

VIDEO QUIZ

1. True or False? The ancient Romans sometimes worshipped their dead emperors as gods.
2. True or False? The ancient Romans were not very good at building things.
3. True or False? The Roman empire was on three different continents.
4. True or False? The Roman god of the sea was named Neptune.
5. True or False? You would expect to see acrobats and clowns at a Roman Circus.
6. True or False? The Romans built triumphal arches to remind them of their great military victories.
7. True or False? Gladiators ruled the Roman Empire for many centuries.
8. True or False? Roman roads were called aqueducts.
9. True or False? The Roman empire never went further north than France.
10. True or False? Jesus Christ was born in the Roman empire

PRE-TEST

Directions: Answer each question either TRUE or FALSE.

1. Jupiter was the Roman god of the sea
2. Hadrian was the name of a great Roman emperor.
3. The Roman empire once extended into England.
4. Two thousand years ago, Rome was still a fairly small city with a population under 100,000 people.
5. All the Roman emperors who ruled after the death of Christ became Christians.

VOCABULARY

ANCIENT Times long past, especially the period of history before the end of the western Roman Empire.

ALTAR In Roman times a raised platform, usually of carved stone, where sacrifices were made to a god or goddess.

AQUEDUCT A structure for carrying channels of water from a higher place to a city located in a lower place.

AUGUSTUS (63 B.C.–14 A.D.) He was named Octavian when he was born and was the adopted son of Julius Caesar. He became Rome's first emperor in 27 B.C. and was then called "Augustus."

BARBARIAN A foreigner; a person not from the Roman empire. A savage or uncivilized person.

BYZANTINE EMPIRE The eastern Roman Empire came to be known as the "Byzantine Empire" because its capital, Constantinople, was built where the Greek city of Byzantium once stood.

CAESAR, JULIUS (100–44 B.C.) One of ancient Rome's greatest generals and political leaders. He was stabbed to death in the Roman Senate by fellow politicians.

CHARIOT Wheeled carriage pulled by horses used by Romans both for day-to-day transportation and for racing.

CHARIOTEER The person who ran the team of horses that pulled the chariot.

CIRCUS A large oval-shaped track where Romans held chariot races. Two hundred thousand people often attended the chariot races at the Circus Maximus in Rome.

CITIZEN In Rome, a free person with the right to vote.

COLOSSEUM A huge oval shaped amphitheater used by Romans for gladiator fights. The Colosseum in Rome held about 70,000 people.

CONSTANTINE THE GREAT (275–337 A.D.) The first Christian Roman Emperor who founded a new Roman capital of Constantinople near the Black Sea. During his rule, the Christian religion became legal in the Roman Empire.

CONSTANTINOPLE The capital of the eastern Roman Empire.

CRUCIFIXION A Roman punishment given to criminals in which they were either nailed or tied to a wooden cross and left to die a slow death in public places for all to see.

EMPEROR The supreme ruler of an empire.

EMPIRE A state uniting many territories and peoples under one ruler.

VOCABULARY

FORUM The town center of Roman towns. These large, open squares were places where government buildings were located and where people gathered to listen to speeches.

GLADIATORS Men who fought other men or animals in the colosseums for the pleasure of the spectators. Most gladiators were slaves, criminals, or captives of war, although some were paid performers.

HADRIAN (76 A.D–138 A.D.) One of Rome’s greatest emperors. He had a wall built all the way across northern Britain.

ISTANBUL The Turkish city, today called Constantinople.

JUDEA A Roman province on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea in southern Palestine. The Jewish people came from this land.

JUNO Queen of all the gods and goddesses in the Roman religion.

LATIN The language of the Romans.

MACEDONIA An ancient country north of Greece that became a Roman province in 148 B.C.

MERCURY Roman god of money and business.

MINERVA Roman goddess of wisdom and skill at crafts.

MITHRAS Roman god of light (originally from Persia).

MONOTHEISM Having only one god. Christianity, Judaism, and Islam are monotheistic religions.

MOSAICS Floors or walls made from thousands of tiny pieces of stone, glass, or pottery that are cemented together to make beautiful designs.

MYTHS Ancient legends about the gods and goddesses.

MYTHOLOGY The study of myths, or a book of myths.

NEPTUNE Roman god of the sea.

PATRICIANS Upper class Romans.

PILATE, PONTIUS Roman governor of Judea from 26–36 A.D.

PLEBEIANS In ancient Rome, they were the common people.

