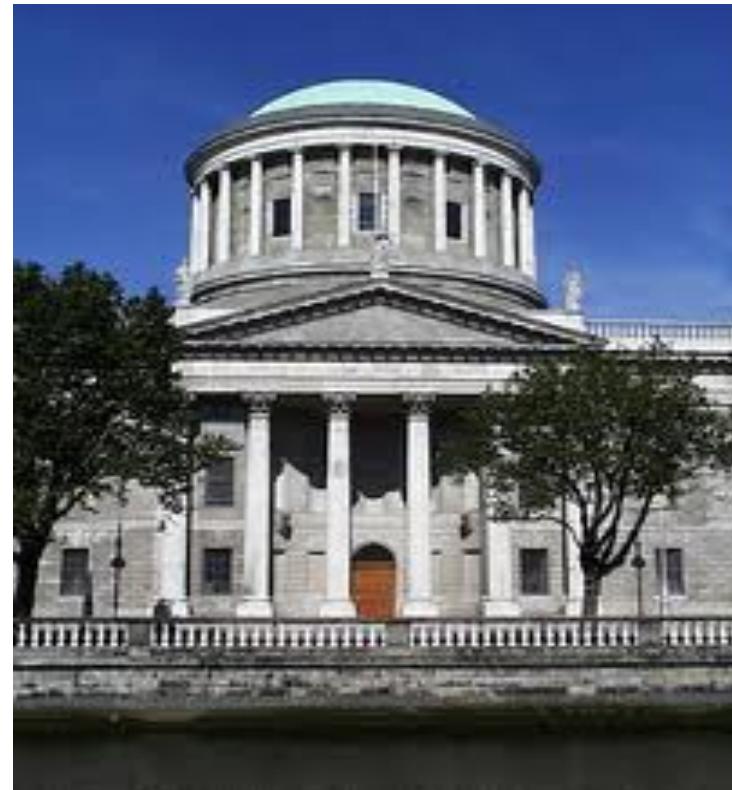


# Ancient Rome

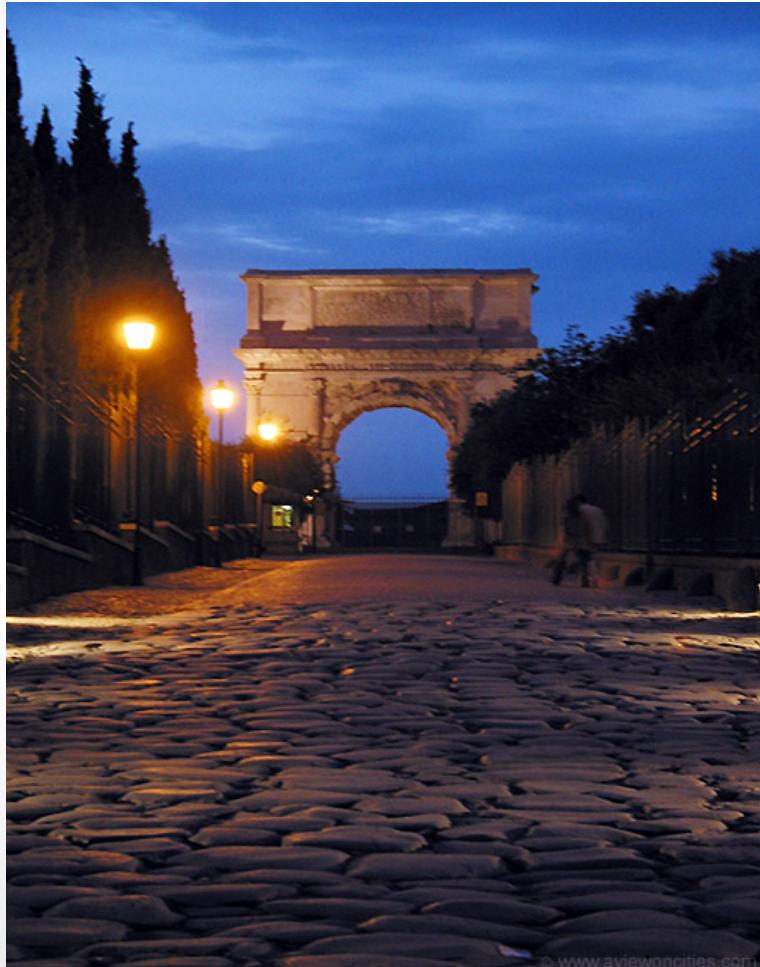


# Why study Ancient Rome?

## Architecture

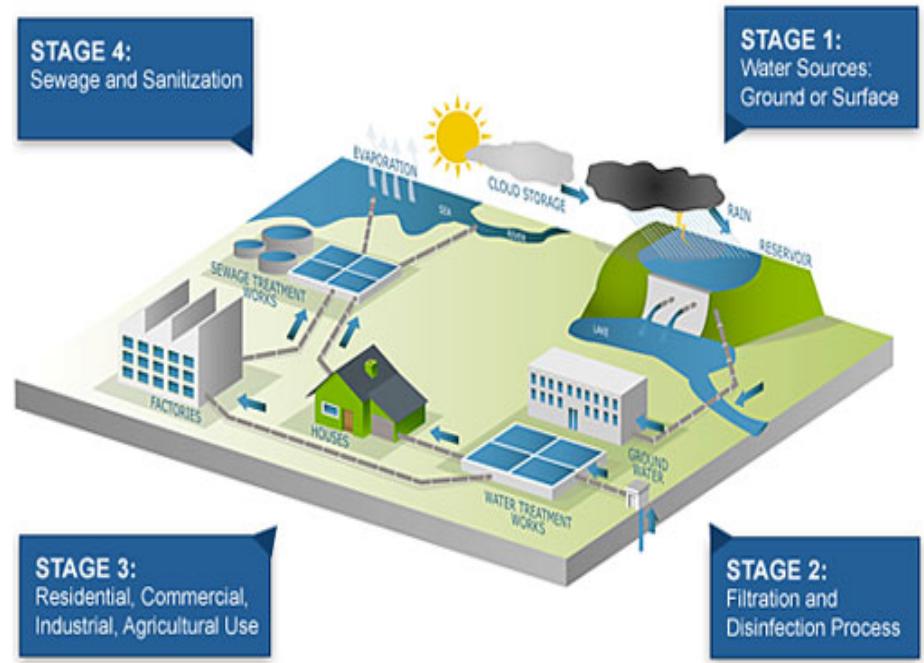


# Architecture and Roads



# Aqueducts and Sanitation

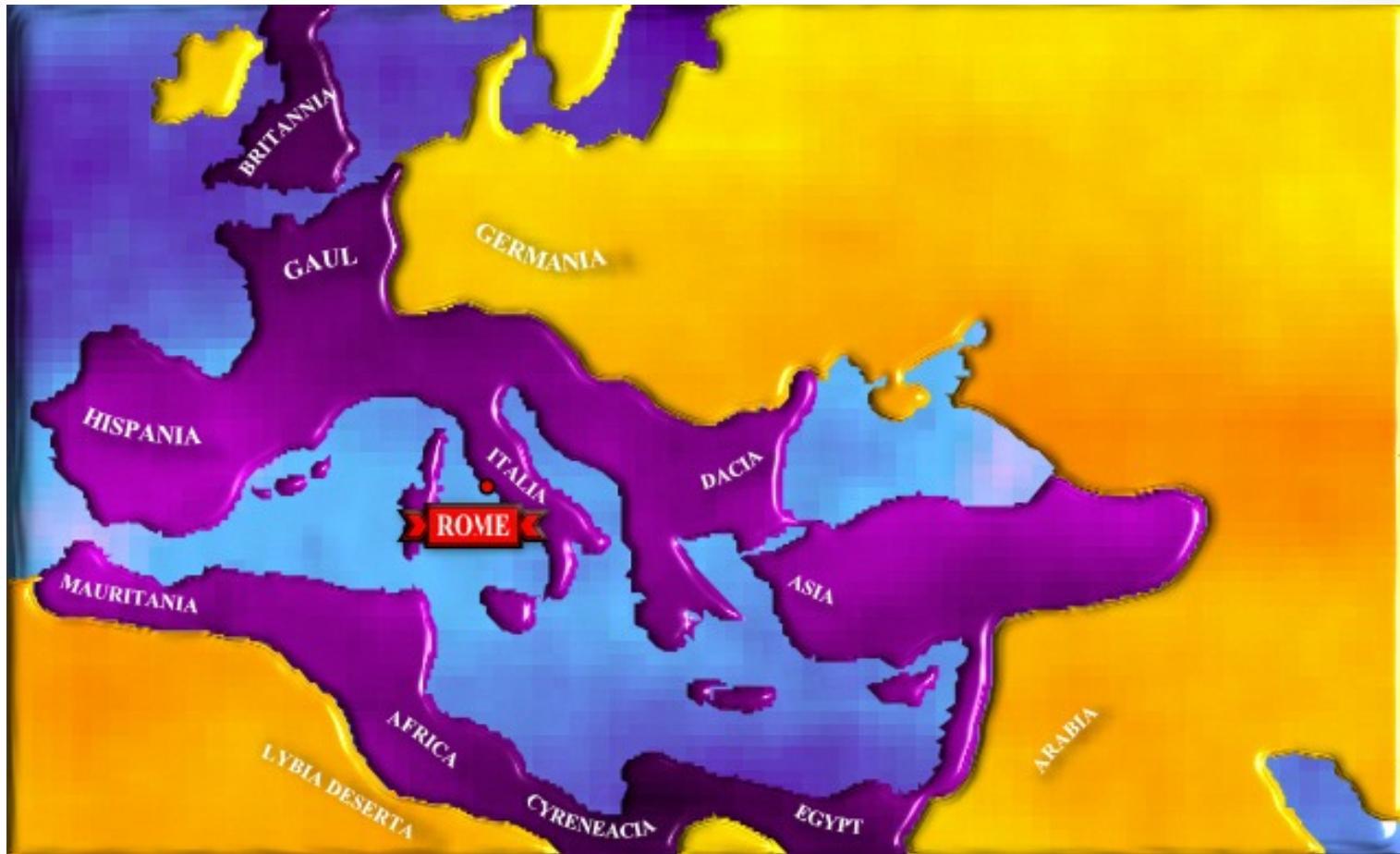
- Aqueducts
- Water Supply service



# Language

## The Influence of Latin on the Six Main Romance Languages

<i>English</i>	<i>Latin</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>Portuguese</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Romanian</i>
1. Sun	Solis	Sol	Sol	Soleil	Sole	Soare
2. Man	Homo	Hombre	Homem	Homme	Uomo	Om
3. Body	Corpus	Cuerpo	Corpo	Corps	Corpo	Corp
