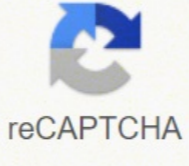




I'm not robot



**Next**

CHAPTER 10: THE ROMAN EMPIRE

- 1. GEOGRAPHY
- 2. HISTORY
- 3. ECONOMY
- 4. POLITICS
- 5. CULTURE
- 6. SOCIETY

### THE GLADIATOR TOP TEN.

**Mission 1:** to name the ten types of gladiator using the information provided. **Mission 2:** Give one or two key features of each gladiator.

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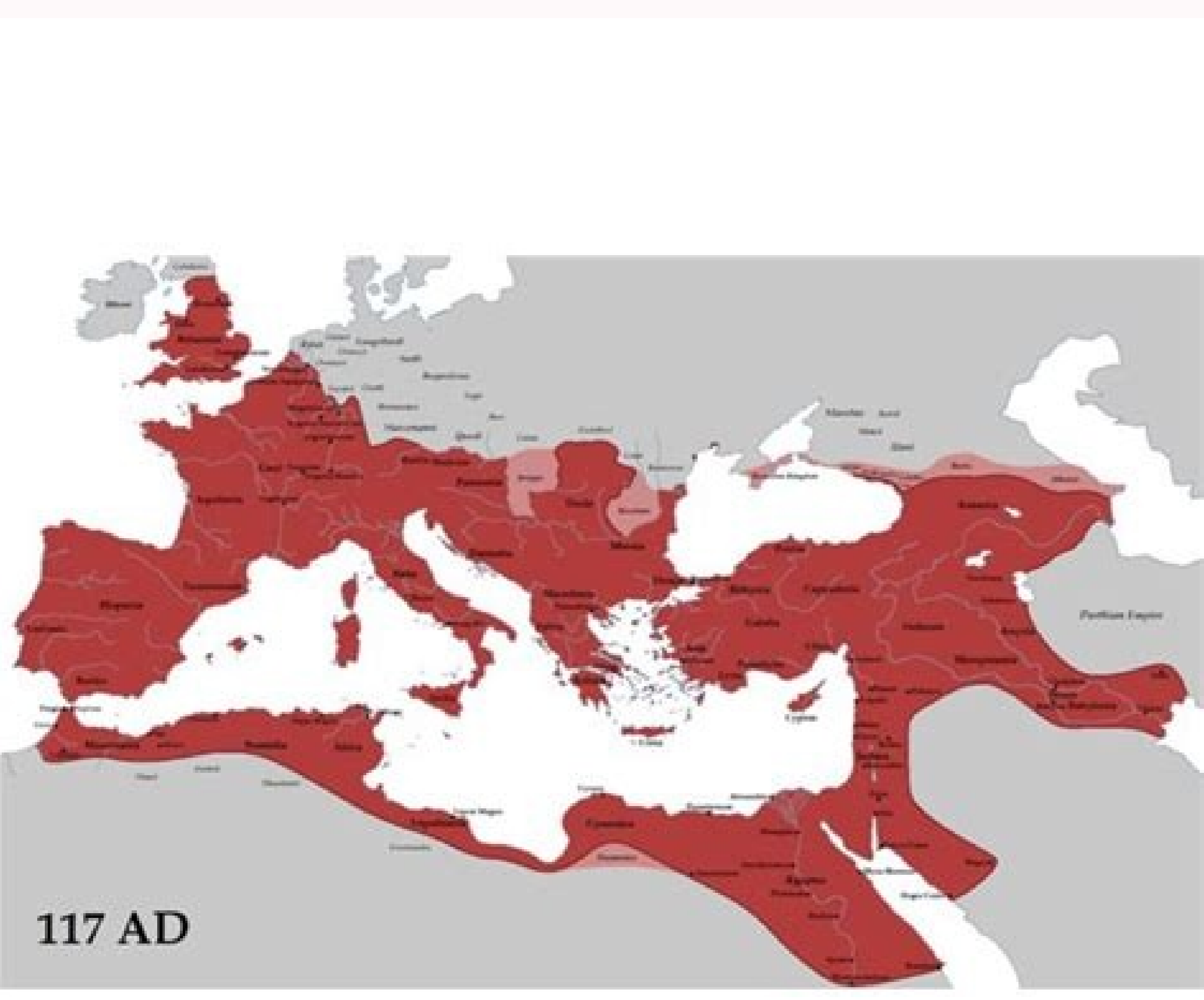
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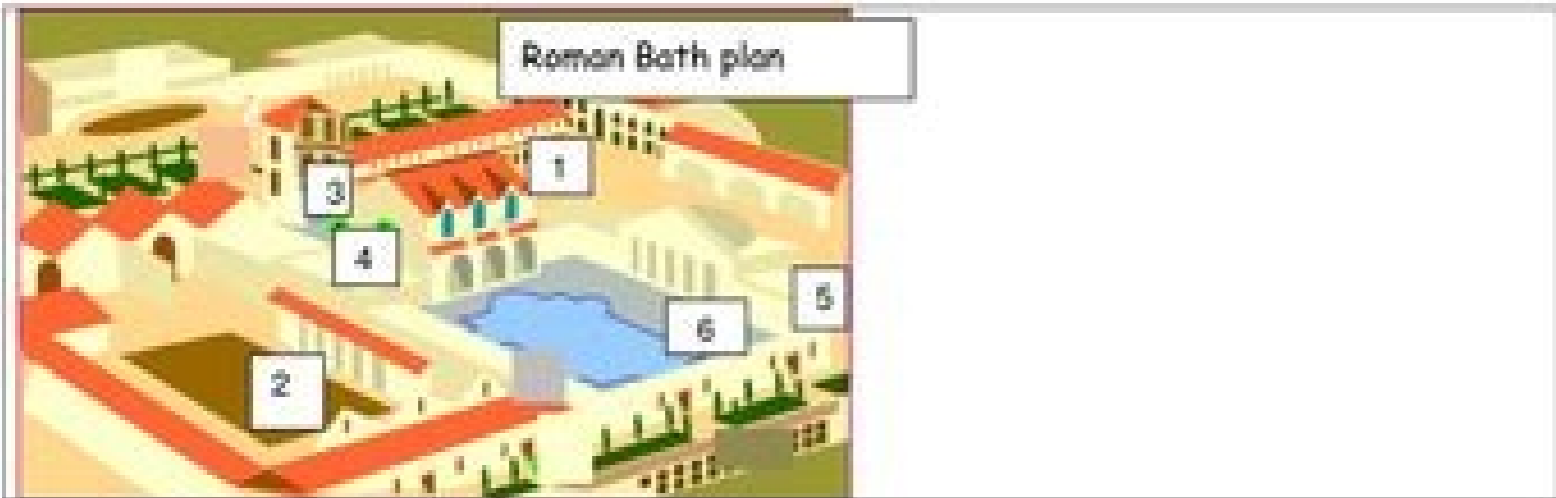
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Western Humanities  
Legacies of Roman Civilization  
Pax Romana (27 BCE -180 CE)

