

# **Teacher's Guide For**

## **Ancient History**

### **Rome Reexamined**

For grade 7 - College

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## **Teacher's Note to this *Teacher's Guide for Ancient History - Rome Reexamined***

Please take the time to read this note carefully.

This Teacher's Guide presents all four programs under *Ancient History - Rome Reexamined*. The individual programs are listed below in the order in which they appear in this Teacher's Guide. They can also be found in the Guide's Table of Contents with their chapters.

1. *Rome Reexamined: The Rise of the Roman Republic*
2. *Rome Reexamined: Military Triumphs and the Death of the Roman Republic*
3. *Rome Reexamined: The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire*
4. *Rome Reexamined: The Splendor of Imperial Rome*

Inside this Teacher's Guide, each program is presented as a single unit, including its Blackline Master Quiz to test students' comprehension and learning. **Please find the unit and quiz appropriate to the program you are teaching.**

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## **MATERIALS IN THE PROGRAM**

**Teacher's Guide** -This Teacher's Guide has been prepared to aid the teacher in utilizing materials contained within *Ancient History - Rome Reexamined*'s four programs. **Please find the unit and quiz appropriate to the program you are teaching.** In addition to this introductory material, the guide contains the following for each program:

- *Suggested Instructional Notes*
- *Student Learning Goals*
- *Blackline Masters Quizzes for duplication and handout to students*
- *Timeline of Events in ancient Roman history*
- *Slide Shows*
- *Maps*

- *List of Roman Gods*

## **INSTRUCTIONAL NOTES**

It is suggested that you preview the individual program or programs that you will be teaching and read the Student Goals and Teacher Points. By doing so, you will become familiar with the materials and be better prepared to adapt the program (s) to the needs of your class. Please note that each program is set up to be played continuously and you will probably find it best to follow the program in the order in which it is presented, but this is not necessary. Each program in *Ancient History - Rome Reexamined* can be divided into chapters accessed through the DVD's Menu Screen under Chapter Selects. In this way each program's chapters can be played and studied separately. A proposed Lesson Plan based on chapter headings accessed through the DVD menu screen can be found with each program presented in this Teacher's Guide. It is also suggested that each program presentation take place before the entire class and under your direction. As you review the instructional program outlined in the Teacher's Guide, you may find it necessary to make some changes, deletions, or additions to fit the specific needs of your students. After viewing each program, you may wish to copy the **Blackline Master Quiz (1A, 2A etc.)** and distribute it to your class to measure students' comprehension of the events.

## **LINKS TO CURRICULUM STANDARDS**

The design for each program was guided by the National Center for History in the Schools, United States History curriculum Era 3: Revolution and the New Nation- Standards 1 and 3 for grades 5-12, Era 9 Postwar United States -Standard 4 for grades 5-12, and the California Public School Standards for Historical Content, Grade 8 - Standards 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3 (#4 - #7), Standard 8.8 (#1) and Grade 11, Standards 11.1 (#2, #3), 11.3 (#5), 11.5 - (#3, #4) and 11.10 (#2, #3) and Grade 12, Standards 12.1, 12.4 and 12.5.

## **INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF PROGRAM ONE *ANCIENT HISTORY - ROME REEXAMINED: THE RISE OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC***

*Rome Reexamined: The Rise of the Roman Republic* is an exciting re-evaluation of the amazing story of the creation of the Roman Republic. The program is designed to present *Rome Reexamined: The Rise of the Roman Republic* in a way that promotes successful student learning. The program begins with the legendary founding of Rome by Romulus and Remus as a small farming village under Etruscan rule and its eventual start as a self-governing Republic. It continues by showing how Rome was superbly situated along the Tiber River and among easily fortified hills, which would allow this city-state to grow and prosper. And the program concludes with an in depth look at Roman society, government, engineering and language, which would propel Rome into the most powerful and advanced Republic of the ancient world.