POLYTHEISM Having many gods and goddesses. The Roman religion was polytheistic.

VOCABULARY

PRIESTS AND PRIESTESSES In the Roman religion, they were the people who performed sacrificial offerings and other religious rites.

PROVINCE A territory governed by ancient Rome. A political division of a country. For example, England was once the Roman province of Britannia.

REPUBLIC A nation that is governed by an assembly of citizens rather than by a king. Rome was a republic during part of its history.

ROMULUS AND REMUS Twin brothers who, legend says, were nursed by a wolf. Romulus killed Remus and founded the city of Rome in 753 B.C..

SACRIFICE The offering of something to a god or goddess. Romans usually made sacrifices of live animals.

SENATE In ancient Rome, an assembly of elders who made laws. The Roman senate was elected by citizens of free birth.

SENATOR A member of the Roman senate.

SLAVERY Slavery, in which one person owns another person, was common in the Roman Empire. People captured in wars often were made into Roman slaves.

TOGA A white woolen robe worn by the upper classes of Rome.

TRAJAN (53–117 A.D.) A great Roman emperor and military expert.

TRIBUNES A Roman official whose job it was to protect the rights of the plebeians or common people.

TRIUMPHAL ARCH A large monument in an arch shape, decorated with carvings, built in honor of Roman military victories.

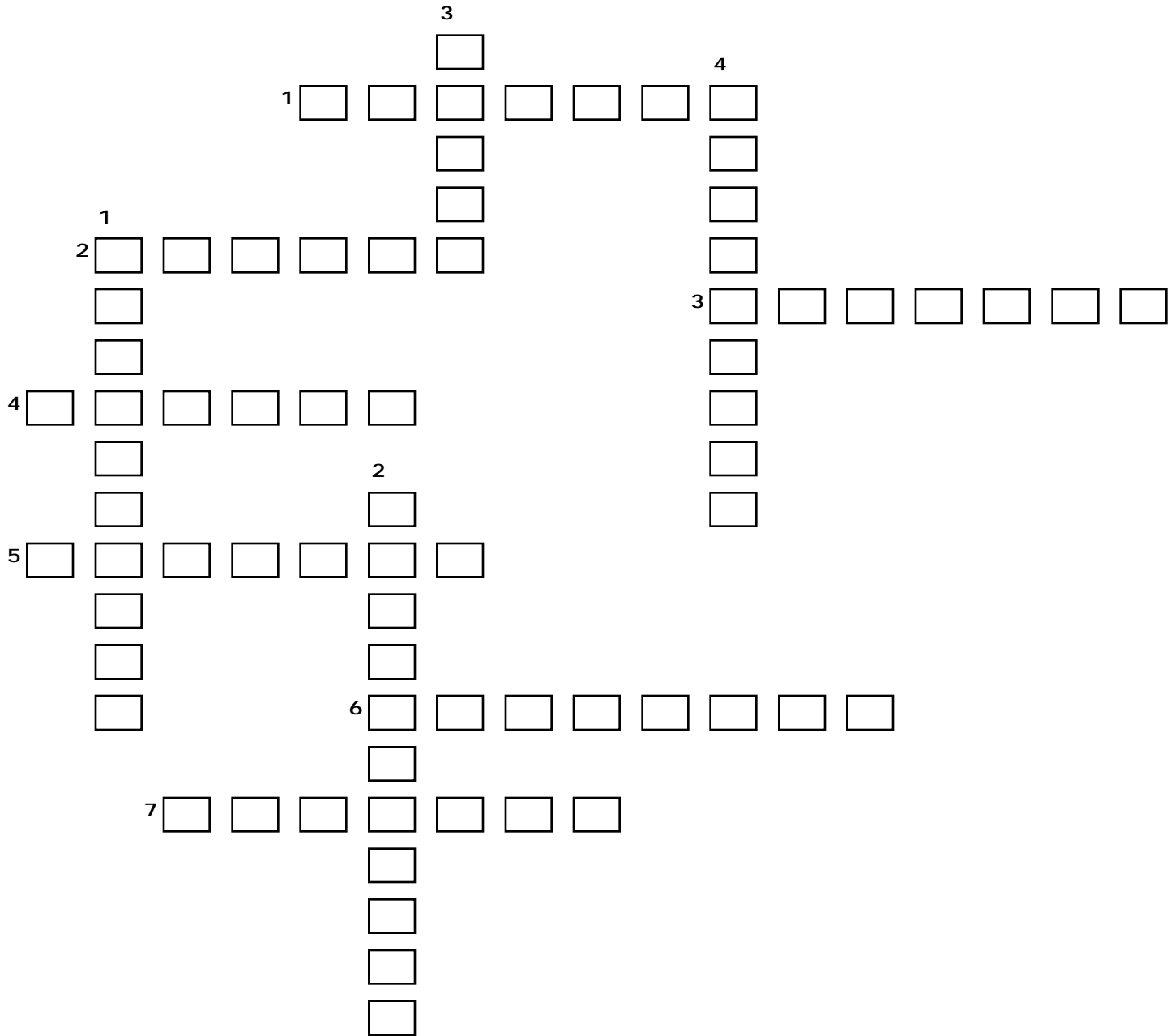
VILLA A large Roman house or a country house.

