DO NOW: Who said it?

- "I conquered Gaul and defeated Pompey, so I became dictator."
 Julius Caesar
- "I gave land to soldiers, grain to the poor, and citizenship to the people I conquered." Julius Caesar
- "I was assassinated because the senators did not want to lose the republic." Julius Caesar
- "I defeated Mark Antony after I discovered he betrayed Rome for Egypt." Octavius
- "I became emperor and the republic was no more." Augustus

Emperor Augustus 27 BCE – 14 CE



The Success of Augustus

 "I found Rome built in sun-dried bricks, I leave her covered in marble."



Arch of Constantine (Rome, Italy)



Colosseum (Rome, Italy)

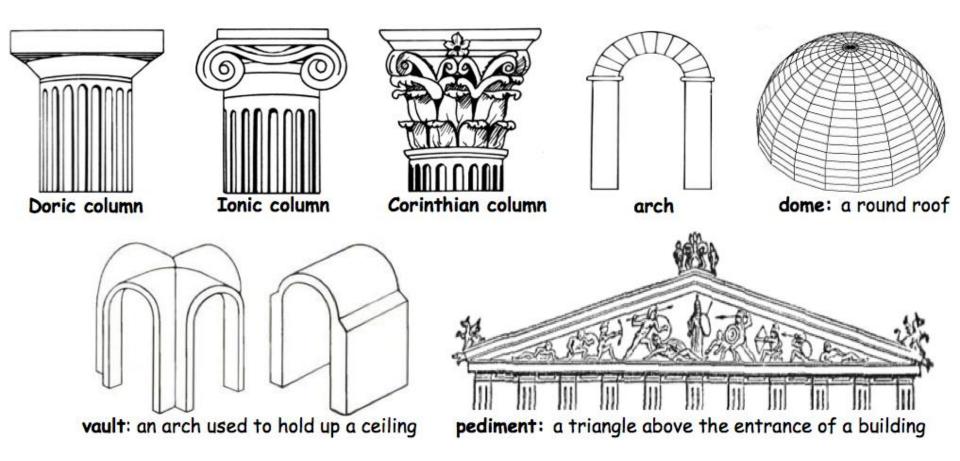
Objective

 SWBAT describe the architecture of Rome.



Pantheon (Rome, Italy)

Features of Roman Architecture







- Consider the following definitions:
- Triumph (noun): victory
- Triumphant (adjective): victorious
- IN YOUR NOTES:
- Romans built a triumphal arch after...







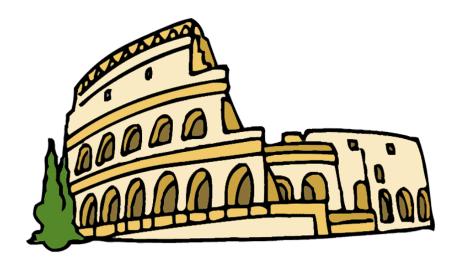






- entertainment center. The Colosseum could seat 45,000 spectators. Some people were not lucky enough to have a seat in the Colosseum. If you didn't mind standing, the Colosseum could hold up to 70,000 spectators! Anyone could attend the events in the Colosseum. Admission was free.
- This is where the Ancient Romans gathered to watch bloody combat between gladiators, and battles between men and wild animals. This is where they threw people to the lions. To see men being killed was very entertaining to the ancient Romans. On occasion, they flooded the Colosseum with water to hold naval battles. During the battles, many competitors died.
- The ancient Romans were great builders. They built things to last. The Colosseum was built of concrete, faced with stone, as were most amphitheaters. It still stands today!