**Student Goals - In this *Rome Reexamined: The Rise of the Roman Republic* program the students will learn:**

- The incredible story of the rise of the Roman Republic from a simple village to a wealthy and formidable city-state
- How the Roman Republic would become the inspiration for the United States form of government
- Why Rome would rise to become the ancient world's greatest city-state
- How Rome's client-patron system would become the foundation for its unique society
- Why the Forum was the most important place in the Roman Republic
- That Rome's remarkable engineering feats fueled its success and prosperity
- That Latin was the language of the Romans

### **SUGGESTED LESSON PLAN**

*Rome Reexamined: The Rise of the Roman Republic* is laid out so that the program can be viewed in its entirety, or, by selecting the DVD Menu Screen, Chapter Selects, individual chapters can be viewed separately to create a lesson plan. Each chapter presents a part of the uniqueness of the Roman Republic. The program shows how ancient Rome, during its critical first 300 years, created the ancient world's first self-governing Republic, a Republic that would greatly influence future generations of Western Europe and the United States. In addition, historical themes and figures are clearly presented, using state of the art visuals.

Below is a list of the program and its chapters. Using these chapters, teachers can create a lesson plan to cover the specific issues, themes and the historical figures mentioned.

***Rome Reexamined: The Rise of the Roman Republic***

- The Rise of the Roman Republic
- Origin and Homeland of Rome
- Roman Society
- Governing the Republic

- The Aqueducts and Roads
- Latin

## **Chapter One: The Rise of the Roman Republic**

**Student Goals - In this *Rome Reexamined: The Rise of the Roman Republic* chapter the students will learn:**

- The Roman Constitution created a system of checks and balances with an executive order, a judicial order and a legislative order
- The Roman Constitution became the model for the United States' Constitution
- The city-state of Rome lasted longer than any other city-state of the ancient world
- Rome's story is divided into two parts
  - Part two presents the exploits of great and not so great Imperial rulers of the Roman Empire
  - Part one is the rise of the Roman Republic from very humble beginnings
  - The 450-year saga of self-rule and colonial growth was accomplished through a most unusual collection of guiding principles and values

## **Chapter Two: Origin and Homeland of Rome**

**Student Goals - In this *Rome Reexamined: The Rise of the Roman Republic* chapter the students will learn:**

- Rome began as a humble Iron Age village along the Tiber River
  - It was founded on seven hills
  - The city is in the middle of Italy, which is protected by the Alps from the rest of Europe
  - Italy is a rich combination of fertile plains, lush valleys and green hills
  - The mild, year-round Mediterranean climate and ample rainfall and the geography put Italy and Rome in a unique position for growth and development
- Rome's story of origin is one of a great struggle as seen in the myth of Romulus and Remus
  - The story that the Romans told themselves about their earliest beginnings and the founding of Rome involved first cooperation
  - Then it became conflict that turned into fraternal murder when Romulus kills his brother Remus
- Rome grew economically into a powerful city under the rule of the Etruscans
- Rome eventually threw out the Etruscan monarchy and created a self governing Republic
- The Roman Republic developed a novel idea of what it meant to be a citizen of Rome
- Rome's greatest strength would be its citizenship, which it offered to all who joined Rome whether they were among the vanquished or slaves

## **Chapter Three: Roman Society**

**Student Goals - In this *Rome Reexamined: The Rise of the Roman Republic* chapter the students will learn:**

- The Roman Republic began in 510 BC with the ousting of the last Etruscan king by the Roman elite
- Roman society incorporated a patron client system
  - The smaller population of educated people with a lot of money help out the larger population of people without a lot of money or land
  - In return the patron receives the support of the people he helps
  - Patrons and clients are linked together formally and legally
- The Roman social system had a shared set of ethical values
  - Heroism and valor in service to Rome and the community
  - Devotion to the Gods and family
  - Maintaining self control
  - Never giving up no matter how difficult the situation
- The more you behaved in accordance with these principles, the greater your prestige and authority
- This system of Roman society was fluid and dynamic, creating upward mobility based on merit

