

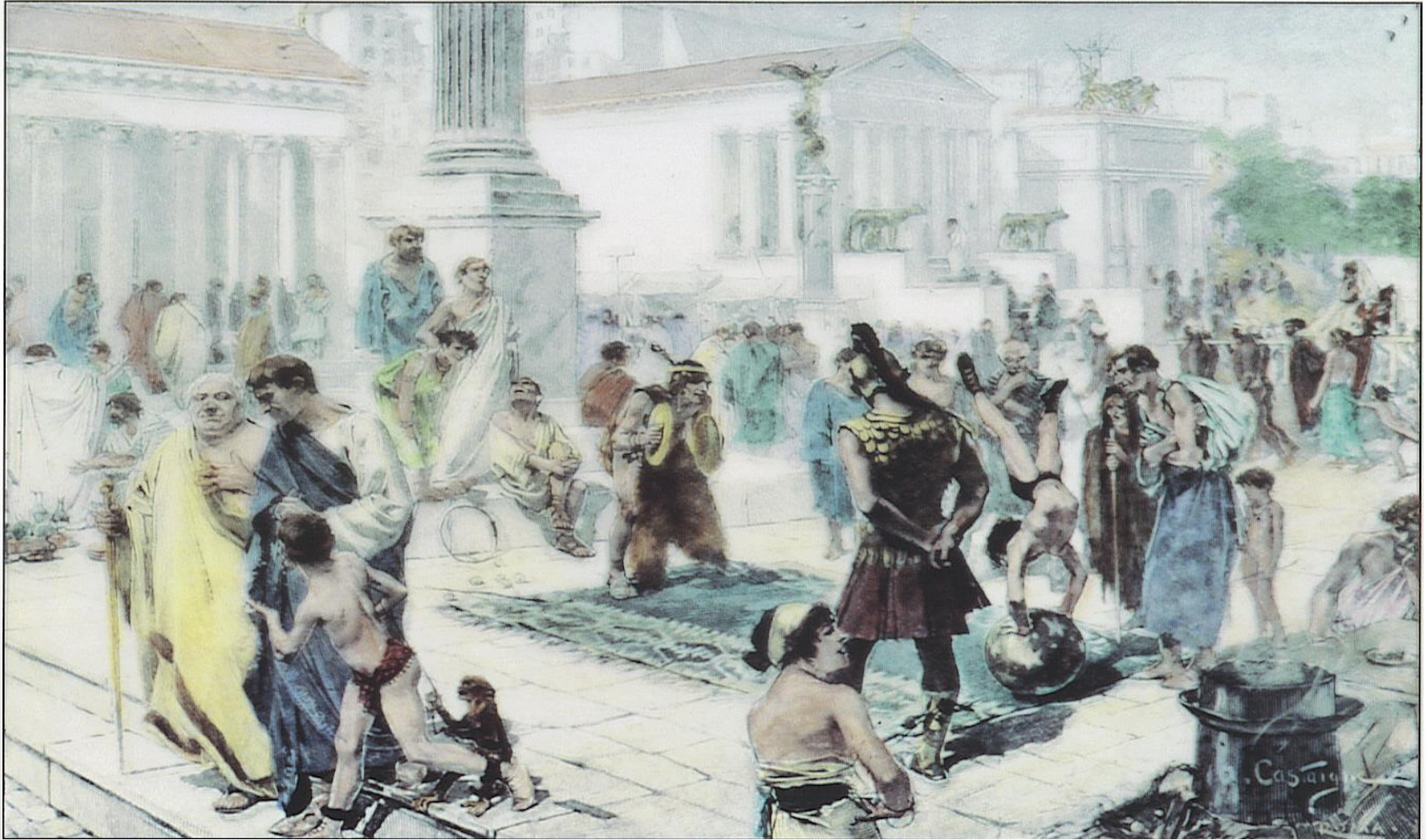
# Bellwork

- Take out Page 10 of your Notebook
- Geography and Religion of Ancient Rome Essay Plan

# Objective

- I will be able to compare and contrast the daily lives of the Romans by doing a Venn diagram comparing the rich and the poor.

