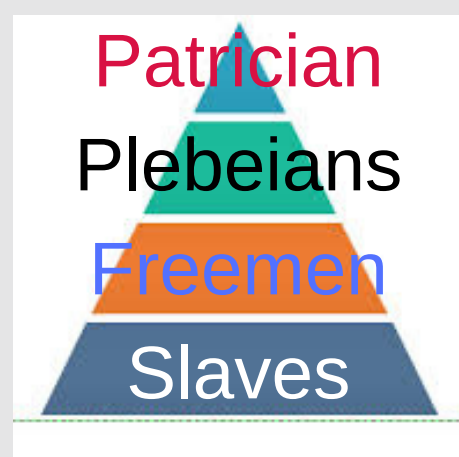


Zeus----->Jupiter  
(Greek) (Roman)

- Ancient Rome's population had a polytheistic beliefs similar to the Greeks
- The gods and idols they believed in were based on Greek mythology and almost identical
- Several temples were built for the gods and multiple cults were also created
- With great emphasis on religion, it was an act of treason to reject it in Ancient Rome.
- Rome's astronomers believed in Ptolemy, the idea that the Earth was the center of the universe

## 4 SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1. It is a slave based economy focused on feeding as many people in their cities.
2. The people who really led the country were noblemen (meaning the people with money)
3. Most of the time you the emperor was mostly for wars like Julius Caesar
4. The main social classes were patrician, plebeians, freemen, and slaves



Roman art was recycled from Greek art

## 5 ART

The Romans carved life sized statues of heroic figures and gods. The Romans also found most of their inspiration from famous Greek works. They didn't think that recycled work was less valued than the original. The Romans added humor to Greek Artwork to make it their own.

## 6 WRITING

Romans would use a variety of tools for writing ranging from wax tablets to thin leaves. Only the wealthiest families could afford to send their kids to school to learn how to read and write. Writing was used to convey art and establish laws and official documents