## **Chapter Four: Governing the Republic**

**Student Goals - In this *Rome Reexamined: The Rise of the Roman Republic* chapter the students will learn:**

- The most important place in the Roman Republic was the Forum
  - Rome was founded on the Palatine Hill, which overlooks the Forum
  - Romans gathered here to conduct business, religion and politics
  - Buildings were added to help conduct business, religious and political affairs
  - Except for the Temple of Saturn, the ruins of the Forum are from the Imperial period
- The nobles of the early Republic feared that greatest evil was absolute power in the hands of one man or woman
  - They devised a system of government that prevented that from happening by distributing and limiting power
  - The primary way was to have two equal ruling Consuls
  - Guided by the Senators, each Consul served for one year
  - And the Republic's decisions were debated in public, open to all
- Governing was a messy, conflict-ridden business, but the Republic overcame these obstacles by uniting everyone in efforts toward a common goal

## **Chapter Five: The Aqueducts and Roads**

**Student Goals - In this *Rome Reexamined: The Rise of the Roman Republic* chapter the students will learn:**

- During the first 200 years of the Republic, Rome grew into an economic and military powerhouse
- Its armies had all but conquered the entire Italian peninsula
- Much of Rome's success and prosperity was fueled by its remarkable engineering feats
- The Republic's greatest engineering wonders: permanent roads and aqueducts were begun by Appius Claudius Caecus
- The first Roman aqueduct, the *Aqua Appia*, was started by Caecus in 312 BC
- The aqueduct arches are the above ground portions of a much larger, complete Roman aqueduct
  - Most of an aqueduct is under ground
  - In all, Roman engineers built 11 different aqueducts to supply the city of over a million and half people with 200 million gallons of fresh water daily
- The second great engineering wonder initiated by Caecus was the Roman road system
  - Caecus is responsible for the world's first and most famous military highway, the *Via Appia*
  - Roman road builders built straight roads that were as maintenance free as possible
  - Roman bridges, were the first large and lasting bridges ever built

**Chapter Six: Latin**

**Student Goals - In this *Rome Reexamined: The Rise of the Roman Republic* chapter the students will learn:**

- Appius Caecus also argued for the building of Roman fortifications throughout the Italian peninsula
- And he pushed for the creation of an independent Roman literature
- The Romans used only 23 letters, all capitals, to write Latin
- By 260 B.C. Rome had everything it needed to become the greatest city-state in the ancient world
  - A nearly invincible army
  - Superior engineering skills
  - A political policy and social structure directed toward colonial expansion

**Answers to Blackline Master 1A Quiz**

1-c; 2-a; 3-b; 4-d; 5-c; 6-a; 7-d; 8-d; 8-d; 9-b; 10-d; 11-c; 12-a; 13-b; 14-d; 15-d

## **INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF PROGRAM TWO *ANCIENT HISTORY - ROME REEXAMINED: MILITARY TRIUMPHS AND THE DEATH OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC***

*Rome Reexamined: Military Triumphs and the Death of the Roman Republic* is a new approach to presenting exciting story of the fall of the Roman Republic because of the increasing role of the military and generals. The program is designed to present *Rome Reexamined: Military Triumphs and the Death of the Roman Republic* in a way that promotes successful student learning. The program begins with an overview of the Roman military, how it functioned and why it was undefeatable. The program continues with the rise of generals within the military to become leaders of Rome and how the Republic fell because of civil wars brought on by Roman generals and their client armies. At the same time, the program examines the importance of Greece and Greek influence in art, engineering, and religion. It ends with an in depth look at the Roman Republic's greatest rights – free speech and public debate.