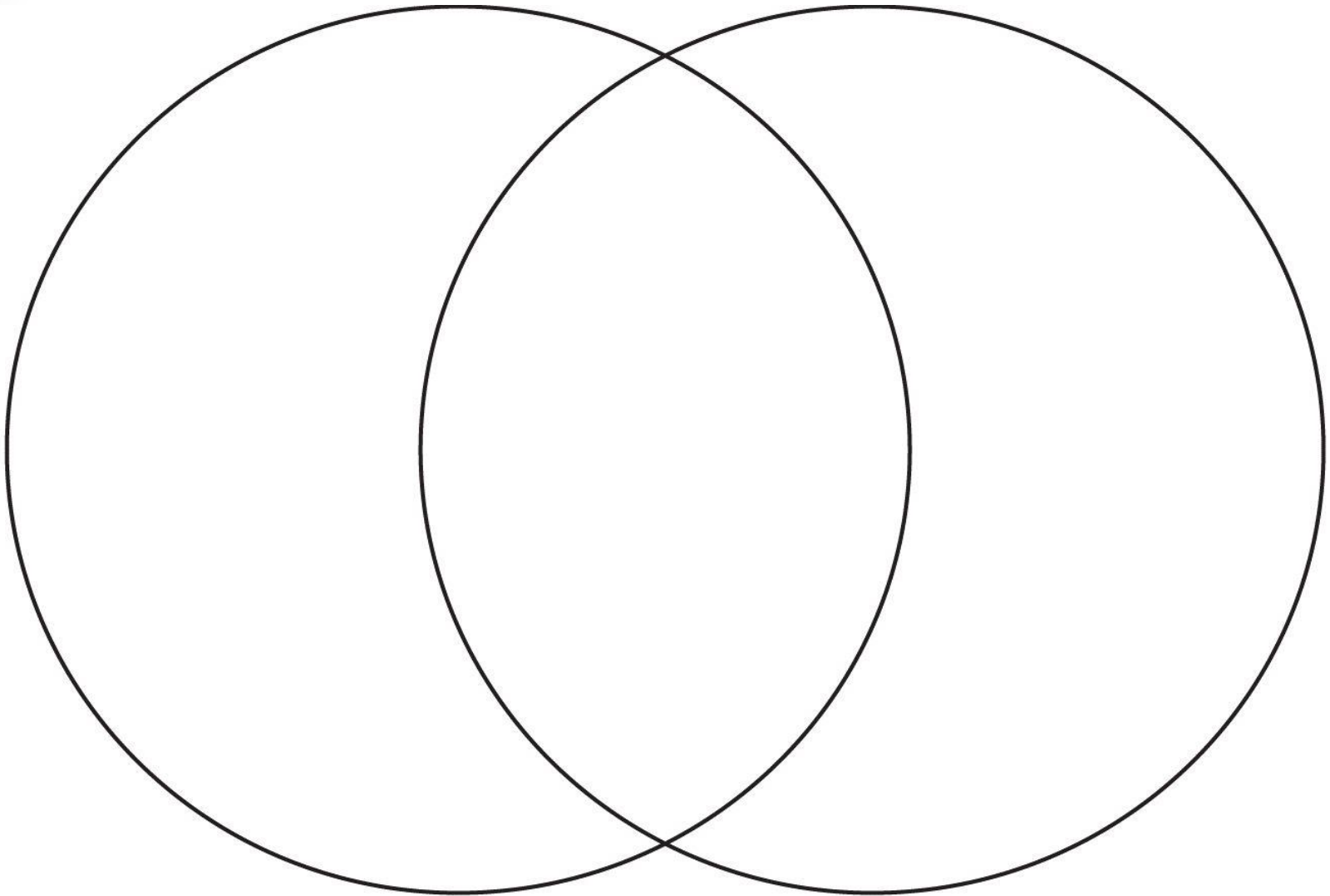
# Daily Life in Rome



# Daily Life in Rome

- In the city's Forum, or public gathering place, wealthy Roman women shopped for goods, accompanied by their slaves. Proud senators strolled about, protected by their bodyguards, while soldiers marched through the streets. Merchants and craftspeople labored at their trades. Foreigners roamed the streets from such faraway places as Britain, Spain, and Egypt. And in the midst of it all were Rome's slaves—hundreds of thousands of them, many of them captured in war.
- People and goods flowed into Rome from the four corners of the empire. Wealthy Romans spent great sums of money on silks, perfumes, jeweled weapons, and musical instruments. They decorated their homes with statues, fountains, and fine pottery.
- But the rich were only a small part of Rome's population. Most of the city's people lived in filthy neighborhoods filled with crime and disease. Their children were lucky to live past age ten. To keep the poor from turning into an angry, dangerous mob, Roman emperors gave away food and provided entertainment, such as gladiator contests and chariot races.
- The empire had many large cities, but most people lived in the countryside. There, too, most of the people were poor. Some worked their own small farms. Others labored on huge estates owned by the rich.

