Day 5

Starter Nov. 10 and Nov 13

Predict: What will the Romans need to create an empire?

Spotlight

4 Main characteristics that made Rome a successful empire:

- Geography
- Military
- Roads
- Trade

Make an observation and inference chart on Roman Geography

Observation and Inference

Characteristics
Peninsula
Center of Mediterranean
Mountains to the North
One land mass
Fertile river valleys

Advantage
Able to expand from multiple directions
Able to have access to multiple civilizations with different resources
Serve as protection
People can be unified pretty quickly
Population growth

Roman Military

Identify advantageous characteristics of the Roman military

Advantages of Roman Army

- Very organized military (organized into legions)
- Skillful and disciplined tactics (stay in formation) called the cube to ward of the Gallic fighters
- Clear who the leader is, consequences for disobeying
- More advanced military technology (weapons) and armor

How would this advanced army help with creating a strong empire?

- Military conquers territory
- Conquered territory brings wealth and land to Rome
- Army builds and maintains the famous road system wherever they go (keeps them busy and out of trouble).

Roman Road System

How would roads help maintain an empire?

- Travel
- Communication
- Trade!

How did trade help the republic grow into an empire?

What was Rome like at its height? (the Pax Romana)

ROME IN THE GOLDEN AGE

The *Pax Romana*

The two centuries from the reign of Augustus until the death of Marcus Aurelius are known as the Golden Age of Rome, or the Pax Romana (Roman Peace).

Although there were rebellions and wars of conquest in this period, the core of the empire enjoyed peace and prosperity.

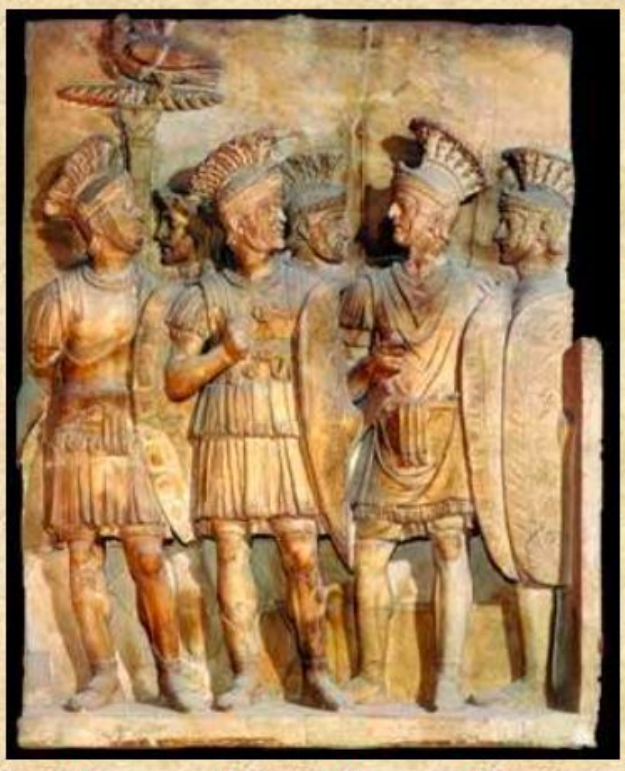
***Market in Pompeii*, by Antonio Niccolini**

The Roman Emperor

- In ancient Rome, there was no such title or office as "emperor."
- The term "Roman emperor" is a convenient term to describe the single man who, from Augustus on, had all of the power that had been shared by many officers in the Republic.
- Emperors used a number of titles: *Imperator* (commander), *princeps (*first senator), *augustus* (venerable), and *caesar.*

Praetorian Guard

- Created during the late Republic, it was an elite squad assigned to guard the commander's tent.
- Augustus transformed the Guard into the emperor's private army, which served as the police force in Rome and other Italian cities.
- It had legionary strength. A third of its members were stationed in Rome, where they dressed as civilians but carried weapons.
- Members of the Guard were paid 50% more than legionaries of comparable rank.



In modern times, the term has been used to describe an elite military force protecting a dictator.

- The Praetorian Guard was an important force in the Principate. It could put an emperor in office, keep him there, or get rid of him.
- The Guard was weakened by Diocletian and eliminated by Constantine in the early 4th century.

Praetorian Guard hails Claudius as emperor.

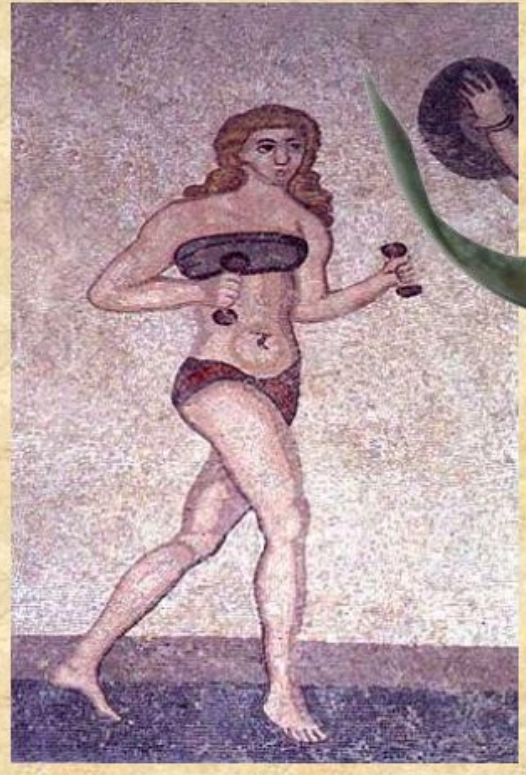
Public Bathing in Ancient Rome

Public bathing was an important part of Roman social life in the Golden Age.