4. Moon	Luna	Luna	Lua	Lune	Luna	Luna
5. Night	Nox	Noche	Noite	Nuit	Notte	Noapte
6. Well	Bene	Bien	Bem	Bien	Bene	Bine
7. Year	Annus	Ano	Ano	An	Anna	An
8. Good	Bonus	Bueno	Bom	Bon	Buono	Bun
9. Life	Vita	Vida	Vida	Vie	Vita	Viat



## Rome

The Starting point of the Roman Empire

:

# Pompeii



# Society Structure in Rome

## 1. Citizens:

- Patricians
- Plebians

## 2. Slaves





Plebians

PATRICIANS

Slaves

# The Slave



# Slaves: Freedom

1. **Manumission** - The award ceremony for freedom of a slave.
2. **Vindicta** -A special stick used that was laid on the slaves head to grant them freedom.
3. **Cap of freedom**- Slaves had a special hat to wear to represent and identify them as free people.

# The Soldier

- Any man between 17 and 46 could be called to the army., most would go to war
- They stayed in the army for 20-25 years.
- For physical preparation the soldiers would walk for 30km. This would be done three times a month
- **Clothes:** Steel helmet, woollen tunic, protective vest of leather and metal on the chest. The back was unpadded as you should never turn your back in battle.. They had special sandals with nails on the soles.
- **Weapons::** Wooden shield for defence., daggers and swords and javelin.
- **Food:** :They carried their own food and enough for a fortnight. **Simple foods**-beans, cheese, bread and simple soups. They would drink water or wine.