### **Student learning Goals - In this *Rome Reexamined: Military Triumphs and the Death of the Roman Republic* program the students will learn:**

- The stunning second half of the Roman Republic's story
- How the Republic grew to control the Mediterranean and much of Western Europe
- That the military and wars of conquest were central to Rome's foreign and domestic policies during the Republican Era
  - The structure and training of the military
  - During the Republic the military was a militia
- How the rise of the Roman military would extinguish the self-rule of the Republic and replace it with a monarchy
- About the rise of Julius Caesar and the collapse of the Republic
- How the Republic fell through civil wars brought on by generals and the client armies
- The battle for control of Rome by Julius Caesar against Gnaeus Pompey
- How Rome's civil wars were ended by Octavius, Caesar's adopted son

### **SUGGESTED LESSON PLAN**

*Rome Reexamined: Military Triumphs and the Death of the Roman Republic* is laid out so that the program can be viewed in its entirety, or by selecting the DVD Menu Screen, Chapter Selects, individual chapters can be viewed separately to create a lesson plan. Each chapter presents an aspect of the fall of the Republic and the rise of the military during the second half of the era of the Roman Republic. The program shows how the during this 300 year period, the Roman military became virtually undefeatable, and how the strength of the military, coupled with its power hungry generals, would ultimately lead to the fall of the Republic. In addition, historical themes and figures are clearly presented, using state of the art visuals.

Below is a list of the program and its chapters. Using these chapters, teachers can create a lesson plan to cover the specific issues, themes and the historical figures mentioned.

***Rome Reexamined: Military Triumphs and the Death of the Roman Republic***

- Military Triumphs and the Death of the Roman Republic
- The Military and War
- Julius Caesar and the Collapse of the Roman Republic
- Greek Influence on Rome
- Greek Gods
- Free Speech and Public Debate

**Chapter One: Military Triumphs and the Death of the Roman Republic**

**Student Goals - In this *Rome Reexamined: Military Triumphs and the Death of the Roman Republic* chapter the students will learn:**

- The glory of the ancient world's greatest city-state is a multiple part story
- Part one is Rome's growth from a humble village to a self-governing Republic
- Part two is the rise of Rome's military and the Republic's expansion to control the Mediterranean and much of Western Europe

**Chapter Two: The Military and War**

**Student Goals - In this *Rome Reexamined: Military Triumphs and the Death of the Roman Republic* chapter the students will learn:**

- The military and wars of conquest were central to Rome's foreign and domestic policies during the Republican Era
- Most of Rome's colonial expansion occurred during the last 250 years of the Republic
- By 220 B.C. all of Italy's other city states were under Roman control
- Rome embraced the vanquished as Roman citizens
- Why Rome's armies were so successful
  - Roman legions had replaced the Greek phalanx as the most formidable fighting force on the planet
  - Rome's military was a militia – an army of citizen soldiers fighting for their homes
  - Rome's legions were easily maneuverable
  - The legions could fight in small units but come together to fight in big units with thousands of people
  - A legion would be about 5,000 people
- This Roman formula for military victory was very successful
- By the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C., Rome had defeated Carthage, conquered Greece, the Balkans and much of Western Europe
- Rome's military expansion eventually spelled doom for the Republic
- Conquering generals became so powerful that they challenged the authority of Rome's Consuls and Senators
- The Republic collapsed in a series of bloody, endless civil wars

**Chapter Three: Julius Caesar and the Collapse of the Roman Republic**

**Student Goals – In *Rome Reexamined: Military Triumphs and the Death of the Roman Republic* chapter the students will learn:**

