

PART A

The documents that follow relate information about Ancient Rome. Examine each document carefully and then answer the question(s) that follow it using complete sentences. These answers will help you in Part B.

Document 1

As the Roman Empire grew, their language, Latin, stretched to all parts of the empire. Latin is the basis for the languages of French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian and Romanian. These languages are called the Romance languages. Even the German and English languages have derived words from Latin. The Latin alphabet by A.D. 114 had 23 letters. The English alphabet today has 26 letters. For *J* the Romans used *I* and for *U*, *V*, and *W*, they used *V*. The Catholic Church still speaks and prays in Latin today. Its head, the Pope, is still today called the Pontifex Maximus (the greatest high-priest).

Latin Word	Translation	English Word
aqua	water	aquarium
mater	mother	maternal
medicus	doctor	medicine, medical
liber	book	library
spectare	watch	spectator, spectacle

1. What was the language of the Ancient Romans? _____
_____ [1]

2. Name two English words that are derived from Latin. _____

_____ [1]

3. What is one reason many English words are derived from Latin? _____

_____ [2]

Document 2

Prior to 46 BC, the Roman calendar, or what has been reconstructed of it, is described as a "mess." The 304 days were followed by an unnamed, unnumbered period in winter. The Roman emperor Numa Pompilius (715-673 BC) introduced February and January between January and March, increasing the length of the year to 354 or 355 days. Then in 450 BC, February was moved to its current position. In the year 46 BC, the Greek Sosigenes convinced Julius Caesar to reform the calendar to a more manageable form. The Julian calendar consisted of cycles of three 365-day years followed by a 366-day leap year.

Month	Days	Origin
January	31	Janus, two-headed god of doorways and gates
February	28/29	Februarius, the month of expiation
March	31	Mars, god of war
April	30	derived from Latin verb meaning "to open"
May	31	Maia, goddess of Spring and growth
June	30	Juno, goddess of wisdom and marriage
July	31	Julius Caesar
August	31	Augustus Caesar
September	30	7 in Latin
October	31	8 in Latin
November	30	9 in Latin
December	31	10 in Latin

<http://scienceworld.wolfram.com/astronomy/Calendar.html>

1. During whose reign was the calendar reformed to 365 days per year? _____

_____ [1]

2. What are the months of January, March, May, and June named after? _____

_____ [1]

3. What is one reason the English names for the months are taken from Latin words?

_____ [2]

Document 3

The development of law was Rome's greatest and most enduring accomplishment. Roman law is founded on the ideas of justice and the rights of the individual. As the Romans saw it, the purpose of justice was to give every man that which was rightfully his. From this era, we inherited the beliefs that no man could be accused anonymously and that he was innocent until proven guilty. The way the Romans made these ideas public was by printing them on the Twelve Tables.

Excerpt from the Twelve Tables:

If anyone summons a man before the magistrate [judge], he must go. . . .

One who has confessed a debt, or against whom a judgment has been pronounced, shall have thirty days to pay it. After that seizure of his person is allowed.

Females should remain in guardianship even when they have become adults.

If one has broken a bone of a freeman with his hand or with a club, let him pay a penalty of three hundred coins. If he has broken the bone of a slave, let him have one hundred and fifty coins. If one is guilty of insult, the penalty shall be twenty-five coins.

1. What did the United States government inherit from the Twelve Tables? _____

_____ [1]

2. According to the Twelve Tables, was everyone equal in Ancient Rome? Explain.

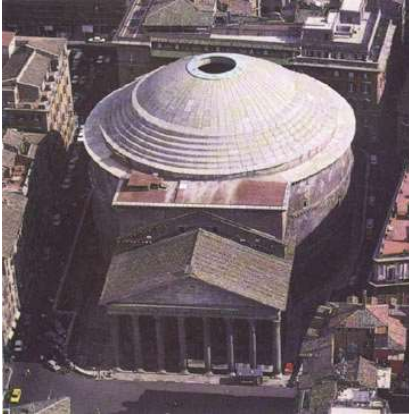
_____ [2]

3. Why might one say "the development of law was Rome's greatest and most enduring accomplishment"? _____

_____ [2]

Document 4

The Romans were some of the greatest builders in the ancient world. They took many ideas about architecture (the science of building) from the Greeks. The Romans also had architecture of their own. They learned how to use columns and arches in their buildings from the Greeks and Etruscans. They improved on the arch by inventing the dome, a roof formed by rounded arches.