# Daily Life in Rome



# Daily Life in Rome Directions

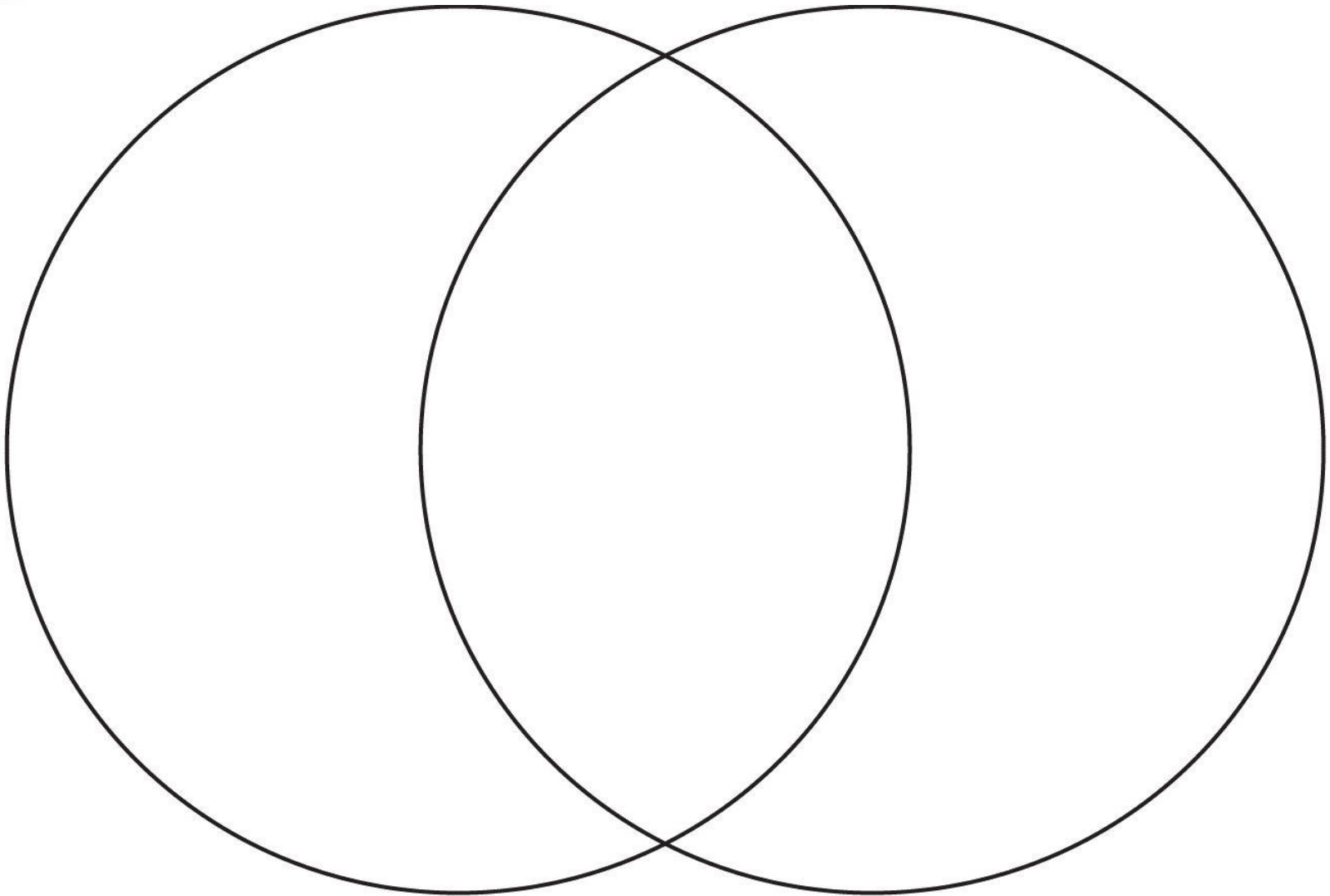
## PowerPoint

- Include 2 ways how life was for Rich People
- Include 2 ways how life was for Poor People
- Include 1 way how life was similar
- Include Pictures

## Skit

- Come up with a skit that is 30 seconds
- Skit must have 1 way life is for Rich people and 1 way life is for Poor People
- You may need a narrator
- Practice your Skit!