The Colosseum

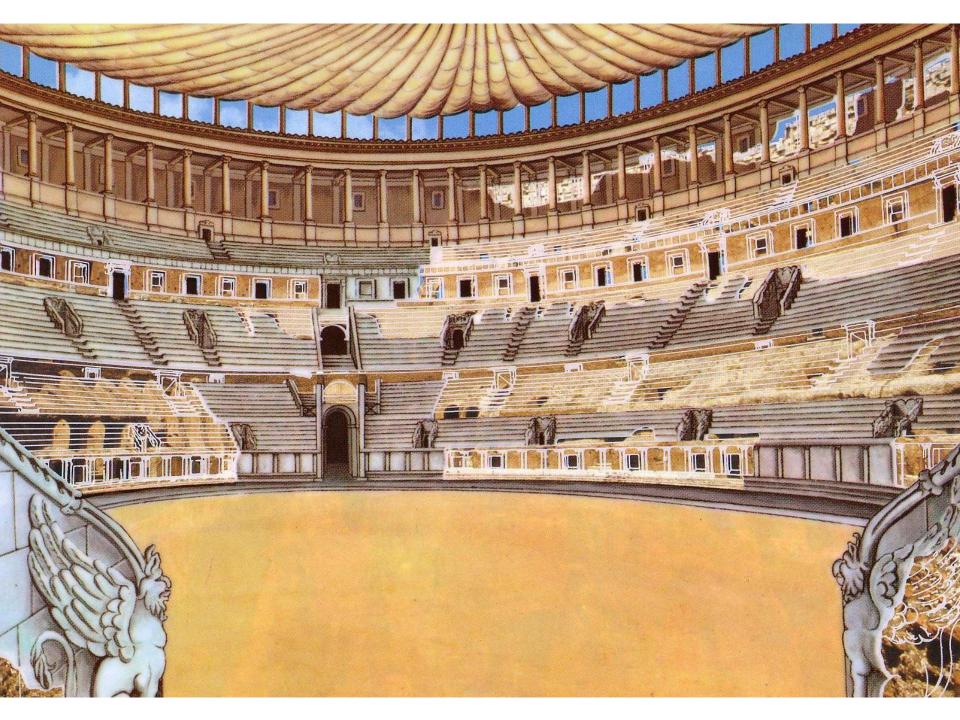




IN YOUR NOTES: The most famous Roman stadium is called the Colosseum. It is decorated with Doric columns on the first level, lonic columns on the second level, and Corinthian columns on the third level. Inside, entertainers called gladiators fought to the death.

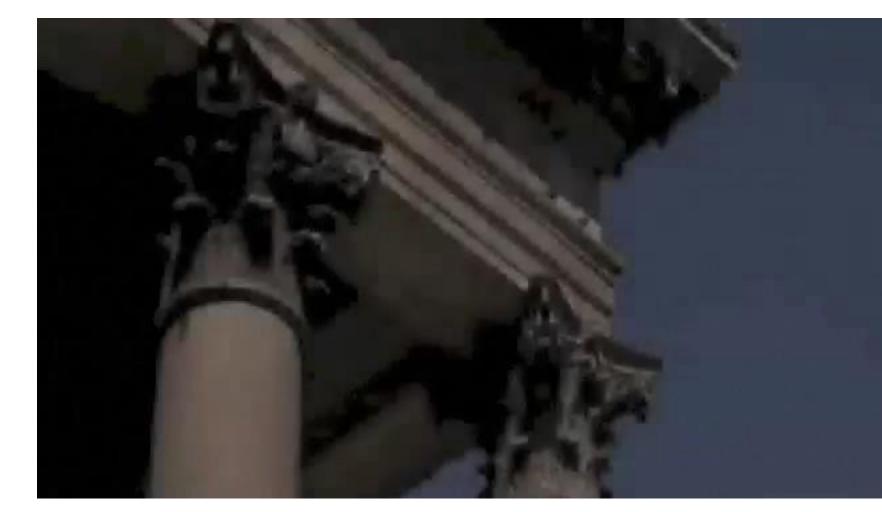






IN YOUR NOTES: The most famous Roman temple is called the <u>Pantheon</u>. It features <u>Corinthian columns</u> made out of granite and marble

and a **dome** made out of concrete.





Arch of Constantine (Rome, Italy)



Colosseum (Rome, Italy)

Objective

 SWBAT describe the architecture of Rome.