- The collapse of the Republic occurred as Rome's great generals built up huge client armies that were loyal to the generals above the Republic
- How the fall of the Republic unfolded has fascinated the world ever since its demise
  - The rise of client armies occurred at the same time as the Republic's ruling elite began losing its cohesion
  - Rome itself had grown to over a million people and many were poor and unhappy
  - The governing elite was unable to resolve this problem
  - As a result, a new political force of the general supported by his client army was set in motion
- The Republic's last chapter began when Roman General, Gnaeus Pompey, after many spectacular victories, demanded election as a Consul of Rome
  - Two other generals, Julius Caesar and Marcus Crassus also wanted power
  - The three generals formed Rome's Triumvirate, sharing power
  - The Triumvirate fell apart after Crassus died
  - Caesar and Pompey fought a civil war to see who would rule Rome
  - Caesar won and extended his rule of Rome to life
- Caesar's popularity and success led a small group of the old ruling Senators to assassinate him on the Ides of March in 44 B.C.
- Civil War continued until Caesar's adopted son, Octavius put down all adversaries
- The Roman Republic was dead and Octavius, also called Augustus became the first Roman Emperor

**Chapter Four: Greek Influence on Rome**

**Student Goals – In *Rome Reexamined: Military Triumphs and the Death of the Roman Republic* chapter the students will learn:**

- Rome's great engineering wonders, such as the aqueducts, were expanded to their greatest height during the last half of the Republic
- As Rome became massively wealthy, it began the Greek practice of creating grandiose public works
- These at first followed Greek designs

**Chapter Five: Greek Gods**

**Student Goals – In *Rome Reexamined: Military Triumphs and the Death of the Roman Republic* chapter the students will learn:**

- Initially, the Romans adopted the Greek Gods
- The Romans were a highly religious people
- Like others in the Mediterranean, the Romans were Polytheistic
- Some of the best-known correlations between Greek and Roman Gods
  - The Roman deity Jupiter and the Greek Zeus
  - The Roman God of war, Mars, corresponded to the Greek Ares
  - Juno, queen of the Gods, represented the Greeks' Hera

- Aphrodite, the Greek Goddess of love, found her parallel in the Roman Venus

## **Chapter Six: Free Speech and Public Debate**

**Student Goals – In *Rome Reexamined: Military Triumphs and the Death of the Roman Republic* chapter the students will learn:**

- The essence of the Republic was free speech and public debate
- Roman policies, Roman government/political policies were always discussed in public
- The greatest debater of the Republic was Cicero
- Freedom of speech is Rome's greatest legacy and the most treasured guiding principle of Western democracies today
- It is a legacy that would be overturned by Rome's first emperor, Augustus

## **Answers to Blackline Master 2A Quiz**

1-c; 2-b; 3-b; 4-d; 5-a; 6-c; 7-a, g, h; 8-b; 9-a; 10: a = g, b = h, c = f, d = e; 11-b; 12-d

## **INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF PROGRAM THREE *ANCIENT HISTORY - ROME REEXAMINED: THE RISE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE***

*Rome Reexamined: The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire* is a new approach to presenting the exciting history of the Roman Empire from its beginning under Augustus in 27 B.C. to its fall in 476 A.D. The program is designed to present *Rome Reexamined: The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire* in a way that promotes successful student learning. The program begins with an overview of the founding of the Roman Empire under Augustus. It then follows the course of the Roman Empire through the next 180 years, a time known as the Pax Romana, examining the accomplishments and problems of its good and bad Emperors. The program takes a fresh look at the beginning of Christianity, as well as Christianity's institutionalization under the Emperor Constantine in the 4<sup>th</sup> century. It ends with the true reasons for the fall of the Roman Empire.

### **Student learning Goals - In this *Rome Reexamined: The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire*:**

- The founding of the Roman Empire
  - Around the time of the birth of Christ, the ancient city-state of Rome was the most powerful military and political entity on the planet
  - The ascendancy of Augustus would insure the formation of the Roman monarchy and its succession of Emperors
  - How Augustus transformed the leadership role in Roman politics by making himself first man ... The patron to everyone
- About the Julio-Claudian Emperors and their effect on Rome
- About the Golden Age of Imperial Rome and the Emperors who made it possible
- About the founding of Christianity and its first leader, Sol of Tarsus
- How Constantine, the last great Roman Emperor, shaped Christianity and made it part of Roman politics

### **SUGGESTED LESSON PLAN**

*Rome Reexamined: The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire* is laid out so that the program can be viewed in its entirety, or by selecting the DVD Menu Screen, Chapter Selects, individual chapters can be viewed separately to create a lesson plan. Each chapter presents a part of the uniqueness of the Roman Empire that established a Pax Romana throughout the Mediterranean and Western Europe. The program shows how the Roman Empire flourished through its Golden Age and then declined and fell. In addition, historical themes and figures are clearly presented, using state of the art visuals.