# Page 11 - Law and Order

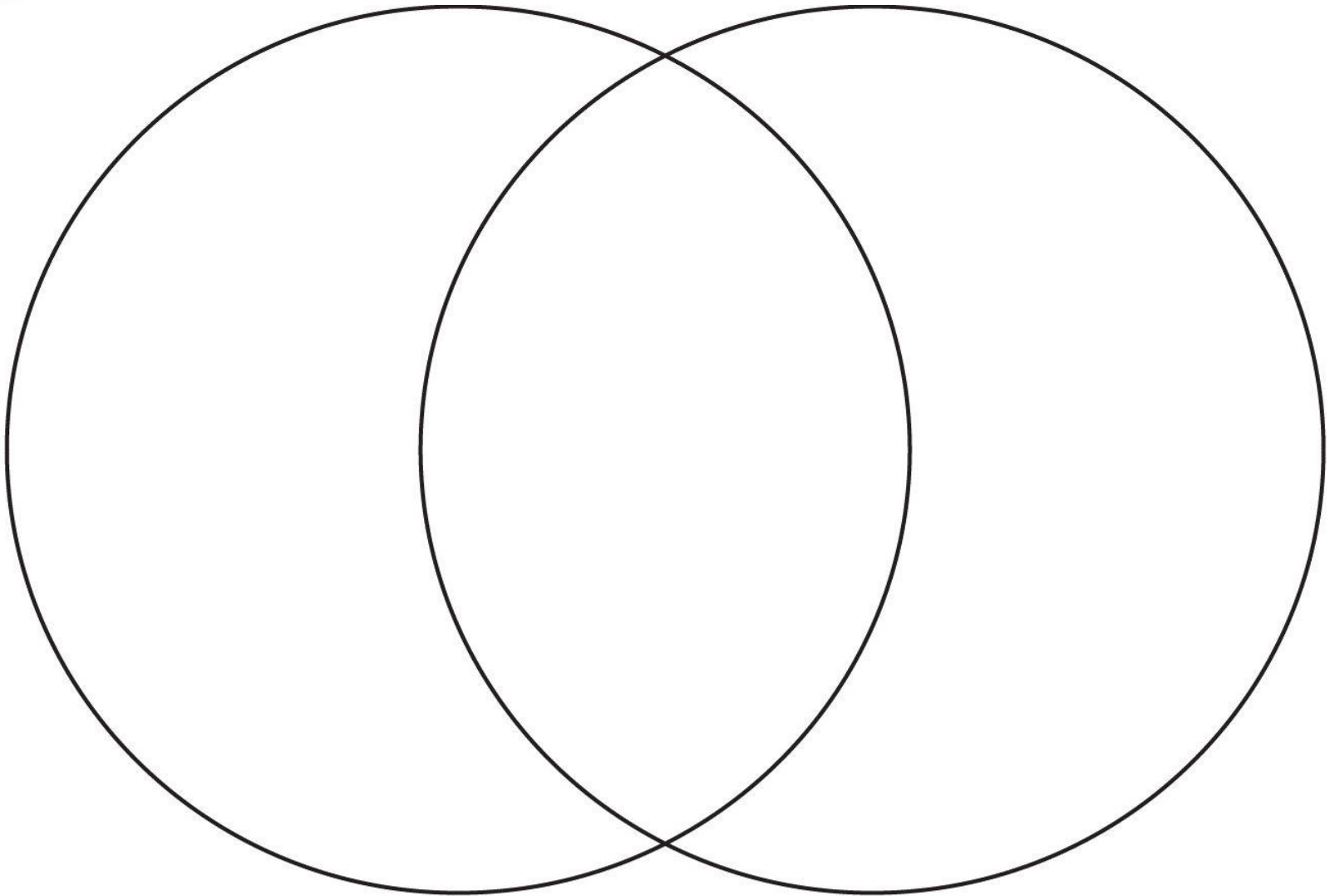


# Page 11 - Law and Order

- The Romans always believed in the rule of law, this meant no one was above the law. In the days of the republic, the Senate and the assemblies were important sources of law. But in the empire, the ultimate source of law was the emperor. As one Roman judge said, “Whatever pleases the emperor is the law.”
- Even in the empire, however, Romans honored some of their old traditions. The Senate continued to meet, and senators had high status in society. They had their own styles of clothing. They might wear special rings, pins, or togas (robes) trimmed with a wide purple stripe. Important senators had their own bodyguards.
- Roman laws were strict, but crime was common in Rome. The most frequent crimes were stealing, assault, and murder. Roman police kept an eye on wealthy neighborhoods, but rarely patrolled the poor sections of the city. Some streets were so dangerous that they were closed at night.
- Any Roman, including the poor, could accuse someone else of a crime. A jury of citizens decided the case. Accused persons sometimes tried to win the jury's sympathy. They might wear rags or dirty clothes to court or have their wives and children sob in front of the jury.
- Romans believed that one law should apply to all citizens. Still, under the empire, Roman law was not applied equally. The poor, who were often not citizens, faced harsher punishments than the rich; sometimes even torture.