Pantheon (Rome, Italy)

IN YOUR NOTES:

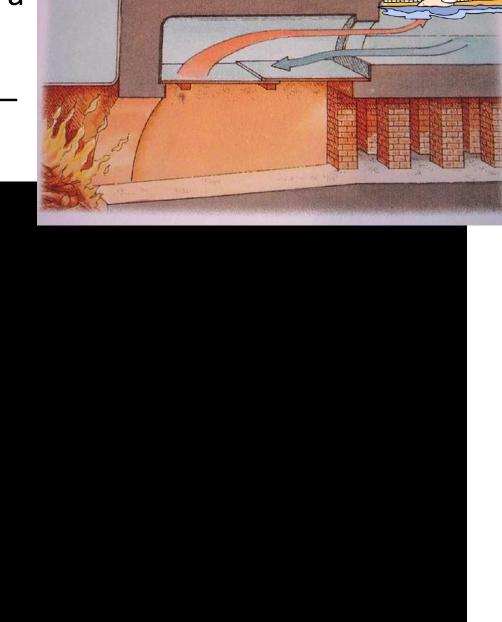
The Romans built enormous

windows which allowed sunshine

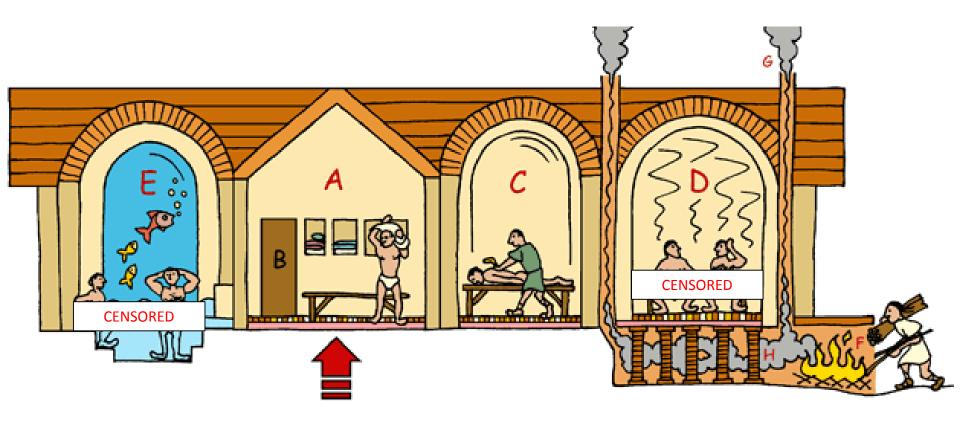
to enter the room and heat the air.

