

1. AN EMPIRE TO RULE

Motivation task: the odd one out



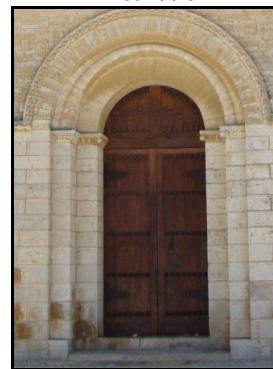
1. Road



2. Sandals



4. Ivory doll.



3. Door.



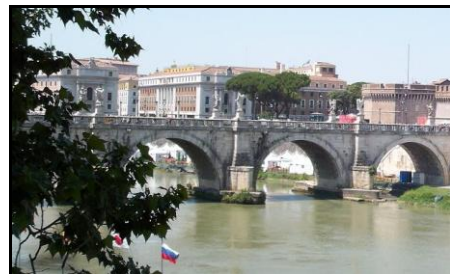
5. Holy Family church.



6. Laptop.



7. Wax writing tablet.



8. Hadrian's bridge.



9. Oil lamp.



10. Aqueduct in Tarraco.

❖ Oral and writing activity. In pairs look at these pictures and guess what is Roman and what is not Roman. Use the substitution table.

a) Look at the substitution table and write 6 sentences minimum in your notebook.

I	think	sandals		are aren't	Roman
		a/an	road main door Holy Family church	is	
We	believe	the	laptop bridge oil lamp aqueduct writing tablet	isn't	

b) Now fill in the chart and classify the pictures:

Roman	not Roman
<i>The road</i>	

c) Look for 6 pictures of a modern example from the Internet. Look at the word bank:

road doll aqueduct bridge lamp sandals notebook

A. Historical periods in Rome

THE LEGEND: Romulus and Remus.

The story of Romulus and Remus is a **legend**. They were twin sons of the god Mars and the **Vestal** Rhea Silvia. They were the founders of Rome. Their mother was punished and her two babies were abandoned at birth in a basket on the **River Tiber**. Romulus and Remus were found and fed by a she-wolf and later brought up by a **shepherd's** family.

They found out their origin and decided to found a town. They didn't agree about the place where the town would be established. Finally Romulus decided to place it in the Aventine and killed his brother Remus. The new town was called Rome, named after Romulus.



11. *Romulus and Remus*, a painting by Peter Paul Rubens. (1615-16)

1. Grammar exercise. Put these past tense verbs into the present form.

Past simple	Present tense	Meaning
Found	find	Trobar
Punished		
Fed		
Established		
Could		
Brought up		

2. True or false? (Correct the wrong answers)

1. The story of Romulus and Remus is true. True False

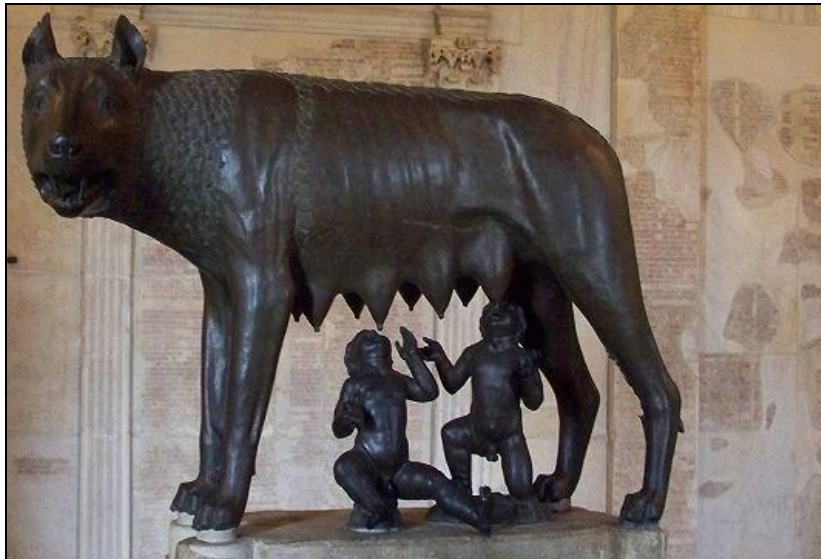
2. Romulus and Remus were both boys. True False

