

Ancient Rome



Introduction



Ancient Rome was a civilization that grew out of a small agricultural community founded on the Italian Peninsula as early as the 10th century BC. Located along the Mediterranean Sea, it became one of the largest empires in the ancient world.

History

According to the founding myth of Rome, the city was founded on April 21, 753 BC by twin brothers Romulus and Remus.



The city of Rome grew from settlements around a ford on the river Tiber, a crossroads of traffic and trade. According to archaeological evidence, the village of Rome was probably founded sometime in the 8th century BC



Rome

The imperial city of Rome was the largest urban center of its time, with a population of about one million people

Life in ancient empire revolved around this city, located on seven hills. The city had a vast number of monumental structures like the Coliseum, the Forum of Trajan and the Pantheon



Roman society

Roman society is largely viewed as hierarchical, with slaves (servi) at the bottom, freedmen (liberti) above them, and free-born citizens (cives) at the top. Free citizens were also divided by class. The broadest, and earliest, division was between the patricians and the plebeians.



Appearance of Romans

Ancient Romans looked like Greece people, they had dark skin, black curly hair, dark brown eyes.



Achievements of Romans



The Roman Army

The Romans achieved world fame with their incredible army. It defeated pretty much everybody.

The Roman Legion was perhaps the most powerful army ever. They were capable of defeating armies far larger than themselves, despite being equipped with the same basic weapons: shields, spears and swords.



Education

Beginning at age 12, children went to secondary schools, where the teacher (now called a Grammaticus) taught them about Greek and Roman literature. At the age of 16, some students went on to rhetoric school. Pupils went to school every day, except religious festivals and market days. There were also summer holidays.

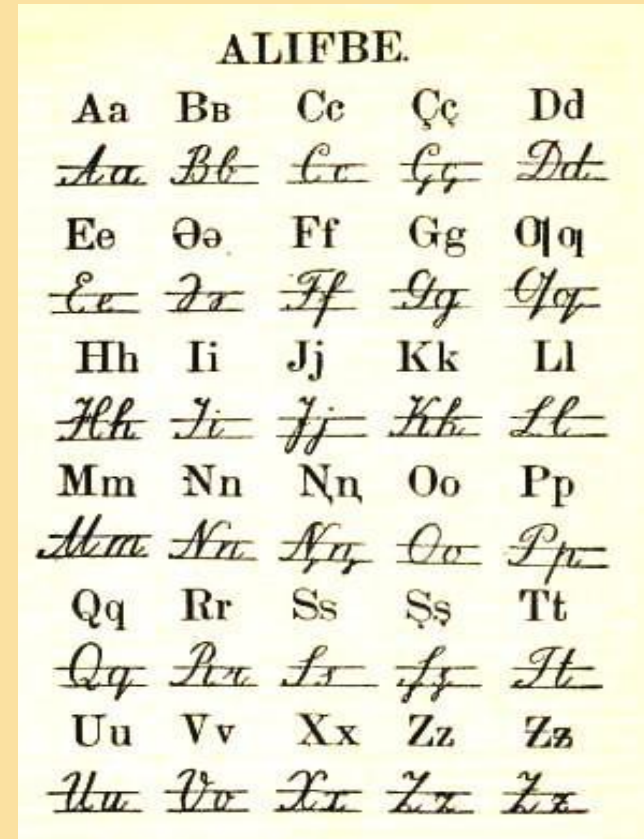
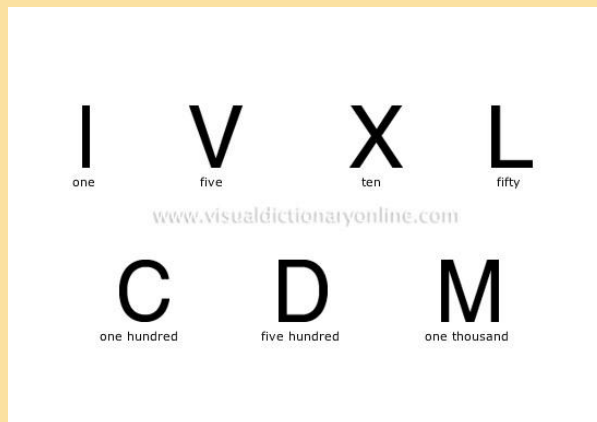


Medicine

Huge public health programs including welfare programs for the poor

Inventions

Ancient Roman inventions
abound and many are still in
use today

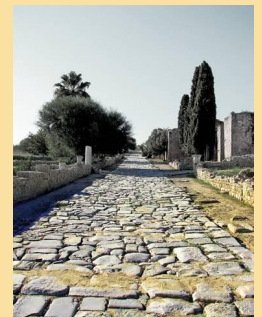
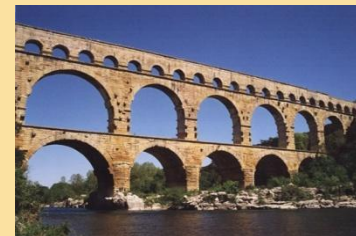


Alphabet and numerals

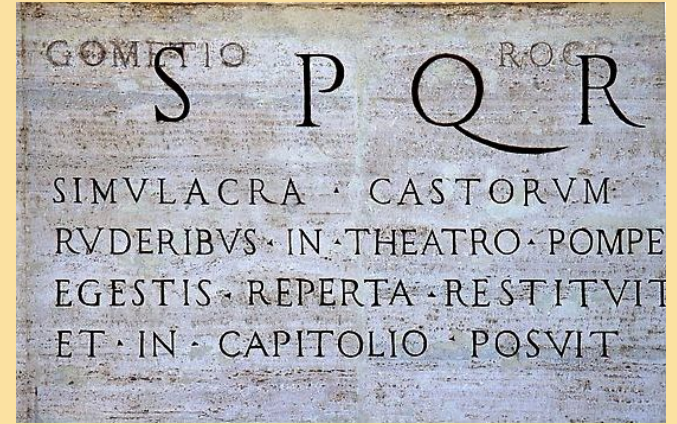
The Roman alphabet is what most of us still use today in the western world.

Their numerals are not any longer in every day use. It is Arabic numbers we use today. But for inscriptions on public buildings and some other things Roman numerals are still sometimes used.

The ancient Romans were great builders. No one is arguing about that! Their advances in technology include the actual invention of concrete, roman roads, roman arches, and aqueducts.



Language: Roman language (Latin), the root of all the romance languages including English, French, and Spanish



Religion: The Catholic faith, which kept learning alive after the fall of the Western Roman Empire

Roman Law/Politics, including the law that states a person is innocent until proven guilty.



Customs, including the use of rings to denote friendship, engagements, and weddings, and the use of greenery to decorate during winter holidays, and other holiday customs

Thank you for attention!