Pantheon of Ancient Rome



Houston, Texas Astrodome

The Romans also made new building materials, such as concrete. They mixed lime and soil, which would harden when it dried. Roman architects used this to build huge structures like the Colosseum.



Roman Colosseum



Atlanta, Georgia Fulton County Stadium

1. Name one improvement the Romans made on the architecture they had learned from other civilizations. _____

[1]

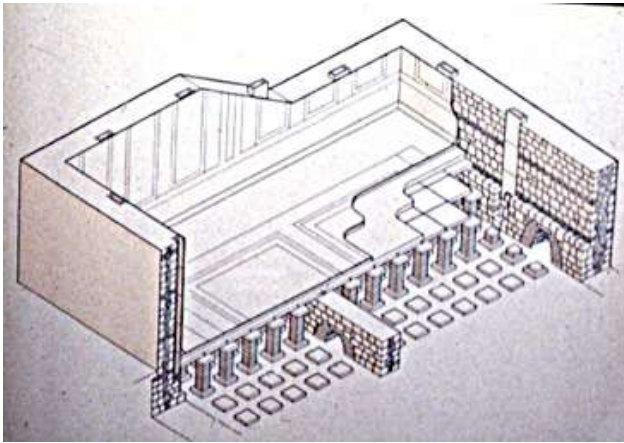
2. Name two similarities between Roman architecture and modern architecture. _____

[2]

Document 5

Roman cities began to grow quickly to be the largest and most populated in the world. Water was very scarce. The Romans had to find ways to bring water into the cities. It's to the plumbing engineers of the Old Roman Empire that the Western world owes its allegiance. Their solution was to take water from distant wells or natural springs. They built stone structures called aqueducts to carry water. The aqueducts went through mountains, across valleys, or even across towns. The Romans made more than 200 aqueducts. Many can still be seen today.

The Greeks already developed hot and cold water systems, but they never developed hot water systems as extensively as the Romans. Furnaces heating hollow bricks located under the entire floor supplied warm air for the Thermae bath. As the name suggests, the Frigidarium was the cold water bath; it fed the hot water tanks and other baths. The Tepidarium contained baths of moderate heat, and the Caldarium the hottest.



Roman Hypocaust-system of heating baths



1. Where did the Ancient Romans get their water? _____

_____ [1]

2. What purpose did an aqueduct serve? _____

_____ [1]

3. How did the Ancient Romans heat their baths? _____

_____ [1]

Document 6

It is often said that "all roads lead to Rome," and in fact, they once did. The road system of the Ancient Romans was one of the greatest engineering accomplishments of its time, with over 50,000 miles of paved road radiating from the center of Rome. Although the Roman road system was originally built to facilitate the movement of troops throughout the empire, it was inevitably used for other purposes by civilians then and now.

The Romans were the first ancient civilization to build paved roads, which did not prevent travel during or after inclement weather. Indeed, mud or gravel would hinder, if not completely halt many vehicles pulled by animals or other people, not to mention discourage travelers on foot. Roman engineers, however, did not stop with just paving Roman roads. Roads were crowned—that is, they were higher in the middle than on the sides to allow water to run off—and they often had gutters for drainage along the shoulders. Probably the most incredible engineering feat concerning the Roman road system was how well the roads were built. Many are still major thoroughfares for cars today.



An Ancient Roman Road carved into a hillside

1. Why were roads in Ancient Rome originally built? _____

_____ [1]

2. Why did the Romans pave their roads? _____

_____ [1]

Document 7

Constantine became the emperor of Rome in 306, and was the most powerful person in his part of the world. His conversion to Christianity had far reaching effects on Christianity today. Followers were now safe from persecution, and Christian leaders were given many gifts by the Emperor. Constantine's adherence to Christianity ensured exposure of all his subjects to the religion, and he had no small domain. He also made Sunday an official Roman holiday so that more people could attend church, and made churches tax-exempt.



However, many of the same things that helped Christianity spread subtracted from its personal significance and promoted corruption and hypocrisy. Many people were attracted to the Church because of the money and favored positions available to them from Constantine rather than from piety. The growth of the Church and its new-found public aspect prompted the building of specialized places of worship where leaders were architecturally separated from the common attendees, which stood in sharp contrast to the earlier house churches that were small and informal.

1. What are two positive ways Constantine's conversion effected Christianity? _____

_____ [2]

2. Why did Constantine's actions have a tremendous impact on the world? _____

_____ [1]

3. What is one way Constantine's conversion to Christianity affects American culture today?

_____ [1]