Below is a list of the program and its chapters. Using these chapters, teachers can create a lesson plan to cover the specific issues, themes and the historical figures mentioned.

### ***Rome Reexamined: The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire:***

- The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire
- Augustus and the Making of the Empire

- Julio – Claudian Dynasty
- The Golden Age of Imperial Rome
- Christianity in the Roman Empire
- Constantine and the Institutionalization of Christianity

## **Chapter One: The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire**

**Student Goals - In this *Rome Reexamined: The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire* chapter the students will learn:**

- An overview of the end of the Roman Republic and the beginning of the Roman Empire
- How Augustus consolidated power and made himself first citizen of Rome

## **Chapter Two: Augustus and the Making of the Empire**

**Student Goals - In this *Rome Reexamined: The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire* chapter the students will learn:**

- How Augustus recreated the monarchy
  - Augustus became the first patron
  - Augustus controlled the economy
- Augustus stabilized the Empire by introducing a new idea for the military: the full-time citizen soldier with retirement benefits
  - As a result, the army was loyal to the Emperor and protected him
  - This new military system, while expensive, preserved the Empire through all the Emperors, good and bad

## **Chapter Three: The Julio – Claudian Dynasty**

**Student Goals - In this *Rome Reexamined: The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire* chapter the students will learn:**

- The Emperors who followed Augustus
  - The first, Tiberius, was a strong military man who provided stability during his 23-year reign
  - Caligula was an abusive Emperor who was murdered in office
  - Claudius set the precedent of allowing men from outlying provinces to become Senators, setting the stage for Rome's decline
  - Nero lived lavishly and committed suicide
- After Nero, the next dynasty of rulers was the Flavian Dynasty, which included General Vespasian and his two sons Titus and Domitian
  - During their reigns, the Imperial cult began to take shape
  - Also, during Titus' reign Rome's most spectacular structure, the Coliseum, was completed
  - And in 79 A.D., the volcano, Mount Vesuvius erupted, burying Pompeii

## **Chapter Four: The Golden Age of Imperial Rome**

**Student Goals - In this *Rome Reexamined: The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire* chapter the students will learn:**

- The five good emperors, Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and Marcus Aurelius, ruled during what is called Rome's Golden Age
  - The Golden Age was a period when Rome had the greatest prosperity and peace and the most opportunity for accomplishment
  - During the Golden Age, the Roman Empire had become self-governing through its network of provincial governors
  - The Roman Empire maintained its strength and its peace by forging mutually profitable alliances between the central government in Rome and the elites of the provinces
- Eventually this placing of more and more power in the hands of the outlying provinces would lead to the decline of Rome itself

**Chapter Five: Christianity in the Roman Empire**

**Student Goals - In this *Rome Reexamined: The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire* chapter the students will learn:**

- Just when the Empire seemed lost, Rome once again redefined itself politically, and a new force was unleashed in the Empire: Christianity
  - Christianity began in the Roman Empire in the first century A.D.
  - Christ, an educated Jew, offered an answer to the sect of Judaism called Apocalypticism
  - Apocalypticism held that evil powers – divine and human – controlled the world and that a Messiah would end the evil
- After Jesus' death, Christianity was spread throughout the Roman Empire by Sol of Tarsus
  - For the next 300 years Christianity competed with the traditional Roman Pantheon of Gods
  - That would change with the last great Roman Emperor: Constantine

