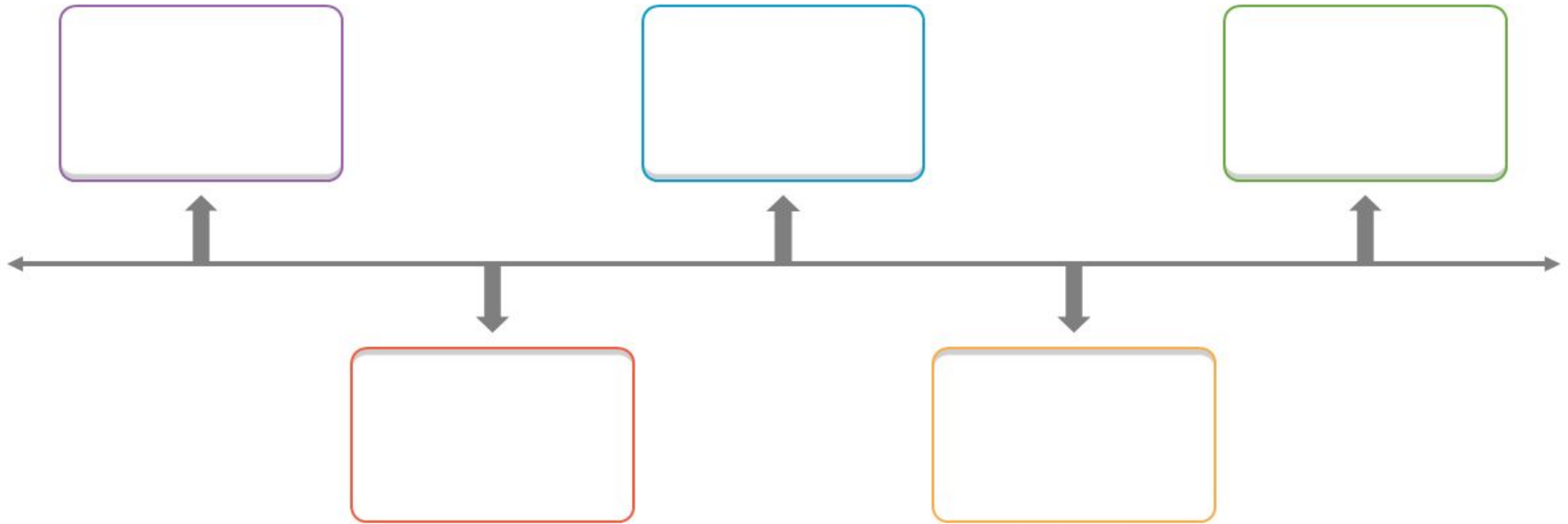




Ancient Rome

Where does Ancient Rome fit into the Big Picture?



How do we know so much about Ancient Rome?



- Archaeology is the study of remains left by people in the past.
- Archaeologists dig to find evidence left by people in the past, this is called an excavation.
- Evidence can last a very long time, especially under airless or very dry conditions.



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The History of the Roman Empire



- Founded by Romulus and Remus in 753 BC
- The city was ruled by kings until 509 BC
- Then declared a republic: when the wealthy elite in the Senate ruled in the name of the people.
- Replaced by the empire in the 40s BC
- By 100 AD it controlled all of Europe around the Mediterranean Sea (and up to North Britain)
- The empire fell in 476 AD