VOCABULARY ACTIVITIES

Directions: Use the vocabulary list above to answer the following:

1. Find the names of the two basic classes of Roman citizens.
2. Find the names of three types of jobs in the Roman government.
3. Find the name of a job a slave might have had in Ancient Rome.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS

1. The Romans raced, and traveled in, two wheeled carriages that were pulled by horses. These carriages were called _____.
2. A Roman racetrack was called a _____.
3. The Roman goddess of wisdom and skill at weaving and crafts was named _____.
4. Many Roman buildings had floors made of tiny pieces of glass, stone, or pottery called _____ tiles.
5. _____ was the Roman god of business and money.
6. The capital of the eastern Roman Empire was called " Constantinople." Today it is known as the city of _____ in Turkey.
7. _____ was the king of all the Roman gods and goddesses and god of the sky.

DOWN

1. Gladiators fought in buildings called _____.
2. Being nailed to a cross, or _____, was a common form of punishment for criminals in Roman times.
3. Actors in Roman theaters wore _____ on their faces.
4. To remind them of their great military victories, the Romans built structures called _____ arches.

TIMELINE

- 753 B.C.** According to legend, the city of Rome is founded by Romulus on the Palatine hill near the banks of the Tiber River.
- 600 B.C.** The Roman language, Latin, is first written in a script that is still used today.
- 509 B.C.** The Temple of Jupiter is completed in Rome.
- 550 B.C.** Rome throws out its last king and becomes a republic.
- 493 B.C.** The office of the Tribune is created to protect the rights of the common people or plebeians.
- 312 B.C.** Construction begins on the Via Appia, Rome's first great road. Construction begins on Rome's first aqueduct.
- 264 B.C.** First record of a contest between gladiators.
- 250 B.C.** Rome controls most of Italy.
- 206 B.C.** Rome conquers Iberia (Spain).
- 196 B.C.** The first triumphal arches are built in Rome.
- 146 B.C.** Rome conquers the African country of Carthage. Greece and most north Africa come under the control of Rome.
- 73 B.C.** A slave named "Spartacus" starts a revolt in southern Italy.
- 50 B.C.** Roman armies led by Julius Caesar conquer Gaul (France).
- 31 B.C.** Octavian defeats Cleopatra of Egypt.
- 29 B.C.** Egypt becomes part of the Roman Empire.
- 27 B.C.** Octavian becomes Rome's first emperor and is given the title "Augustus."
- 33 A.D.** Death of Jesus Christ.
- 43 A.D.** Roman armies begin to conquer Britain.
- 50 A.D.** Rome is the largest city in the world with a population of one million people.
- 117 A.D.** The Roman Empire reaches its largest size.
- 122 A.D.** The Emperor Hadrian begins to build a wall for defense across northern Britain.
- 200 A.D.** Roman road systems criss-cross the empire.
- 313 A.D.** Christianity is made legal in the Roman empire.
- 324 A.D.** The emperor Constantine the Great founds Constantinople.
- 395 A.D.** The Roman Empire is divided into an eastern half and a western half.
- 410 A.D.** The city of Rome is ransacked by barbarians, called "Visigoths," from Germany.
- 455 A.D.** Barbarians from Germany, called "Vandals," ransack Rome.
- 476 A.D.** The western Roman empire falls to the barbarians.
- 1440 A.D.** The Portuguese explore the coast of Africa looking for a new route to India, China, and the Spice Islands.
- 1453 A.D.** The eastern Roman Empire falls to the Turks.
- 1492 A.D.** Columbus sails to the New World.