Baths of Caracalla

Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, 1899

A visit to the baths was a part of daily life for Romans. The baths were a place to relax and meet with friends. Women and men of all classes used the public baths. Sometimes there were separate facilities or hours for women; sometimes men and women bathed together.

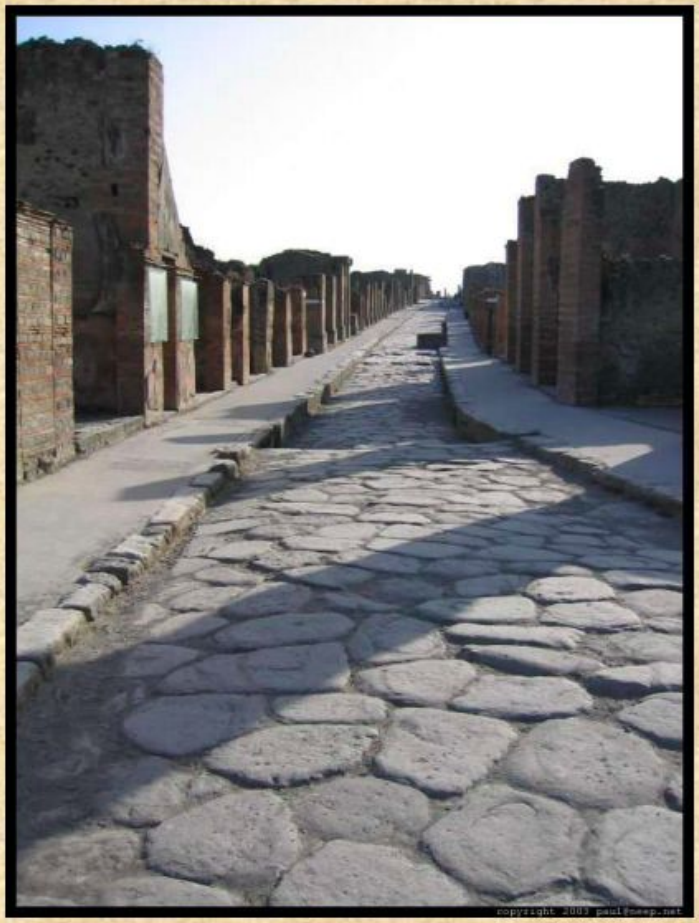


A trip to the baths would include exercise to work up a sweat, a soak in warm, hot and cool pools, and a cleansing massage with a *strigil (*pictured*)* which was used to scrape off aromatic oils and accumulated dirt. The Romans did not use soap.

- Roman baths ranged from small privately managed facilities to large public complexes built and operated by the state.
- Baths were found in every neighborhood of Rome, and in almost every Roman settlement throughout the empire.

Roads and Aqueducts

Long straight roads, 53,000 miles of them, connected all parts of the Roman Empire to regional centers and the imperial capital in Rome.



Roman road in Pompeii

Photo by Paul Vlaar

- The roads were important for maintaining the stability of the empire.
- Later, during the 5th century as the empire collapsed, the y were used by "barbarians" invading Roman provinces.

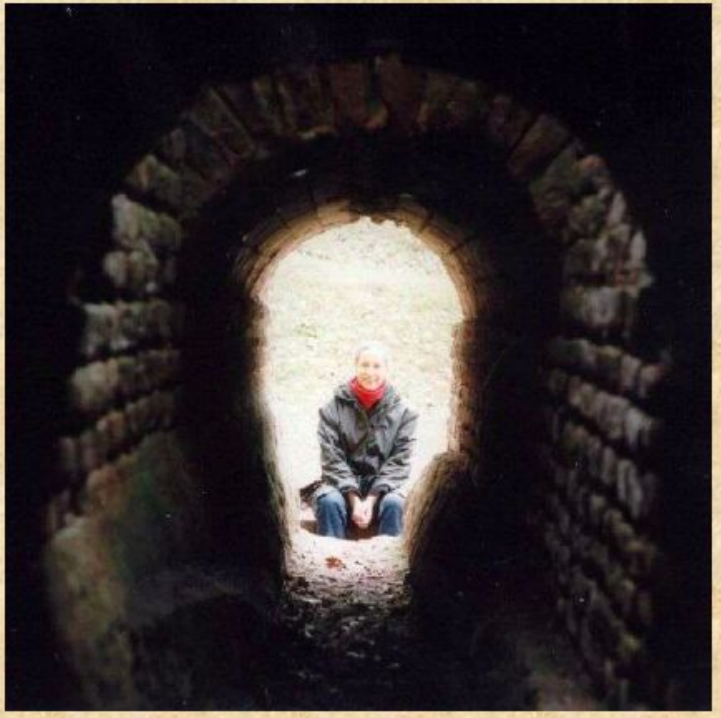
Roman roads in Italy

Aqueducts

The Roman waterway system, which brought fresh water to private homes as well as public baths and fountains, was one of the engineering marvels of the ancient world. The Romans also developed indoor plumbing and sewers to carry waste away from homes.

Clay pipes (lower right) tapped into Aqua Claudia
Photo by Wilke Schram

- Eleven water lines brought water to Rome from sources as far as 60 miles away.
- Most of the system was composed of underground pipes and tunnels, but when the pipes had to cross valleys, or as they approached the city, they were raised on spectacular arched aqueducts.



Covered stone water channel, Germany
Photo by Wilke Schram

The entire system was gravity-fed. Very subtle gradients maintained the flow of water. Occasionally, a system of pressurized pipe, called an inverted siphon, was used to push the water a short distance uphill.

Similar aqueducts were constructed all over the empire. Some are still in use today.

Roman aqueduct, ca. 19 BCE, Pont du Gard, France

Why did Rome “Fall”

The Fall of Rome