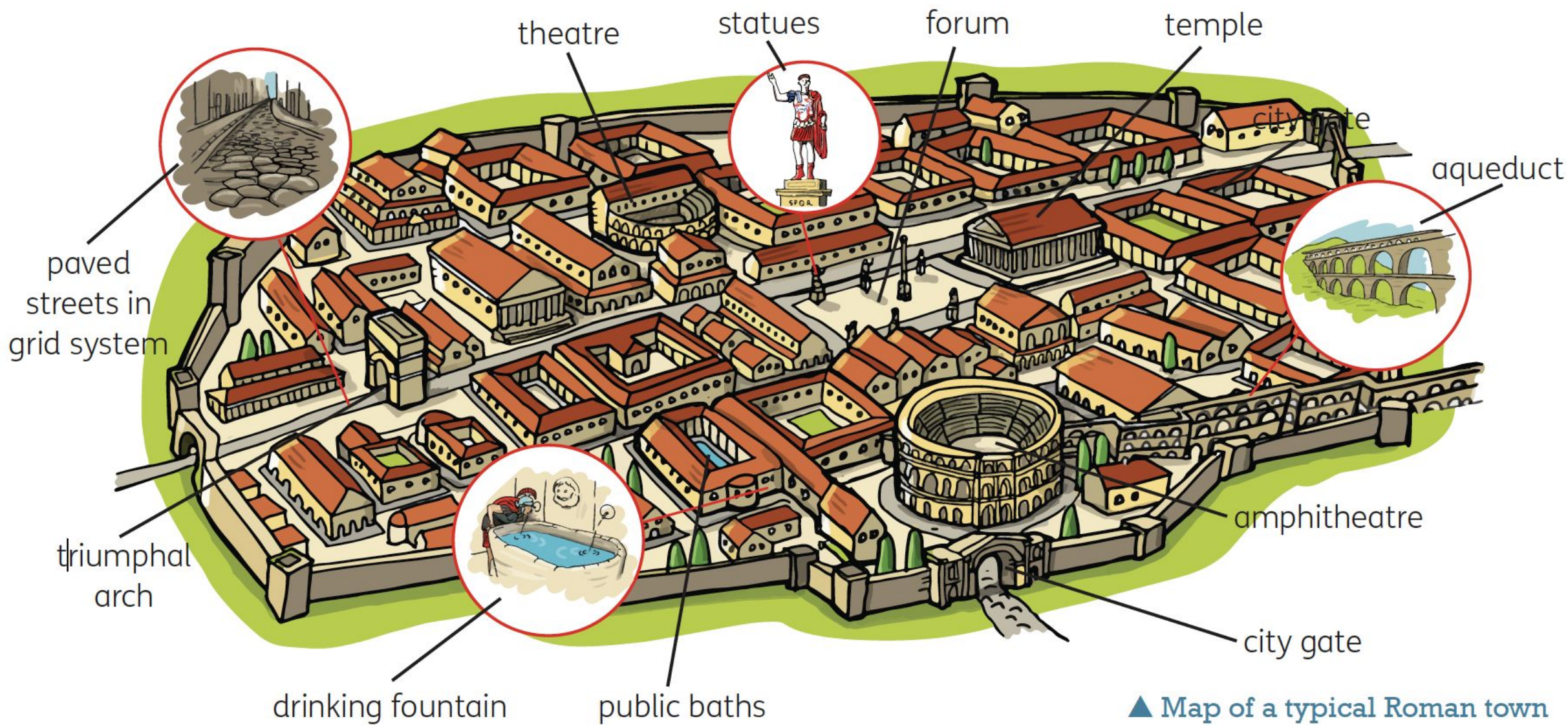


Roman Towns

- As their empire expanded into Europe, the Romans controlled each local area from towns they founded.
- Romans lived here with the native peoples, many of whom became **citizens** of the empire.

- Citizens: people who had rights under Roman law

- Most Roman towns were designed in a similar way and shared many of the same features.



