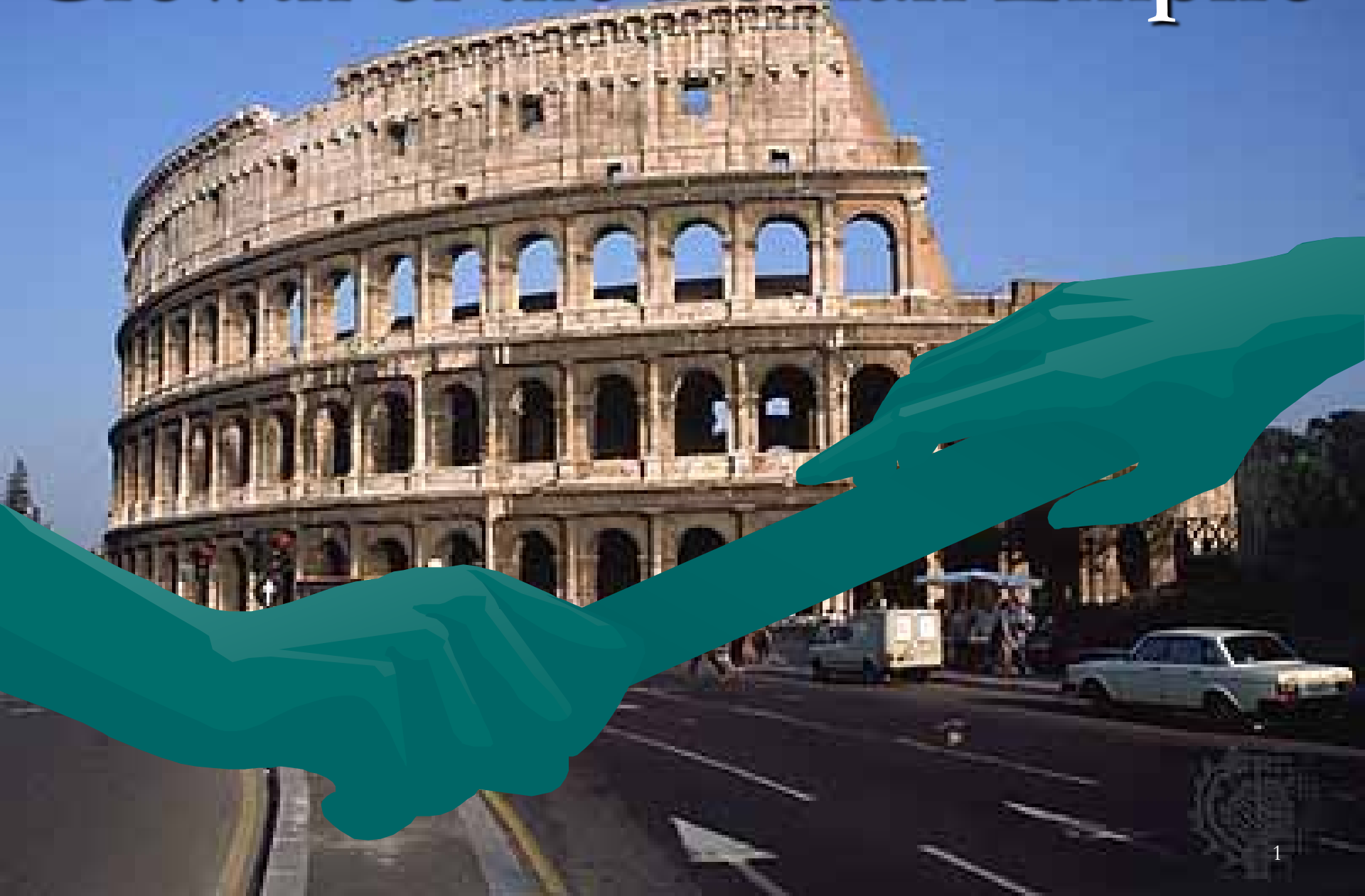


# Growth of the Roman Empire



# First, Rome wasn't built in a day.

- Begins as a kingdom (ruled by kings)
  - Archaeologists guess that this happened 600 BCE, but we don't know for sure.
- Becomes a republic (gov't based on laws, elected officials)
  - 509 BCE—Swear they will never be ruled by a king again.
- Becomes an empire (ruled by emperors with unlimited authority)

# A Few Things to Know About the Republic:

- Government system
- Social Class System: Patricians vs. Plebeians
- Twelve Tables
- Roman Army
- War with Carthage, beginning of the Punic Wars—264-146 BCE
- **Stop and Jot & Turn and Talk: What have we already learned about Roman society? Identify three important ideas.**

# 44 BCE



116 CE (160 years later...)



# Compare...

44 BCE



116 CE (160 years later...)



What's the big picture?  
Turn and Talk to describe  
the change in 15 words or  
less.