- **Soldiers accommodation:** Lived in forts under strict rules. When a soldier broke the rules they would be whipped in front of all the troops. If a legion didn't do well they would reduce the food of the entire legion .
- Mutiny was forbidden. The penalty for unsuccessful mutiny was the killing of every 10<sup>th</sup> soldier in the legion ? **Decimatio**
- **End of career:** A soldier would be given land to farm or some money to start a business at the end of his career in the Roman Army.

# Working Life:

- The patricians were **the ruling class**, in charge of most of the work but they themselves did not **DO** most of the work. The patricians would often be politicians, or generals in the army.
- Citizens that weren't as well off would be doctors, teachers, architects .
- The plebeians were **the working class**, often working as shopkeepers, trading, as carpenters or as bakers. Even though they were free, they were not rich. They would work very hard.
- The slaves would be left to do the worst jobs...

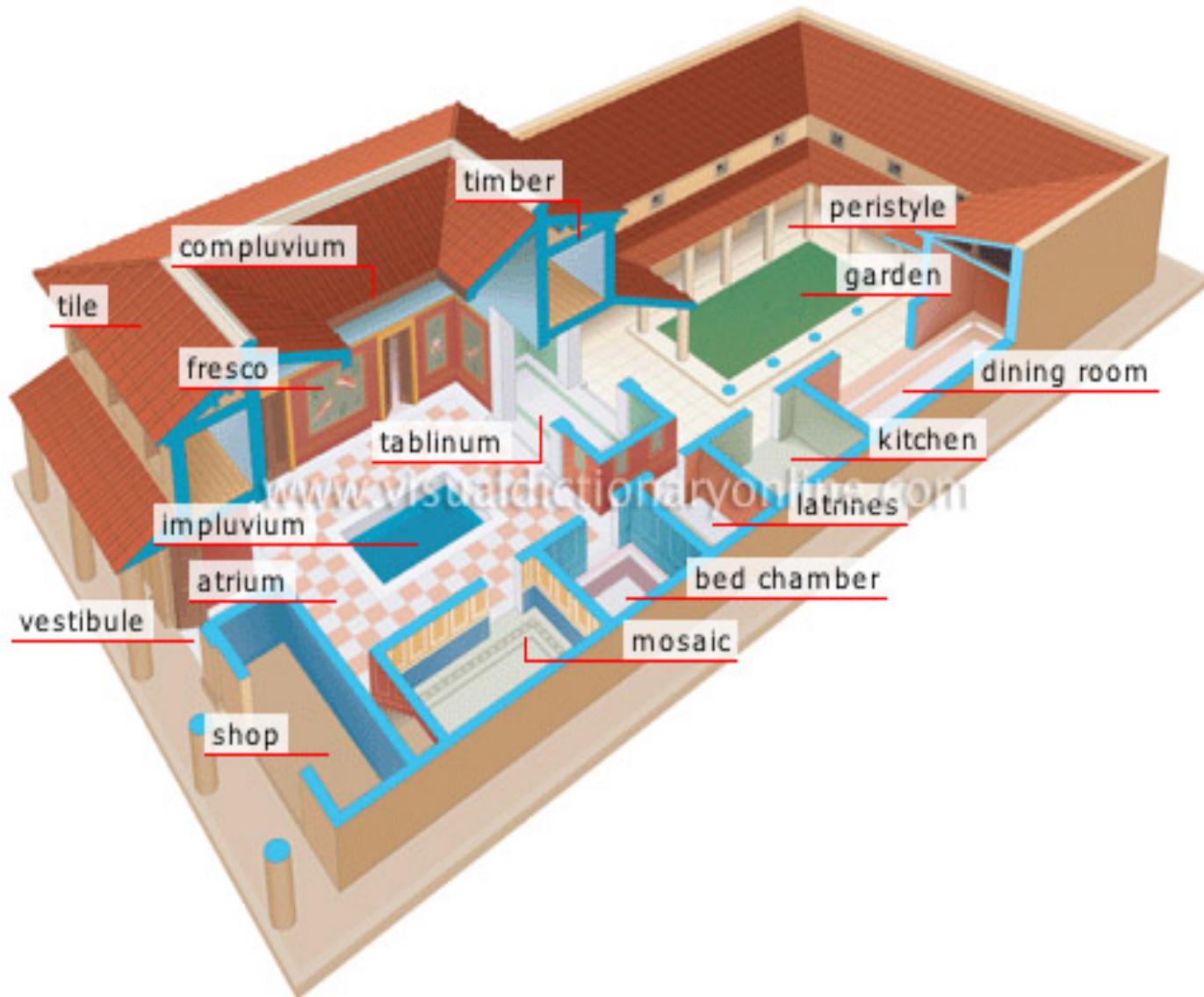
# Housing

## *Atrium*



# Housing The Domus

- The house of a rich individual was called the *domus*.
  - One floor building.
  - Front door.
  - *Atrium*  a small square cut out of the roof with a basin, pool beneath it to collect rain water. The atrium helped to regulate heat in hot seasons.
  - *Peristyle*  Back garden .
  - There was not many pieces of furniture in these houses, but the houses were grandly decorated with mosaics and murals.
  - There was also running water available to each house through lead piping connected to the aquaducts. .