	What were the Roman legacies in this area?	Where do you see evidence of this legacy today?
Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Latin</li> <li>- First universal language</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- English</li> <li>- Romanian</li> <li>- Spanish</li> <li>- French</li> <li>- Italian</li> </ul>
Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Christianity</li> <li>- Mythology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Christian churches</li> <li>- Literature</li> <li>- Media</li> </ul>
System of Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Democracy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- America</li> <li>- Western society</li> </ul>
Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Concrete</li> <li>- Aqueducts</li> <li>- Roads</li> <li>- Coliseum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Buildings</li> <li>- Roads/Bridges</li> <li>- Plumbing</li> <li>- Stadiums</li> </ul>
Aqueducts/Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Clean water to everyone</li> <li>- Connection over water/mountains</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plumbing</li> <li>- Bridges</li> </ul>



L.C. Can you describe the layout of a Roman bath house? Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



Room/areas that the Romans used at the bath house	What the Romans might have done in this room/area
1) Roman toilets	_____
2) Palaestra	_____
3) Caldarium	_____
4) Frigidarium	_____
5) Roman changing rooms	_____
6) Main swimming pool	_____

### Timeline of ancient rome worksheet answers.

You want to save yourself dozens of hours in time? Back to nights and weekends? To be able to teach your students the Ancient Rome timeline? Our spreadsheet package includes a de facto file and printed spreadsheets and student activities. Perfect for the classroom and homeschooling! Click on any of the example images below to see a larger version. Adding a head to begin generating the table of Context contents for three of the Significant Peacekeeper Wars of the Ancient Battles of Rome won and lost Ancient Rome Influences The way a city state in Italia rose in a relatively short time to rule the whole world Mediterranean and very allergic to I was notorious. Rome first came to dominate Italy, previously divided between the Greek colonial influence and native tribes such as the Latins and the Etruscans, before looking out for the Western Mediterranean and then the other direction to the Grand Old East and the Near East. We follow the fall of your kings in one. Rome became a public, governed by elected officials who were advised by the Senate. However, the Republic was weakened by civil wars focusing on the fact that power tended to rest in the hands of some aristocratic families. This allowed individuals to seek power based on the support of the common people, the most successful of whom Julian Cato was. To be a dictator for life, the Roman Republic has become a river, ruled by the emperor, with the thorn of the Senate of his influence. The third one is Cato dC was a tumultuous time for the Imp river, and was split in two halves. Although meeting again under Constantine the Imp The Roman river was irrevocably damaged, and the Imp Western Roman river fell on 476 dC. The Imp Rio Romano-Germanicus became known as Impa Byzantium, and lasted until 1453 dC in this form. 753 BC The traditional date of the foundation of Rome. There are two famous legends about how Started. One has the founders being Romulus and Remus twins, siblings who have been suckled like babies by one And the other has the founder as the her o of the Trojan War, Aeneas. The last verse was immortalized by the poet Virgil in his Aeneid, written in the first sound. Cato a.C. 509. a.C. Having been a monarchy since its foundation, the last King of Romedora down. This marks the beginning of what known as the Roman Republic, in which the city and its conquests are governed by elected officials. The most important officials are called consuls: there are two at a time, elected for a period of one year, with the intention of preventing the other from abusing his power. If it were suspected of abuse, the consul could be prosecuted later. In the same year, the most important of all Roman temples dedicated to the Temple of Jupiter in Citizen Abanguis Hill. At the same time, Rome signs a treaty of friendship with the African city of Carthage so that each will focus on the most dangerous enemies (at that time) of the Greeks and Etruscans. 264 C. Friendship between Rome and Carthage ends with the outbreak of the First Punic War (so called because the Latin word for Carthaginian was -152A) Punicus is) as the struggle for supremacy in the Western Mediterranean. According to the Roman historian Livy, the first gladiator games as well. City are held in Rome this year. 241 BC The First Punic War ends with a Roman naval victory of the Aegates Islands, near Sicily. In the following peace treaty, Carthage agrees that Rome will now control Sicily by altering the balance of power in the Mediterranean. 219.a. C. Commander of Carthaginian Hannibal places siege and captures Saguntum, a city allied with Rome on the Mediterranean coast of Spain. 