ROMAN NUMERALS

Today, we use numbers called "Arabic" numerals, but the Romans used Roman numerals. Roman numerals were first used about 500 B.C., but most people had stopped using them by 1500 A.D.

The reason Arabic numerals are used now is that Roman numerals are hard to use, except for addition and subtraction. Sometimes people still use Roman numerals for the dates on books, T.V. shows, and movies, and for clock and watch faces.

In this exercise, try using Roman numerals. Here is how they worked:

The Romans used seven letters as symbols for numbers:

I was **one**
V was **five**
X was **ten**
L was **50**
C was **100**
D was **500**
M was **1000**

The number "4" could be written either as **IIII** or as **IV**. In the case of **IV**, the symbol on the left (**I**, or **one**) was subtracted from the symbol on the right (**V**, or **five**) to result in **four**. Another example is **IX** for **nine** (**ten** minus **one** equals **nine**), which can also be written **VIII**. Here are some other examples:

XV=15	Which is the same as $X+V = 10+5 = 15$
XX=20	Which is the same as $X+X = 10+10 = 20$
XXX=30	Which is the same as $X+X+X = 10+10+10 = 30$
XXXX or XL=40	Which is the same as $X+X+X+X = 10+10+10+10 = 40$ or $L-X = 50 - 10 = 40$
LX=60	Which is the same as $L+X = 50 + 10 = 60$
LXIII=63	Which is the same as $L+X+I+I+I = 50+10+1+1+1 = 63$
LXIV OR LXIII=64	Which is the same as $L+X+IV = 50+10+4 = 64$ or $L+X+I+I+I+I = 50+10+1+1+1+1 = 64$
LXV=65	Which is the same as $L+X+V = 50+10+5 = 65$
XC or LXXXX =90	Which is the same as $C-X = 100-10 = 90$: or $L+X+X+X+X = 50+10+10+10+10 = 90$
CC=200	Which is the same as $C + C = 100+100 = 200$
CD or CCCC=400	Which is the same as $D-C = 500-100$ or $C+C+C+C = 100+100+100+100 = 400$
DC=600	Which is the same as $D+C = 500+100 = 600$
CM or DCCCC=900	Which is the same as $M-C = 1000-100 = 900$ or $D+C+C+C+C = 500+100+100+100+100 = 900$
MDCCCLV=1855	Which is the same as $M+D+C+C+C+L+V =$ $1000+500+300+50+5 = 1855$
MM=2000	Which is the same as $M +M = 1000+1000 = 2000$

ROMAN NUMERALS

Questions

Directions: In Roman numerals write, answer the following:

1. The year 1996 : _____

2. 250 plus 31= _____

3. 497 minus 312= _____

4. The year 1776: _____

5. The year 2006: _____

Directions: Write the Arabic numbers for the following:

1. XXX minus V= _____

2. CCCLXI minus CCL = _____

3. MMDLV _____

4. MCCCXCIII _____

5. MMDLV plus MCCCXCIII _____

MAP OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

Directions: The Roman Empire once encompassed the territory marked in light gray on the map below. Mark the following modern locations on the map:

England	Romania	Greece	Cyprus	Sicily
France	Belgium	Holland	Spain	Syria
Egypt	Portugal	Sahara Desert	Libya	Mediterranean Sea
Atlantic Ocean	Israel	Turkey	Jordan	Serbia
Switzerland	Austria			



POST-TEST

FILL-IN-THE-BLANKS

Directions: Fill in the blank with the correct word or phrase in each statement below.

1. _____ the Great was the first Christian emperor of Rome.
2. Public squares in Roman cities where people could gather to listen to speeches were called _____.
3. The Romans told ancient stories or legends about their gods called _____.
4. Rome is located in today's country of _____.
5. The non-Roman invaders who destroyed the western Roman empire were called _____.

MATCHING

Directions: Identify the year in which each event occurred by drawing a line between the event, on the left, and the year, on the right.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Christ is crucified. | a. 1453 A.D. |
| 2. Constantine the Great is emperor . | b. 33 A.D. |
| 3. Rome is divided into eastern and western halves. | c. 395 A.D. |
| 4. Romulus is king of Rome. | d. 330 A.D. |
| 5. Fall of the western Roman Empire. | e. 29 B.C. |
| 6. Fall of the eastern Roman, or Byzantine, Empire. | f. 770 B.C. |
| 7. Rome conquers Egypt. | g. 476 A.D. |