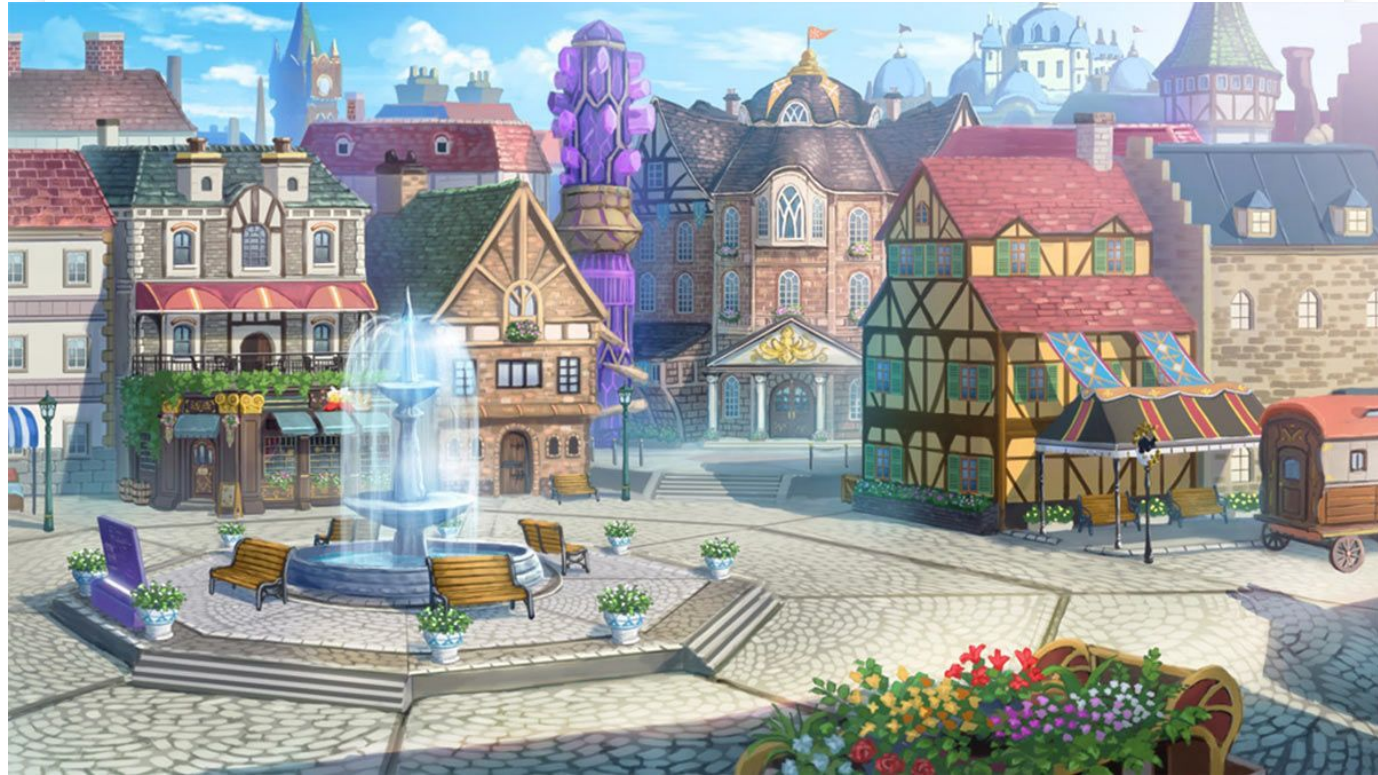
Towns had walls for defense.





Streets were laid out in a grid system; they met at right angles to form rectangular blocks.

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- Forum: a large town square, was the centre of business, political activity and religious worship.



The gods
were
worshipped
in temples.



Aqueducts:

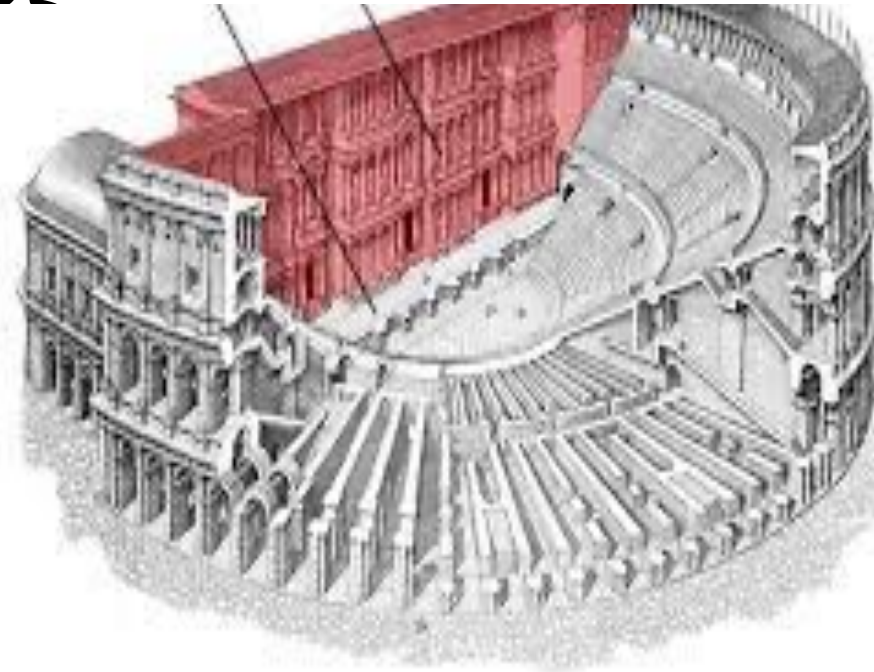
brought fresh water from nearby mountains and rivers straight into the town.





Public baths were where people went to bathe, exercise and meet their friends.

People went to the **theatre** to see plays and listen to music and poetry performances





Many towns also had **public toilets** and **drinking fountains** using water from the aqueduct.



The amphitheatre is where gladiatorial games were held.