3. Romulus and Remus were found by a cat. True False

4. They both agreed on where to build the town. True False

5. Remus killed Romulus True False

6. The town was named after Romulus True False



12. Capitoline Wolf traditionally believed to be Etruscan, 5th century BC, with figures of Romulus and Remus added in the 15th century by Antonio Pollaiuolo.

THE HISTORY

The first period in Roman History was the **kingdom**. The second period was the **Republic** and the third was the **Empire**.

A) **The Kingdom** (753 BC-509 BC): According to tradition, the ancient city of Rome was ruled by kings from 753 BC until the expulsion of Tarquinius Superbus in 510 BC. Rome **then** became a Republic.

B) **The Republic** (509 BC-27 BC): The Roman Republic ruled from 509 BC to 27 BC. Under the Republic the head government was shared by two consuls who were elected for a year. The consuls' most important power was that they were in charge of the army.

The Senate was led by patricians, the noble and rich families of ancient Rome. They made laws and controlled spending. Senate members were not elected, they were chosen by the Consuls. Once they were chosen they served for life. There were 300 members of the Senate.

The **Assembly** was formed by all the **plebeian** citizens of Rome. They met in the **forum** and voted. At first, the Assembly had very little power. They could vote laws and could declare war but the Senate could stop their decisions. The most important role of the assembly was that it voted every year on which two members of Senate would serve as Consuls. If people voted strategically they could gain power in government.



13. Roman Empire map.

- ❖ Draw a map of the Roman Empire.
- ❖ http://img.tripatlas.com:8080/media/images/Roman_Republic_Empire_map.gif

C) The Empire (27 BC - 476 AD): The first Roman **emperor** was Augustus. He called himself “*princeps*,” or first. Augustus’ successors named themselves “imperator”. He is considered the most important emperor in the Roman Empire. He reformed the government to control corruption and he extended Roman citizenship to all Italians too. Augustus turned the army from a voluntary organisation to a professional **army**; the presence of the army throughout the Empire spread the Roman language –Latin and Roman culture throughout Europe and the Mediterranean. He split the Empire into provinces. In Augustus’ kingdom the Roman empire settled a period of peace and prosperity –*pax Romana*.

3. In pairs find the meaning of the following words.

army	emperor	king	kingdom	consul	legend
------	---------	------	---------	--------	--------

4. Writing frames. Complete the sentences about Roman history:

At first Rome was ruled _____

Later Rome _____

In the end Rome _____

5. Fill in the chart about the political Roman periods.

	Kingdom	Republic	Empire
Chronology			
Leaders			
Main features			

6. Fill in the table about the Republic period.

	2 Consuls Head of Government	Senate (300 members)	Assembly
Social classes			
Time	1 year term		
Function			Elected the 2 Consuls

7. Write what millennium these dates belong to:

2007 _____ 753 BC _____

Now write what century these dates belong to:

27 BC _____ 510 BC _____

753 BC _____ 476 AD _____

Can you say why these dates were important? Use the notebook.

8. Reading activity:

PAX ROMANA
Augustus ruled the Empire for 45 years. For 45 years, Rome was at peace. This period is the beginning of the Pax Romana, or Roman Peace. The expression "Roman Peace" is a bit confusing. The Roman empire expanded during this period but the Empire was steady.

❖ **Answer the following short questions:**

a) What is the opposite of **pax** in English? _____

b) Why is the expression "pax Romana" confusing? _____

B The army

a) The men in the army

The Roman army was formed by men from all over the Empire. The men were only professional soldiers and their job was to fight. In the beginning, only property owners could join the army. From the 1st BC century onwards anybody could join it. Soldiers stayed in the army for 25 years minimum.