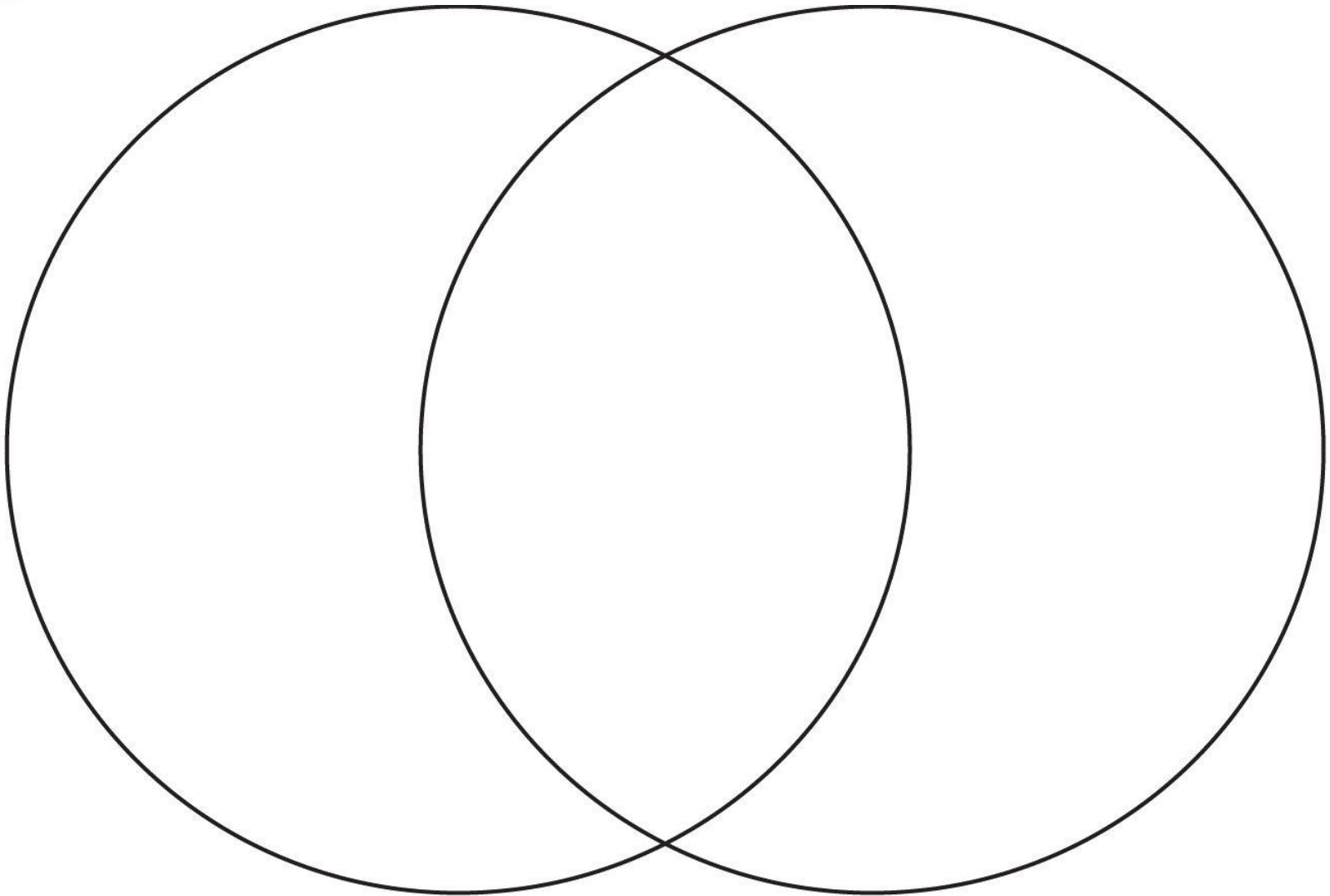
# Page 12 - Family Life



# Page 12 - Family Life

- Family life in Rome was ruled by the paterfamilias (pah-ter-fah-MEE-lee-us), or “father of the family.” A Roman father's word was law in his own home. Even his grown sons and daughters had to obey him.
- Roman men were expected to provide for the family. In richer families, husbands often held well-paid political positions. In poor families, both husbands and wives had to work in order to feed and care for themselves and their children.
- Wealthy Roman women ran their households. They bought and trained the family's slaves. Many had money of their own and were active in business. They bought and sold property.
- Roman babies were usually born at home. The Romans kept only strong, healthy babies. If the father didn't approve of a newborn, it was left outside to die or to be claimed as a slave. Romans found it strange that other people, such as the Egyptians, raised all their children.
- Between the ages of 14 and 18, a Roman boy celebrated becoming a man.
- Roman girls did not have a ceremony to mark the end of childhood. They became adults when they were married, usually between the ages of 12 and 18.
- Weddings were held at a temple. The bride wore a white toga with a long veil. The groom also wore a white toga, along with leather shoes that he had shined with animal fat. But the new husband did not become a paterfamilias until his own father died.

