**Chapter 2 summary: Life in Ancient Rome**

* Ancient Rome is an example of an ancient or medieval civilisation that you have studied

1. Ancient Rome = **753 BC – 476 AD**
2. **Roman Empire** conquered most of Europe, including Spain, France and England
3. At its height, in 117AD, Rome ruled more than 45 million people
4. Evidence from-> **Pompeii**, **Pliny the Elder**, **Pliny the Younger** and **Tacitus** (writers)

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| **The life of rich Romans** | **Both** | **The life of poor Romans** |
| **Patricians = rich Romans**   1. Patricians lived in a domus (city) or villa (country) -> **vestibulum, peristylium, culina, triclinium, atrium.** There was often a shrine to the gods called a **lararium** 2. Patricians had an underfloor heating system called **hypocaust** 3. Dinner of rich Romans = **cena** -> crows, dormice, swans, peacocks, roses 4. 7-11 patrician children went to **ludus**. 12-16 boys attended a **Grammar School** 5. Work -> equites, senators | 1. Romans wore a shirt-like **tunica.** Men wore a **toga** over their tunicas. Women were a **stola** over their tunics. Children wore a lucky bulla 2. Roman baths -> **Caldarium** = hot room**. Frigidarium** = cold room. **Tepidarium** = warm room. **Palaestra** = exercise court. 3. Chariot racing -> **Circus Maximus** 4. Gladiator games -> held in **amphitheatres** 5. Roman people = **pagan** 6. **Mars** = god of war 7. **Venus** = goddess of love 8. Temples built = the **Pantheon** 9. Wedding ceremony = **confarreation** 10. **Haruspex** performed animal sacrifices 11. **Constantine** converted Rome to **Christianity in 312 AD** 12. Woman’s place = in the home 13. Girls provided their new husband with a **dowry** | Poor Romans = **plebeians**   1. Plebeians lived in insulae = wooden apartment blocks 2. Poor Romans -> given a dole (free grain). Used **garum** (fermented fish sauce) to hide taste of rotten food 3. 200,000 people given dole each month 4. Takeaways = **thermopolium** 5. **Work ->** soldiers, fullers, tanners |

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| **Life of an Army Commander: Julius Caesar** | **Life of a slave: Spartacus** |
| 1. Born in 100BC 2. Joined the **army** and fought in Turkey 3. Allied with **Pompey** and **Crassus** -> 2 powerful and rich men 4. He then **ruled Rome** with Pompey and Crassus 5. Caesar brought in **popular reforms** e.g. redistributing land to the poor 6. When Pompey died, Caesar’s alliance with Crassus **collapsed** 7. Crassus ordered Caesar to return to Rome without his army 8. Caesar disobeyed this and instead crossed the Rubicon River and marched on Rome in 49AD 9. Crassus fled to Egypt where he was assassinated 10. Caesar made himself **dictator** of Rome 11. Caesar changed the **calendar** from 355 days to 365 12. He also added the month of **July** 13. Caesar **ruled without consulting the Senate** 14. Senators stabbed him **23** times on 15 March, 44 BC | 1. **1/3 of pop** = slaves 2. Slaves = bought and sold at markets 3. Slaves = captured or born into slavery 4. The treatment of slaves varied depending on their owner. Owners had the power of life and death over their slaves 5. Some slaves got their freedom in a ceremony called a **manumission** 6. Many slaves rebelled against their harsh treatment e.g. **Spartacus** 7. Spartacus was born in **Macedonia** 8. Because of his size and strength, he was sent to gladiator school near Naples 9. 73BC – he rebelled against the conditions and headed for **Mount Vesuvius** 10. Thousands joined him and he led an army of **90,000** 11. Spartacus defeated 2 armies and headed for northern Italy in 72 BC 12. The Senate were alarmed as Spartacus defeated 2 more armies 13. Eventually, Crassus defeated Spartacus in **71BC** 14. 6,000 rebels were captured and **crucified** along the Appian Way into Rome |

**Crime and punishment in Ancient Rome (information from** [**https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z8w3n9q/articles/zq36qfr**](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z8w3n9q/articles/zq36qfr)**)**

1. Population of Rome = over **1 million people**, Rome = dirty and dangerous place
2. Crimes include **murder** and **theft**
3. There was no police force in Roman times but they did have a group called the **Vigiles**
4. If there was ever a risk to the Emperor, his special protectors, the **Praetorian Guard**, would be called in
5. The Romans designed their punishments to **discourage** potential criminals
6. **Whipping** and **fines** were the most common punishments
7. **Wooden shoes** were sometimes placed on the feet of prisoners, making escape difficult
8. A slave could be forced to carry a piece of wood around their neck that stated their crime
9. For very serious crimes you could be killed by **crucifixion**, thrown from a cliff, into a river or even buried alive

**The legacy of Ancient Rome**

1. **Hypocaust** (underfloor heating)
2. **Thermopolium** (takeaway)
3. Infrastructure (roads, **aqueducts**)
4. Social welfare (poor Romans got a **dole**)
5. **Public health schemes** (baths)
6. Religion (made **Catholicism** the official religion, home of Catholic church still in Rome today)
7. Law and Order (**innocent until proven guilty** was an idea coined by the Romans)
8. Roman **calendar**
9. **Roman numerals**
10. Art and Literature (**mosaics**, writing of Pliny the Younger etc)
11. **Alphabet**
12. Language (many European languages are based on **Latin**)