**Chapter Six: Constantine and the Institutionalization of Christianity**

**Student Goals - In this *Rome Reexamined: The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire* chapter the students will learn:**

- By the time of Constantine's birth, Rome's central authority had collapsed
  - There were multiple Emperors supported by their personal client armies
- Constantine once again united the Empire under one Emperor in 324 A.D.
  - His most important achievement was allowing Christianity to grow into the world religion it has become today
  - He stopped persecution of Christians
- Over time, Christianity became the most important and even the official religion of the Roman Empire
  - Once this was done, Roman Emperors began the process of institutionalizing Christianity, using the old Roman model of social organization
- In 476 A.D., the long history of the great city-state of Rome, from Republic to Empire, came to an end

- The Roman Empire didn't continue forever because it didn't succeed in finding ways to finance itself
- It went broke because it was no longer conducting wars of conquest
- And the military was no longer a profit center
- Rome was not only the greatest city-state ever built, but it was the first and the only ancient upwardly mobile meritocracy

### **Answers to Blackline Master 3A Quiz**

1-d; 2-b; 3-a; 4-d; 5-a, b, e, f; 6-d; 7-b; 8-a; 9-a; 10-c; 11-b; 12-a; 13-d

## **INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF PROGRAM FOUR *ANCIENT HISTORY*** **– *ROME REEXAMINED: THE SPLENDOR OF IMPERIAL ROME***

*Rome Reexamined: The Splendor of Imperial Rome* is a new approach to presenting the stunning accomplishments in engineering, architecture and art of Imperial Rome. The program is designed to present *Rome Reexamined: The Splendor of Imperial Rome* in a way that promotes successful student learning. The program begins with an overview of what made Rome the most magnificent city-state in the ancient world. It continues with the Forum, the heart of ancient Rome, and the engineering marvels of the Coliseum, the Circus Maximus, the Palatine Hill, the Pantheon, Roman baths and the Aurelian Wall, circling Rome. The program also examines the beauty of Roman art found in their exquisite mosaics and sculptures. Finally, it ends with Rome's lasting accomplishments that would be handed down to the western world.

**Student Goals - In this *Rome Reexamined: The Splendor of Imperial Rome* program the students will learn:**

- How Rome came to be the most magnificent city of the ancient world
- How the city of Rome was defined by its forums
- The most magnificent structure built in Rome, the Coliseum
- About the palaces of the Emperors and the largest sporting arena ever built, the Circus Maximus
- Rome's most ingenious architectural and engineering accomplishment, the Pantheon
- The stunning baths of Caracalla
- The great Aurelian Wall
- The astonishingly beautiful mosaics and sculptures of ancient Rome
- Rome's striking political, cultural and engineering legacies

### **SUGGESTED LESSON PLAN**

*Rome Reexamined: The Splendor of Imperial Rome* is laid out so that the program can be viewed in its entirety, or by selecting the DVD Menu Screen, Chapter Selects, individual chapters can be viewed separately to create a lesson plan. Each chapter presents a part of the unique art, architecture and engineering that ancient Rome brought to the world. The program also shows Rome's political legacy, which impacted not only the Mediterranean region but Western Europe and the United States. In addition, historical themes and figures are clearly presented, using state of the art visuals.

Below is a list of the program and its chapters. Using these chapters, teachers can create a lesson plan to cover the specific issues, themes and the historical figures mentioned.