**ROMAN EMPIRE**  
AT ITS GREATEST EXTENT

Stop and Jot:  
What is different about this map when compared to the ones you just looked at?

What new information does this map give us about the Roman Empire?

Why might this new information be important or helpful?

## Overview of Roman History:

800 BCE	600 BCE	500 BCE	400 BCE	200 BCE	300 BCE	100 BCE
753 - The city of Rome is founded.  Rome quickly grows into a major city.	580-530- Foundations of Roman government emerge.  509- Rome becomes a Republic.	Early wars to expand.  The patrician class has power.  451 - Roman law founded with 12 Tables.	Continued conflict and wars.  334-264- Rome conquers Italian peninsula.	167- Practice of taxing Roman citizens ended.  Taxes still paid by conquered subjects and allies.	280- Rome develops coins as currency.  264-241- First Punic war with Carthage.	83-82 - Civil war in Rome. Sulla becomes the dictator.  73-71 - Rebellion of Spartacus.  49-44 - Civil war. Caesar becomes dictator.  44- Caesar is killed.  31 BCE to 14 CE- Octavius becomes Emperor.
<p><b><u>Turn and Talk:</u> Identify three events you think made Rome <u>stronger</u>, and three events you think made Rome <u>weaker</u>. Discuss why you think so and be prepared to share.</b></p>						

0-100 CE	200 CE	300 CE	400 CE
64 -Rome devastated by fire.  Persecution of Christians Begins.  79 -Vesuvius erupts and Pompeii is buried.  Until 180 -Pax Romana... period of relative stability.	212- Basic civil rights granted to all citizens of the Roman Empire.  253 - Germanic tribes move into frontier areas.	303-305- Severe persecution of Christians.  313- Religious freedom improves, Christianity recognized.  324-337 -Constantine becomes Emperor.  370- Huns invade border areas.  395 Roman empire split into East and West.	410 - Visigoths attack Rome.  455- Vandals attack Rome.  476- Last Roman emperor loses throne



**So... where do we see the influence  
of the Romans today?**



The Roman Pantheon



The Jefferson Memorial in Washington, DC

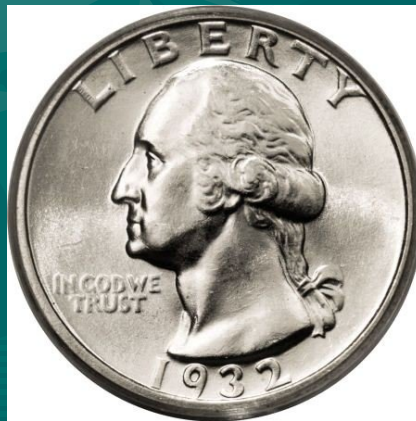
Do you see a resemblance in  
the architecture?

Architecture: The art or practice of designing and constructing buildings.  
Also, the style in which a building is designed and built.



Roman and U.S. coins....

Where do you think we got our designs?



# Invention or Adaptation?

- While the Romans are credited for “inventing” many things, in truth they learned from other peoples, borrowed their ideas, and adapted them to their own purposes.
- The Romans had the resources to “super-size” other peoples’ ideas, and the size of the empire gave them a bigger “idea pool” with which to work.

- In groups of 3 or 4 students, you will learn about a range of Roman innovations.
- You will describe the **significance** (importance) of each, and then choose the one you all think was most significant.
- To start, brainstorm a list of criteria for significance. In other words, list some ideas about how you know when something in history is important. What makes it important?

# What makes something significant?

- Does it affect lots of people?
- Does it have an impact on lots of areas of life?
- Does it cause a major, or dramatic, change for people?
  
- An event that affects many, many people is significant. The more people affected by an event, the more significant the event becomes.
  
- An event that affects many parts of our life is significant. The more parts of life affected – how we eat, sleep, work, play, organize ourselves etc. – the more important the event becomes.
  
- A dramatic change is significant. The more dramatic the change created by an event, the more likely the event is important.

# Your task: Decide which innovation in your category was most significant...

- Consider the following questions...
  - Which one affected more people?
  - Which one had an impact on more areas of life and society?
  - Which one caused the biggest change?

## Part 1

- Talk about the innovations in your packet using these questions
- As a group, select one innovation as most significant.
- On the Chalk Talk sheet, write which one your group picked and explain why in writing.

## Part 2

- Now pass your Chalk Talk sheet to a group who focused on the same category.
- When you get the Chalk Talk sheet from the other group, you will **respond to their choice**, respectfully agreeing or disagreeing and briefly explaining why... **in WRITING**.
- In Chalk Talk, the TALK is all through writing, so stay quiet and get writing! **Chalk Talk is a written conversation.**
- The goal here is for each group to add to the other group's thinking. This is not a competition!



# Property of Oakland Schools

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