# Housing: Insulae



# Housing Insulae

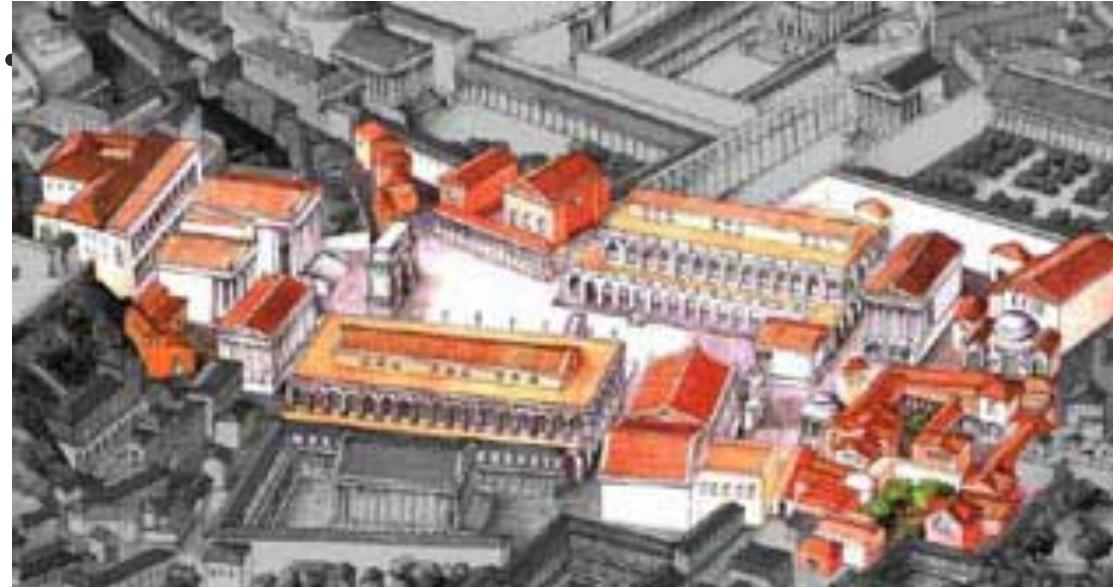
- Little apartments.
- Apartment blocks 5-6 storeys high.
- Rent grew smaller the further up in the block you went.
- Many of the insulae were in good condition. The more well-off plebians rented these.
- That said, most of the Roman people were poor and they lived in unsanitary conditions.
- They had no running water or toilets.
- They had to carry their food and supplies up ladders.
- They would throw their refuse onto the streets.
- The streets would be filled with waste and refuse. There were stepping stones on the streets and high paths that could be leapt across to keep themselves clean.

# Arts and Crafts

- Mosaics- Little pieces of tile
- Murals- paint
- Frescos -wet plaster
- Glass - glasses and bottles

# The Forum

- The market centre
- Main centre for shopping - Food and drink: meat, fruit and veg.
- Main centre for socialising-business and politics..
- Via Sacra



# Food

Rich People	Poor People
<p><i>Breakfast: Cheese, Bread, Fruit</i></p>	<p><i>Breakfast: Bread, Porridge</i></p>
<p><i>Dinner: 3 course: <u>Starters:</u> Olives, Oysters, mice. <u>Main Course:</u> Lobster, Ostrich <u>Dessert:</u> Honey Cakes, grapes, dates</i></p>	<p><i>Dinner: Soup, free meal, meat in vinegar</i></p>

# Food and Drink

- The big meals of the rich often lasted a very long time.
- They would often stretch out on long couches and have a party with fruits, vegetables, meat and fish.
- The Food of the rich was not the same as the poor. Poorer Romans ate meat very rarely and would live on cornmeal that was free from the state.