A tough soldier could become a **centurion**. 80 soldiers, called legionaries, were in his charge. A century was a group of 80 soldiers or legionaries. There were 59 centuries in a legion and 30 legions in the Roman army. Centurions carried a stick and special armour. Soldiers were given a uniform when they entered the army.

b) The weapons.

A Roman soldier had two kinds of weapons; first of all they had a short **sword** and a **pilum**, a sort of spear. They wore **armour**, a **helmet** and a rectangular **shield**.

Roman soldiers marched 20 miles a day carrying their armour, shield, some food and camping equipment. They were trained to fight and they marched together carrying **shields** to protect them. When the enemies threw arrows the soldiers raised the shield on their heads like a cover or a roof. This technique was called **testudo**, which means tortoise. Look at the picture below.

1. The army quiz:

a) How did the Rome army change in the first century BC?

- All men could join the army and become professional soldiers.
- The soldiers were called centurion
- The soldiers started to wear armour

b) How long did a soldier stay in the army for?

- For five years
- For 10 years.
- For 25 years.

c) A century of Roman legionaries marching into battle was called a 'tortoise' because

- They walked very quickly.
- Their shields partly covered the soldiers and they looked like a tortoise.
- They walked like a tortoise.

2. Solve the double quiz about the army. Find the word in the bottom.

HISDEL	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 6 3 4																
PUIML	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																
WORDS	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 1																
DESTUTO	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 2																
COUNINTER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 5																
AMRORU	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 7																
<table border="1"> <tr> <td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td></td> </tr> </table>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7											

3. The Roman soldier. Fill in the gaps with the words in the word bank.

The Roman soldier dressed in a helmet, armour, leg and arm protectors, a belt, a tunic, and a pair of shoes.

The Roman helmet was made of _____ (1). The helmet was bowl-shaped with a neck guard or protector. The inside was lined with leather to protect the soldier's head. The helmet also had cheek guards to protect the face. Many helmets had fittings for _____ (2).

The Roman soldier's armour was made from iron. The shoulders were reinforced with metal. Rings ran horizontally around the body. These rings were wired together then sewed to leather backing. Leg and arm guards were used which chiefly consisted of iron plates sewn to leather.

The soldier's tunic was probably _____ (3) although not all historians agree about this. Tunics were usually made from _____ (4) in summer and _____ (5) in winter. The tunic was worn above the knee.

Only soldiers and slaves were allowed to show their _____ (6). Around the waist the soldier wore a _____ (7). The belt helped to protect the groin. Sometimes two belts were worn, one for the sword and one for the dagger.

The shoes looked more like _____ (8); they were laced up the front. The upper part consisted of one piece of leather cut into many narrow strips and the top was attached to a sole. The sole had a nail design.

WORD BANK

legs metal red wool linen belt sandals centurions

4. Now dress a Roman soldier in the web and on real paper. This are the webs

<http://www.schoolsliaison.org.uk/kids/Romacent.htm>

<http://www.schoolsliaison.org.uk/kids/siteactivities/romadress.pdf>

Dress Roman soldier

http://www.exeter.gov.uk/timetrail/dress_the_soldier/roman_legionary.htm

<http://www.dl.ket.org/latin1/things/romanlife>


5. Drawing activity (from BBC ROMAN SOLDIER)

ROMAN LIFE I - A ROMAN SOLDIER

Label the armour, using the words from the bottom of the page.

Draw the Roman eagle at the top of the standard and make a design on the shield.

Colour the soldier correctly, using information on this page.



HELMET

STANDARD

SHIELD

WORD

ARMOUR

TUNIC

Armour and helmet were made of metal

Tunics were usually red, and made of wool in winter, linen in summer.

The shield was plywood or leather. It curved round the body. The paint used was red, brown and beige.

Sandals were worn all the year. They were made from leather. The soles had iron hobnails to make them last longer.