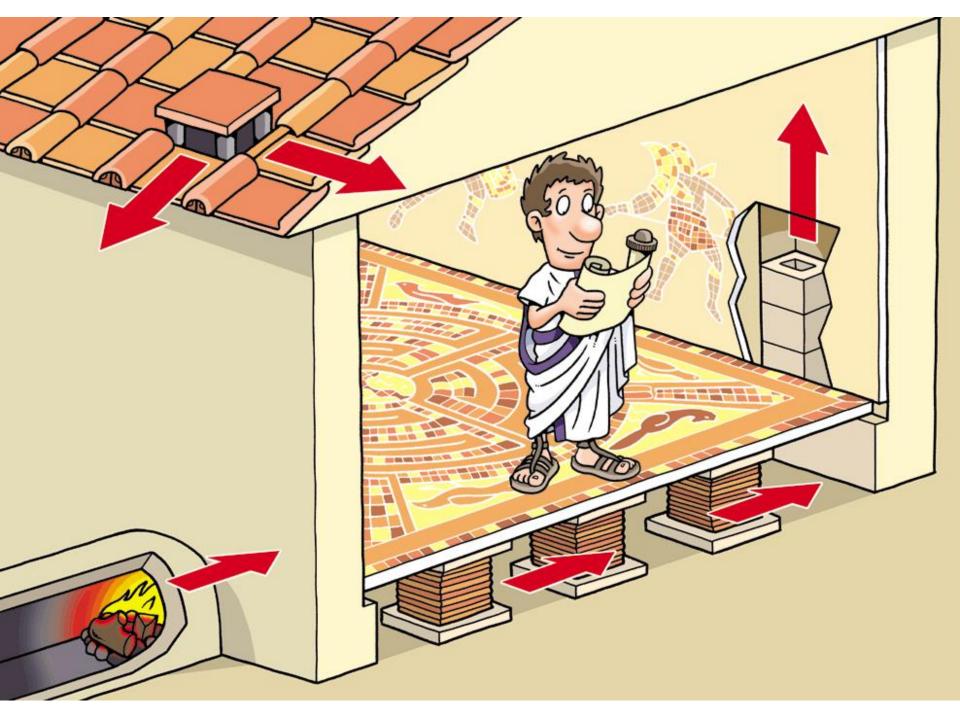


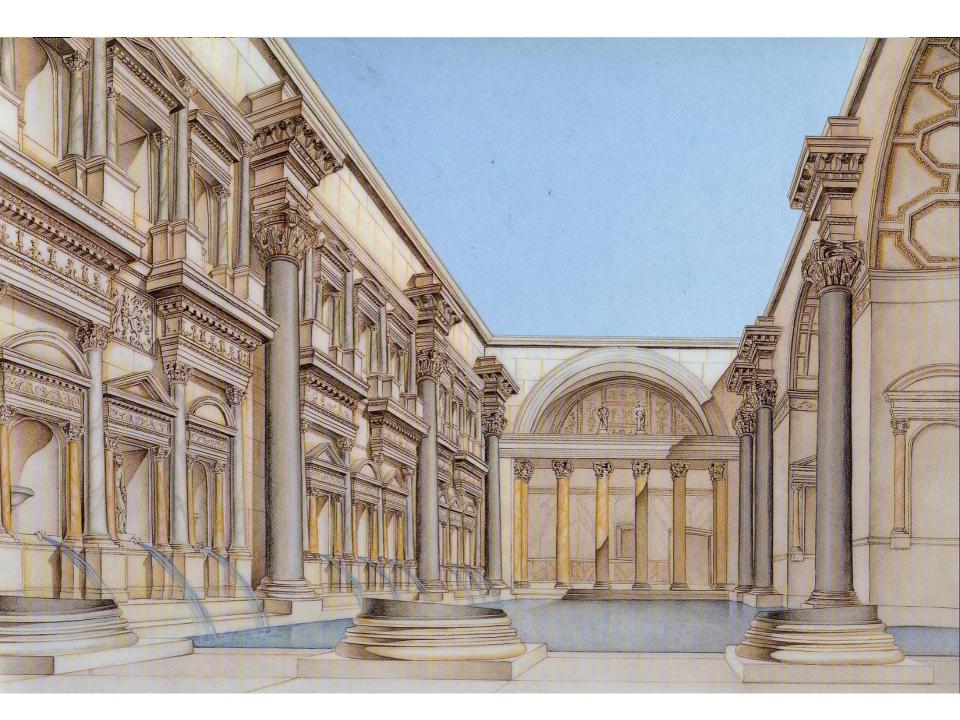
The Romans also developed a system which allowed hot water to <u>circulate</u> and heat the pools.