# Clothes



stola



chiton



chlamys



palla



Palla



# Clothing for poor people

- The poor would wear one type of clothing all year round. - a short piece of clothing like a tunic or shirt.

# Hobbies

- The people of Rome had a lot of entertainment.
- Circus Maximus
- The Colosseum
- The Baths

# Circus Maximus

- Circus Maximus was the centre for chariot racing. It held 250,000 spectators
- There were 4 teams in Rome: The green, blue, white and red team. The spectators were all supporters of their various teams.
- An Rás: Seacht gcuairt den chúrsa ubhchruthach. Is beag rial a bhí ann agus tharla tubaistí go minic.



# The Coliseum

- Sporting and entertainment games
- For the most part, the games would be between gladiators and men.
- These games would be watched in huge theatres.
- The Coliseum is one of those huge theatres. It could hold 50,000 spectators.
- **The Gladiators**
  - They were largely slaves or criminals.
  - They would attend a training school to learn to fight proficiently against each other.
  - They often fought against wild animals or with a blindfold on them. This was for entertainment purposes of those watching.
  - **The Sign of the Thumb**
  - **The Wooden Sword.**

# The Roman Baths

- This was a place of recreation for the citizens of Rome.
- They would go there to meet friends and to relax.
- There were different chambers in the baths:
  1. Frigidarium
  2. Tepidarium (heating ducts under ground)
  3. Calidarium
- Oil was used instead of soap. A **strigil** was then used to remove any dead skin.
- There would often be a library, barbers, gym, bar and restaurant at the baths.

# A Person in History: A Child in Rome

- The mother would raise the child until it was 7 years old.
- After that the boys would go with their fathers to learn a trade:
  - Farmer
  - Baker
  - Butcher
  - Soldier

- **Schooling: (NB: for the rich children/Patricians)**
- They would go to school to learn to read and write initially. They did not use paper or pens, but wax tablets.
- ***Why?***
- School was very strict.
- The girls did not continue schooling after 12 years of age.
- Boys continued their education until they were 16 years old, where they studied:
  - Greek
  - History
  - Geography
  - Maths
  - Oration  public speaking

- **Entertainment:**
  - The Baths
  - Play games - Marbles, playing hoops, pig's bladder
- **From childhood to adulthood:**
  - Marriage: Boys - 14 yrs
  - Marriage: Girls - 12 yrs
  - Wealthy children: The marriages would be arranged according political and social power
  - Bulla : Symbolic - saying goodbye to childhood

# Religion

- Multi-deity religion
  - Jupiter - Main God - He protected the Empire
  - Juno- Main Goddesss - Queen of the Gods.
  - Mars -God of War
  - Venus- God of Love
  - Neptune - God of the Sea
  - Mercury- Messenger of the Gods
- Each God had their own temple and a shrine in every house where the family would give praise to the Gods.
- There were no religious services, just personal prayer.
- There was an alter outside the temple where sacrifices could take place.  Haruspex

- **Burials and Rituals:**

- When a Roman citizen died their body would be laid out in the Atrium - Wake
- Romans believeed in an afterlife, but not a heaven as we know it. To get there the soul had to cross the river Styx.
- When a person died, a silver penny was placed in there mouth; as payment to the Styx boatmen to allow them to cross.
- The next day the body would be laid on a stretcher and brought to the forum where there would be tributes made to them. The body would then be cremated and placed in an urn or th ebody would be buried in a sarcafagus.

Poor people or Rich people?

- **Christianity :**
- Christians were the minority in Ancient Rome. They were persecuted for their beliefs.
  - **The Catacombs:**
  - A system of underground passages where the Christians could attend religious service and worship, where they could escape persecution and where they could bury their dead.