218 BC As a result of the Carthaginian occupation of Saguntum, began the Second Punic War. Hannibal invades Italy via the unexpected route to go by land of Spain and cross the Alps with its army of 80,000 men, which includes 37 elephants. He gets a healthy series of Victories against the Romans as it progresses. 216. a.C.A. Hannibal Ahem. the Romans at the Battle of Cannae, after which various Roman allies lose confidence and switch sides to support Carthage. However, Rome maintains enough support to still be able to overtake The Dwarfs' troops on the battlefield after defeat at Cannae. 211-206 BC The young and charismatic Roman commander Scipio successfully campaigns in Spain against the Carthaginians, winning local support due to his humanitarian treatment of the conquered people. It marks a decisive victory at the Battle of Ilipa in 206 BC, force the Carthaginians to leave Spain and give control of the southern and eastern areas of the country, then known as Hispania, to Rome. 202 AC Scipio pursues the Carthaginians in Africa and defeats Hannibal at the Battle of Zama, earning the nickname Africanus. After his defeat, Carthage is forbidden to have an army or navy, but some in Rome are disappointed that Scipio did not destroy the very city of Carthage, fearing that he will challenge Rome again. 196 BC The Romans declare the Greek states free after intervening diplomatically and militarily to protect them against Philip V of Macedonia in the Second Macedonian War. At this stage, Rome apparently does not seek any territory in the Eastern Mediterranean. c168 BC After the victory of Rome at the Battle of Pydna in the Third War of Macedonia, the once great Kingdom of Macedonia dissolved in four Roman client states. The Romans decide that necessary that they take a permanent position in the Eastern Mediterranean so that peace can be maintained. 164-149 AC Rome declares the Third Scenic War in Carthage after Carthage raises an army against Numidia without the permission of Rome. Carthage besieged and then burned, while its territory is confiscated and transformed into the Roman province of Africa, an area that includes modern Tunisia and parts of Algeria and Libya. 91-88 AC After a series of failed attempts to reform the rules around who could One of the Social War breaks out between Rome and many of its Italian allies. Although the Italians fought alongside the Romans for sanctuary, they were not rewarded with citizenship and their associated privileges. Although the Romans are winning the war, they decide to end it by making citizenship available to Italians. 88-87 BC Caesar's general and seven times successful (the highest rank of the Roman Republic) Marius goes to war with fellow general Sulla on the right to be appointed military commander in the East. Sulla commits the previously unthinkable act of marching his troops to Rome itself. The long-term consequence of the war between the factions of Marius and Sulla is the destabilization and the final fall of the Roman Republic, to be replaced by the hereditary domus of the emperors. 82 BC Sulla appointed dictator of Rome, a title not used since the Second World War and one intended to be used in an emergency, giving a person total power. As a dictator, Sulla uses her power to crush her opponents and reward her friends. 73-71 a.C. A revolt of Roman slaves led by Spartacus in Italy caused consternation in Rome before being brutally suppressed by roman army under crassus and pompey, among others. 60 a.C. An informal alliance brokered between Pompey, Crassus and Julia Caesar, to help each man promote his own ambitions. It is known as the first triumvirate. Pompey had a great military reputation, Crassus was incredibly rich, while Caesar had great support among the commoners (the common people of Rome). The triumvirate was a way for the three to avoid the controls and balances built for the Republican system and improve its own power. 58-49 BC Caesar campaigns in Gaul, hoping that he can use the rewards of achievements to pay the slaves he has in Rome. While on the campaign trail he writes an account of the Cold War, with which he hopes to convince Roman people that he is trying to win glory for Rome, no power for himself. 55-54 BC Cross the English Channel in two successive years for the campaign in Great Britain. In the second attempt he manages to march from the south coast through the River Ulses, claiming a Celtic as a saucer. They demand that the local tribes pay homage to Rome. However, the Romans are not in Great Britain at this time. 49 to C. Caesar brings his army to trade through the Rubicon River to Italy, an act that triggers a Roman civil war between the popular faction of Caesar and the partisans of the Senate. The rival of Caesar, Pompey, led Rome to the East gather its own army. 44 a.C. Victory in the Battle of Munda in 45 to C. gives the victory of Cato Peace in civil war. In February 44 to C. appointed dictator of Rome for life. This absolute power horrifies some Romans, and Cato is assassinated one month later in the Marine Ides (15th of water) by a group of senators. 