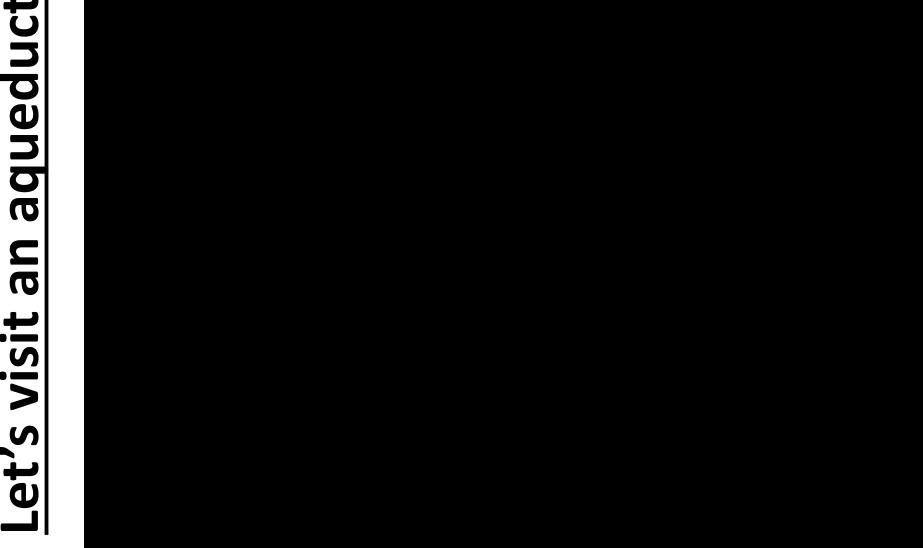
A Day at the Bath





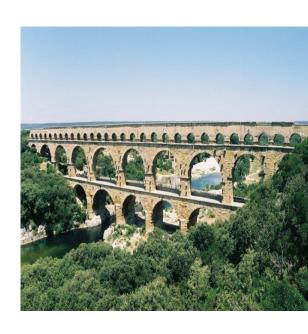


to the city.



Roman Aqueducts

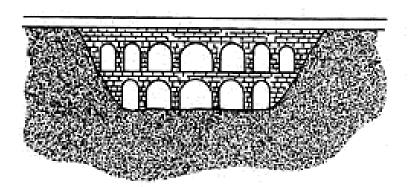
As Roman towns got bigger, it became too hard for the people who lived in the towns to get drinking and washing water. Because raw sewage was draining into the rivers, people who drank river water often got very sick or died. The government decided to build long stone channels to carry clean water from nearby hills to the towns. These channels were called aqueducts (ACK-wa-ducts), from the Latin word for water (aqua) and the Latin word for channel (ductus). These aqueducts were quite a challenge to build. The engineering had to be just right in order to get the water to run through the channels and get to the city without stopping in the channel or coming too fast into the city.



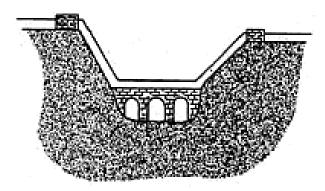
Consider:

Why would the Romans build a two-tier bridge?
Why would the Romans build a siphon?
Why would the Romans build a tunnel?

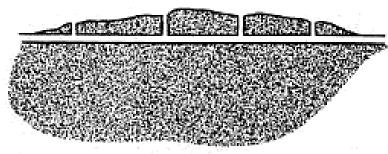
ROMAN AQUEDUCT STRUCTURES







SIPHON



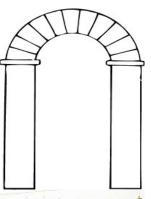
TUNNEL

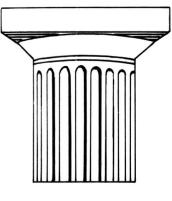








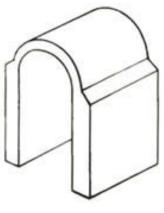




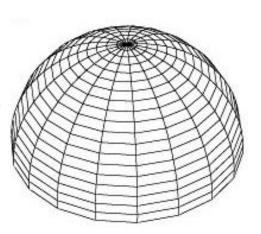












DO NOW

- In the Roman Republic

 , citizens voted for their leaders. (page
 *)
- In the Roman Empire, citizens did not vote for their leader.

 One man ruled! (page *)
- During the civil war between Caesar and Pompey, Caesar chased Pompey to <u>Egypt</u>, where Pompey lost his head. (page ***)
- During Mark Antony
 's eulogy, the Romans discovered what Caesar had written in his will
 every Roman will receive 75 drachmas. (page **)

Station #1: Greco-Roman Art

• Step #1: Read the information below.

The Romans were influenced by Greek art so much that historians often speak of Greco-Roman art. Greco-Roman art is simply Roman art with a strong Greek influence.

The big difference between Greek art and Roman art is that Greek art is very *idealistic* while Roman art is very *realistic*. This means that the Greeks made statues of perfect people, but the Romans created real life statues. For example, look at the statue of Emperor Trajan. Notice how big his nose is! The ancient Greeks would never have done that.

 Step #2: Compare the idealistic Greek statues with the realistic Roman statues.



