Ancient Rome Map Key
Ancient Rome’s Geography

Italian Peninsula:
- **Surround by 3 sides of water**

Rome protected by:
- **Mediterranean Sea & Adriatic Sea**
- **Alps Mountains**

Mediterranean Sea provided:
- **Trade, expanding Rome**

Tiber River provided:
- **Fertile land for crops**
Roman Mythology

- Based on Greek polytheistic religion
- Changed Greek names of Gods & Goddesses to Roman names
- Explanations of natural phenomena, human qualities, and life events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek God/Goddess</th>
<th>Roman God/Goddess</th>
<th>Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zeus</td>
<td>Jupiter</td>
<td>King of the Gods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hera</td>
<td>Juno</td>
<td>Queen of the Gods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apollo</td>
<td>Apollo</td>
<td>God of Music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artemis</td>
<td>Diana</td>
<td>Goddess of wild things, huntress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athena</td>
<td>Minerva</td>
<td>Goddess of wisdom &amp; war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aphrodite</td>
<td>Venus</td>
<td>Goddess of love &amp; beauty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Temples in Ancient Rome “Italy”

The Temple of Apollo in Pompeii

The Temple of Hercules Victor

Pantheon Temple dedicated to all gods
Roman Mythology

• Was a polytheistic religion that was **central to culture, politics, and art**
• **Many of today’s symbols, metaphors, words, and images** come from Roman mythology

Video: “Roman Influence on the Modern World”
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C3S0EmzEnF0
Essential Question
In what ways did the Roman Republic create a foundation for modern (today’s) democracy?

The Main Idea
In order to understand the connections, we will make comparisons between the Roman Republic and our U.S. Government.
Who ruled Rome before the Republic?

- **Etruscan kings ruled and expanded Rome- (monarchy)**
  - agriculture and temples (753 BCE)

- The last Etruscan king was overthrown by Roman aristocrats for being too harsh
What is a Republic?

- The Romans vowed to never be ruled by a king. Instead they set up a republic around 509 BCE.

Republic:

- a form of government in which power rests with the people who can vote and elect their leaders (citizens - freeborn males) ancient Rome.
List the similarities between ancient Rome and the United States governments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rome</th>
<th>United States of America</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Executive</strong></td>
<td>Two consuls, elected by the assembly for one year—chief executives of the government and commanders-in-chief of the army.</td>
<td>A president, elected by the people for four years—chief executive of the government and commander-in-chief of the army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legislative</strong></td>
<td>Senate of 300 members, chosen from aristocracy for life—controls foreign and financial policies, advises consuls.</td>
<td>Senate of 100 members, elected by the people for six-year terms—makes laws, advises president on foreign policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Centuriate Assembly, all citizen-soldiers are members for life—selects consuls, makes laws.</td>
<td>House of Representatives of 435 members, elected by the people for two years—makes laws, originates revenue bills.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tribal Assembly, citizens grouped according to where they live are members for life—elects tribunes and makes laws.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Judicial</strong></td>
<td>Praetors, eight judges chosen for one year by Centuriate Assembly—two oversee civil and criminal courts (the others govern provinces).</td>
<td>Supreme Court, nine justices appointed for life by president—highest court, hears civil and criminal appeals cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legal code</strong></td>
<td>Twelve Tables—a list of rules that was the basis of Roman legal system</td>
<td>U.S. Constitution—basic law of the United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Citizenship</strong></td>
<td>All adult male landowners</td>
<td>All native-born or naturalized adults</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What are the similarities between the governments?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparing Republican Governments</th>
<th>Rome</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive</td>
<td>leaders, led army &amp; gov.</td>
<td>1 leader, led army &amp; gov.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leader in charge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative</td>
<td>Senate-advised consuls, had assemblies, made laws</td>
<td>Senate-advised president, have assemblies, make laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Made laws</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial</td>
<td>8 judges, enforced laws, heard civil &amp; criminal cases</td>
<td>9 justices (judge), enforced laws, heard civil &amp; criminal cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enforced laws</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Code</td>
<td>Twelve Tables-basic laws</td>
<td>U.S. Constitution-basic laws</td>
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<td>Citizenship</td>
<td>Native born</td>
<td>Native born</td>
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</table>
Social Classes - Patricians and Plebeians

**Patricians**
- aristocratic landowners who held most of the power in government
- made up a minority of the population
- inherited power and social status

**Plebeians**
- Common people - farmers, merchants, artisans, etc.
- Made up the majority of the population
- Right to vote, but did not hold the most important government positions.
Social Classes - Foreigners and Slaves

**Foreigners:**
- could be citizens (sometimes)

**Slaves:**
- No power
- Often prisoners of war
- Not based on race
Women:

- Freeborn could be citizens
- Could not vote
- Could not hold political office
- Managed the household of slaves & children

http://rome.mrdonn.org/women.html
More information on Women in Ancient Rome
Government Structure of the Republic
Consuls (Executive branch)

Consuls:
• 2 leaders

Powers:
• commanded the army & the government
• advised by Senate
(Legislative branch)

**Senate**
- *patrician* branch of government

Powers:
- foreign policy and financial matters
- *advised consuls*

**Tribunes**
- *plebeian elected* by Tribal Assembly

Powers:
- look out for *plebeians’ benefit* in Senate
(Legislative branch)

**Centuriate Assembly:**
- **soldiers** that were citizens
- controlled by the **patricians**

**Tribal Assembly:**
- made up of **plebeians**

Powers:
- elected **tribunes**
- made laws for **commoners**

Powers:
- selected **consuls**
- made laws
(Judicial branch)

Praetors
• 8 judges

Powers:
• hear civil & criminal cases
• govern provinces
In Times of Crisis...

**Dictator:**
- Appointed to serve in times of crisis
- Chosen by consuls, elected by the Senate

**Powers:**
- **Absolute power** to make laws
- **Command army**
Rights and Responsibilities of all Roman citizens (male)

- **Right** to vote
- **Pay** taxes
- **Serve** in the military
Twelve Tables

Why are the Twelve Tables important?

• First written **code of law** for Rome

• **Guaranteed that all free citizens** had the protection of the law

“Innocent until proven guilty”
Videos to Watch

Ancient Rome in 20 Minutes:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=48ZK1-VqgY
Works Cited List

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https://theromanlaws.weebly.com/the-twelve-tables.html