#### ***Rome Reexamined: The Splendor of Imperial Rome* Introduction**

- The Splendor of Imperial Rome
- The Forums
- The Coliseum
- Circus Maximus and the Palatine

- The Pantheon
- Baths
- Roman Walls
- Roman Mosaics and Sculptures
- Rome's Lasting Accomplishments

## **Chapter One: The Splendor of Imperial Rome**

**Student Goals - In this *Rome Reexamined: The Splendor of Imperial Rome* chapter the students will learn:**

- During the second and third centuries A.D., Rome was the ancient world's most magnificent city
- Rome began as a humble Iron Age village and expanded to a city-state that eventually controlled the Mediterranean and most of Western Europe
- Its buildings reflected its magnificence

## **Chapter Two: The Forums**

**Student Goals - In this *Rome Reexamined: The Splendor of Imperial Rome* chapter the students will learn:**

- The heart of ancient Rome was the Forum
- The Forum was a great feat of engineering
- Romans gathered at the Forum for business, politics and religious events
- After Augustus seized power, the Roman Forum lost some of its luster and political significance
- What the Forum looked like at its zenith
- What the Forum looks like in the 21<sup>st</sup> century
- The surviving temples and arches of the Forum
- Other forums in Rome, including Trajan's Forum and the Forum Boarium

## **Chapter Three: The Coliseum**

**Student Goals - In this *Rome Reexamined: The Splendor of Imperial Rome* chapter the students will learn:**

- How Rome's greatest engineering marvel was built
- It was a Roman architecture unknown anywhere else in the ancient world
- What the Coliseum was used for
- About gladiatorial games
- Emperor Constantine ended the gladiatorial games

## **Chapter Four: Circus Maximus and the Palatine**

**Student Goals - In this *Rome Reexamined: The Splendor of Imperial Rome* chapter the students will learn:**

- The Palatine Hill is where legend says ancient Rome was founded by Romulus and Remus
- The Palatine Hill would become home for the Emperors
- The word Palatine has become synonymous with palace
- After Augustus, each Emperor added to the splendor of the Palatine Hill

- Below the Palatine hill is the ancient world's greatest sporting venue, the Circus Maximus
- It was built in 329 B.C.
- The Circus Maximus was a chariot racing track
- Races were held there for the next 600 years

## **Chapter Five: The Pantheon**

**Student Goals - In this *Rome Reexamined: The Splendor of Imperial Rome* chapter the students will learn:**

- The best surviving example of what the Romans could do with their architecture is the Pantheon
- It was built in 25 B.C. and remodeled by the Emperor Hadrian 150 years later
- Originally dedicated to the Roman Gods, it later became a Christian temple
- It is a marvel of engineering
- The distance between the floor and the dome's highest point is equal to the floor's diameter
- It is a perfect sphere
- How the Pantheon was constructed

## **Chapter Six: Baths**

**Student Goals - In this *Rome Reexamined: The Splendor of Imperial Rome* chapter the students will learn:**

- The baths of Caracalla were built in 212 A.D.
- It could accommodate 1600 bathers
- Baths were like a modern day health club

## **Chapter Seven: Roman Walls**

**Student Goals - In this *Rome Reexamined: The Splendor of Imperial Rome* chapter the students will learn:**

- Rome was encircled twice
- The first wall was built during the Republic
- The second wall was built around 270 A.D.
- The wall spanned 12 miles and encompassed some of the ancient city's greatest buildings

## **Chapter Eight: Roman Mosaics and Sculptures**

**Student Goals - In this *Rome Reexamined: The Splendor of Imperial Rome* chapter the students will learn:**

- The Romans surrounded themselves with beauty
- The Romans decorated their homes with sculptures and the most exquisite mosaics made from colored stone and ceramics

## **Chapter Nine: Rome's Lasting Accomplishments**

**Student Goals - In this *Rome Reexamined: The Splendor of Imperial Rome* chapter the students will learn:**

- Rome's lasting accomplishments included
  - Architecture – the curve as seen in the Trajan's Column and the Coliseum
  - Government – the self governing republic, the first constitution
  - Socially – Rome created an upwardly mobile society
  - Geography - Romans defined the boundaries of present-day Europe
  - Religion – Romans institutionalized Christianity

**Answers to Blackline Master 4A Quiz**

1-a; 2-c; 3-d; 4-d; 5-b; 6-b; 7-a; 8-c; 9-a; 10-c; 11-b; 12-a