Greek Idealism

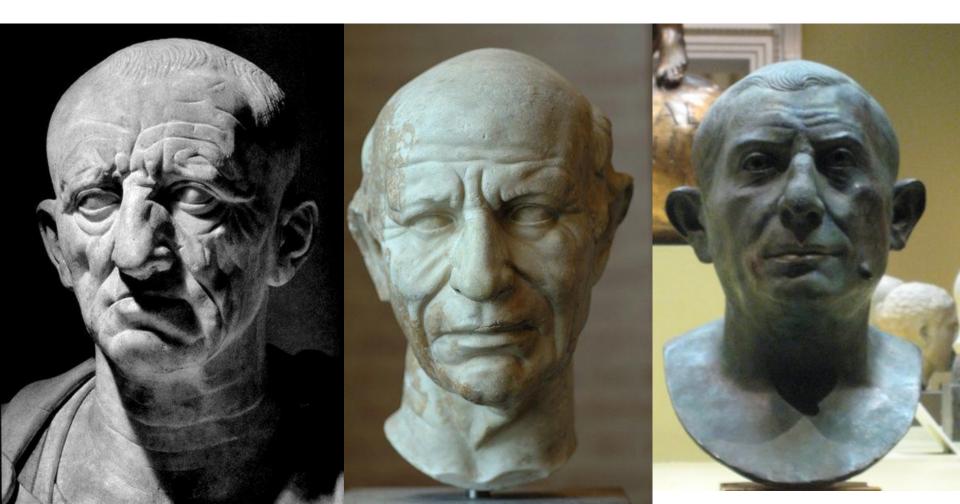
Idealistic => perfect and god-like!





Roman Realism

• **Realistic** => wrinkles and warts!



Station #2: Mosaic

Step #1: Read the following.

Popularized by the Romans, **mosaic** is the art of creating images by assembling small pieces of colored glass, stone, or other materials.

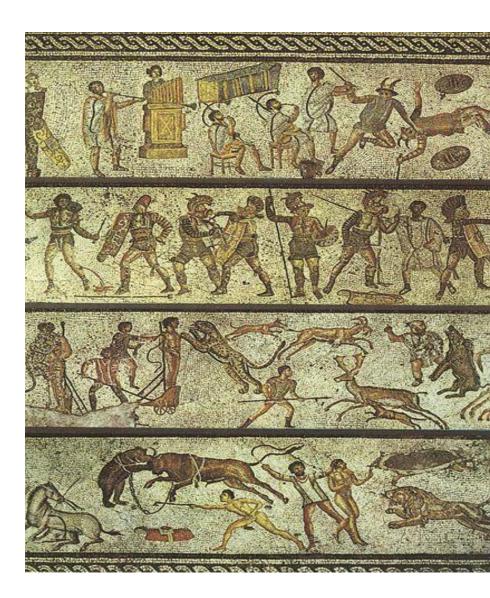
- Step #2: Look at the mosaics and read the descriptions on the back.
- Step #3: Complete the station passport.



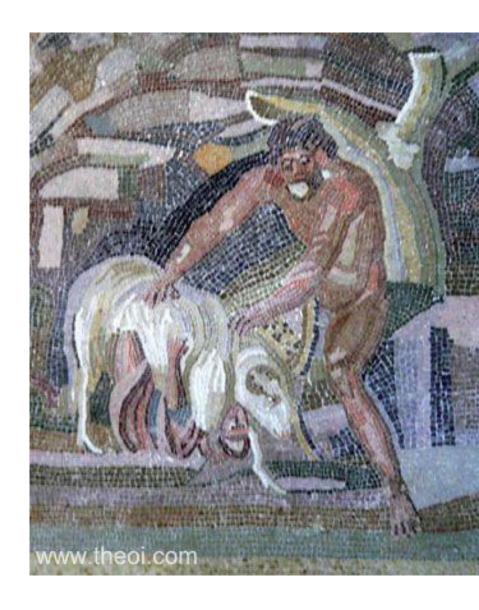
The Twelve Labors of Hercules: the hero battles the seven-headed Hydra with his club. The beast is depicted as a woman-headed serpent with a ring of snaky locks.