43 to C.C. The second triumvirate formed from three of the main participants of Cato Caesar, Mark Antony, Lepidus and Octavian (preferred heir to Cato Caesar). The group has official powers, making them the most important men in Rome. The most prominent chronicler of Antony, the republican statesman Cicero, is murdered by Antony's orders. 42 a.C. Two of the Dog Killers Brutus and Cassius committed suicide after their troops were defeated by Octavian and Antony at Philippi. 31 a.C. After the second triumvirate ends in 33 a.C., Octavian and Antony begin to avenge for power. Antony's relationship with Egyptian pharaoh Cleopatra makes other Romans suspicious of his intentions. At 31.C., Octavian defeats Antony and Cleopatra in a naval battle in Asia. Unable to support enough to continue fighting Octavian, Antony commits suicide, and the following year Cleopatra does the same. 27.C. Although proclaims the restored Republic by 27th to C. Octavian the only ruler of Rome. He is granted the titles of Princeps (First Citizen) and Augustus (Venered), the last to become name by which he is known by history. 20 BC Rome agrees with the departure of a territory based on the Iran Modern) and the parts return the patterns of the Roman guide humbly lost in battle under the command of Crasso in 53 AC 9 AD The Teutoburg Forest Battle in Germany ends in Disaster for the Romans when three legions controlled by Varus are exterminated. Augustus is said to be distracted by defeat. 14 D. Augusto dies, and the nature of his power as an emperor (and the end of the Roman republic) is confirmed as his stepdaughter becomes ruler in a planned succession. 43 AD During the reign of the Emperor Claudio, the Grand Britain is successfully invaded under the command of Augustus. 61 D.C. The revolt of the British tribe Iceni against the Roman domain under his queen, Boudicca. The rebels destroy the Capital Camulodunum (Colchester, Essex), Londinium (London) and Verulamium (St Albans, Hertfordshire) before being defeated. 64 AD The great fire of Rome burns for six days Many old accounts accuse the emperor Nero to make fire clarify for their construction projects. However, there is to blame the Christians, followers than at this moment a very new religion, encouraging the organized pursuit of that group. 69 DC After Nero commits suicide at 68 a.C. Instead of facing judgment by his various crimes, the Julio-Claudian line of Emperors finishes. The struggle for the following power leads to the so-called year of the four emperors: Galba, Otho, Vitellius and Vespasian, the last one of which the conflict closes and founds the Flavian Dynasty. 70 AD The first Jewish-Roman war leads to the siege of Jerusalem, following which the Romans capture the city and destroy the temple. 79 rupture of Mount Vesuvius, destroying the nearby cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum. The naturalist and writer Pliny the Elder, the old man, dies, possibly from a heart attack, while assembling an attempt to rescue for people trapped near the eruption. 80 DC The short reign of the emperor It is shaken by disaster - beyond From Vesuvius in 79 AD, the fire and the plague devastate Rome in 80 AD. However, the coliseum is also concluded and opened. 100-111 AD Tacitus, one of the main historians of Rome, writes their stories (covering the Ascension of the Flavian Dynasty) and Annals, dealing with the reign of Augustus onwards. 174-180 AD Emperor Caracalla emits a decree that grants citizenship to all free inhabitants of the impact. 212 AD The period of military anarchy see stirring throughout the Roman Empire and about twenty different emperors. 284-306 AD Emperor Diocletian restores central power and stabilizes the impact. He founded Tetrarchy, a system in which the Roman imposition is divided into two halves, west and east, each governed by an emperor. A-152; Augustus - And a co-emperor junior or emperor. 312 AD Emperor Constantine wins the battle of the Milvian bridge against his Western co-emperor. Victory will give you full control over the impact. The following year, he emits the said of Milan, making Christianity official and tolerated religion. He becomes the first Roman emperor to convert to Christianity into his deathbed at 337 AD. 324 AD Constantinople is founded as the imperial capital imperial imperial imperial imperial capital imperial imperial imperial, marking the East Imperial Change on the Western Portion of Inspection. 395 AD After the death of Emperor Theodosius, the Roman imposition is divided among his children, and is never governed again as an entity again. 410 AD For the first time in eight months, the city of Rome is invaded by a foreign power, looted by alarm, the visigods (a primitive German people). 410-411 AD Roman Emperor of the Western Honorius Says Grand-brutal to organize his own defenses against raids by German tribes as Roma gives up claims about his gran. 476 AD The official date of the end of the West Roman Roman, when Odoacer drops Romulus The last emperor, and proclaims himself king of Italy. The Imp Roman river of the East continues up to the soil fifteenth as the Imp Byzantium river. Byzantium. Image sources: Sources:

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