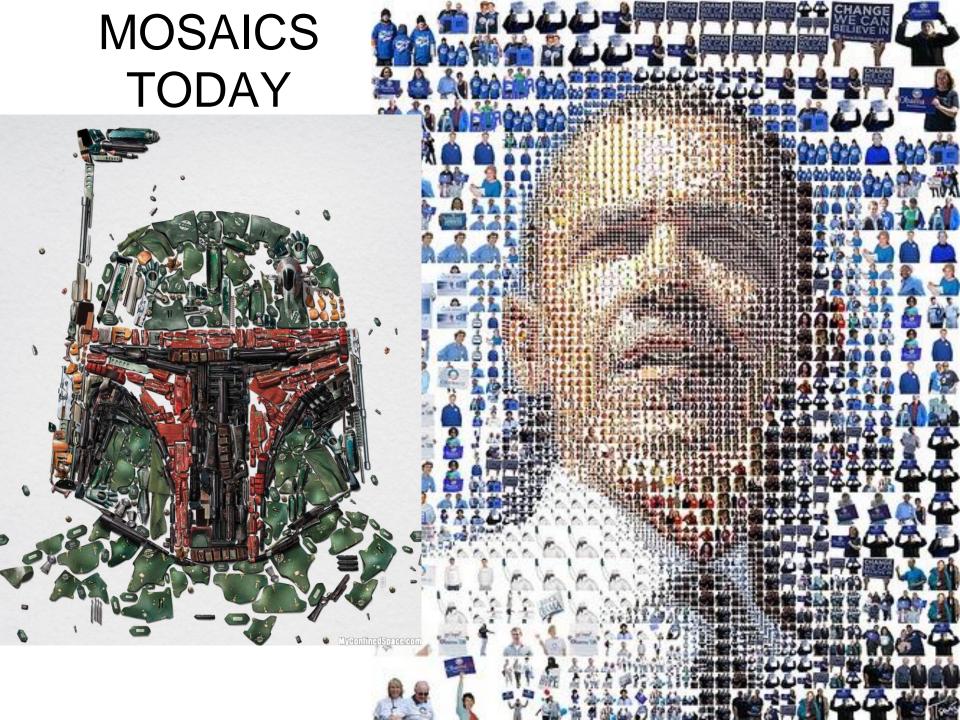


depicts gladiatorial contests, animal hunts, and scenes from everyday life.



Ulysses (Odysseus) escapes from the cave of the Cyclops Polyphemus hanging to the underside of a ram.

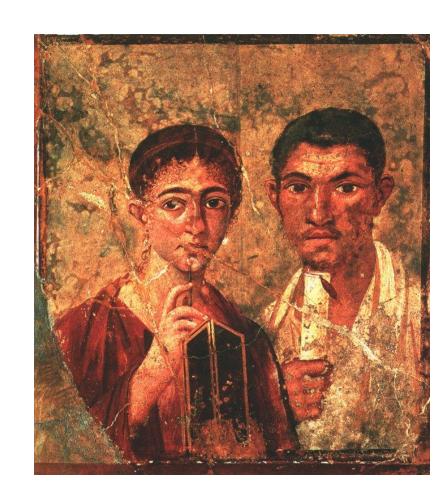




Station #4: Fresco

Step #1: Read the following.

Popularized by the Romans, a **fresco** is a large painting which is done on a wall or ceiling.



•



Station #5: The Influence of Roman Art

- Step #1: Read the following.
 - Greco-Roman art became popular during the Renaissance, 1,000 years after the fall of the Roman Empire. Artists like Donatello, Leonardo, Michelangelo, Raphael began to use the Roman te

Roman Roads

There is an old expression, "All roads lead to Rome." In Ancient Rome, Rome was the heart of the empire. Each time a new city was conquered, a road was built from that city back to Rome.

Roads helped the Romans move armies, trade goods, and communicate news.

The Romans built 250,000 miles of road, including 53,000 miles of paved road.

Along the side of road, the Romans built road signs called milestones. Milestones did not give any information about other towns in the area. Milestones told how far it was back to Rome.