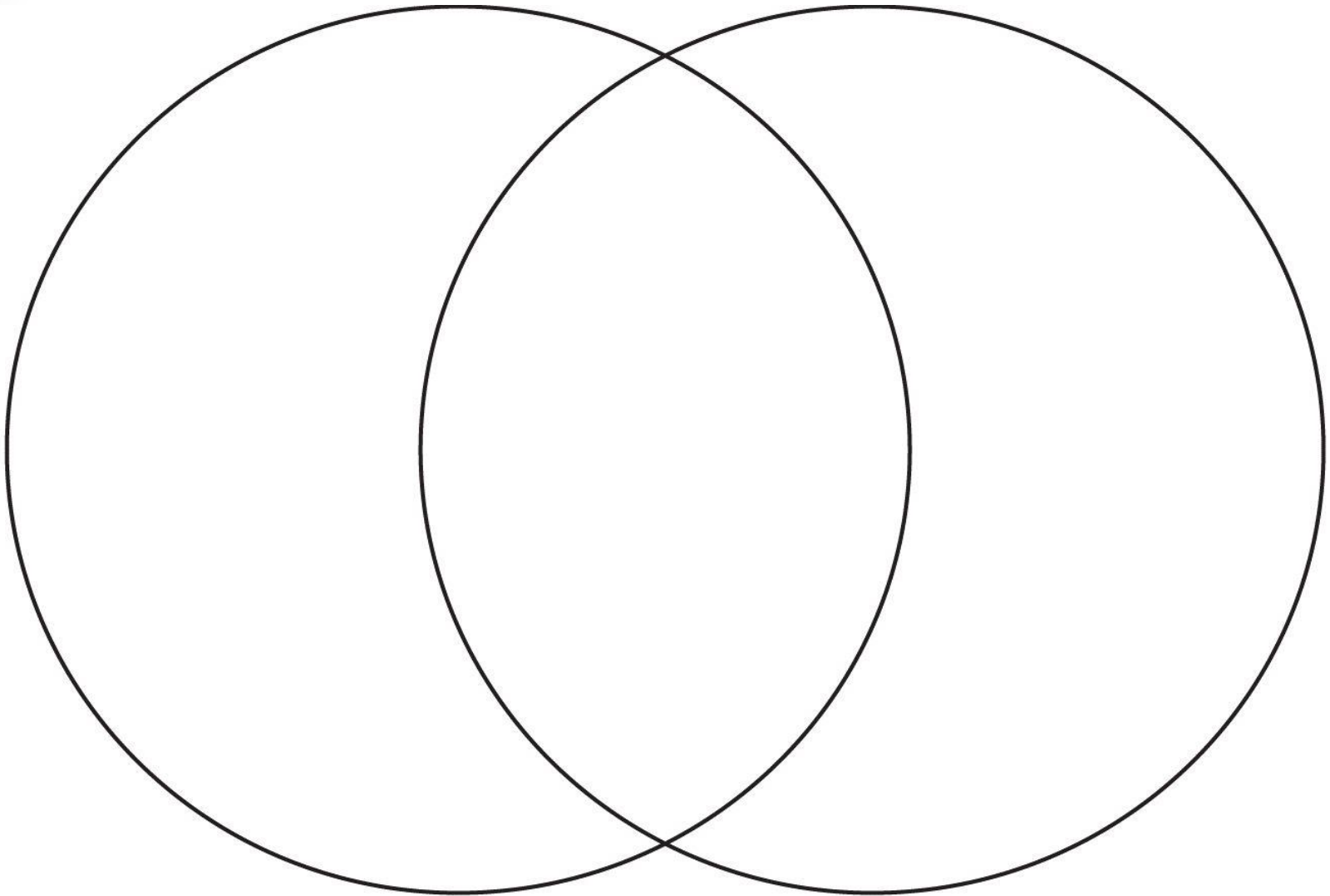
# Page 13 - Food



# Page 13 - Food

- What Romans cooked and ate depended on whether they were rich or poor. Only the rich had kitchens in their homes. The poor cooked on small grills and depended on “fast-food” places called thermopolia (therm-op-oh-LEE-ah), where people could buy hot and cold foods that were ready to eat. Even the rich often bought their daytime meals at thermopolia because the service was fast and convenient.
- The main foods in ancient Rome were bread, beans, spices, a few vegetables, cheeses, and meats. Favorite drinks included plain water and hot water with herbs and honey.
- For breakfast, Romans usually ate a piece of bread and a bowl of beans or porridge. Porridge was an oatmeal-like cereal made from grains like barley or wheat. Lunch might include a small bit of cheese and bread, and perhaps some olives or celery.
- For dinner, poor Romans might have chunks of fish along with some asparagus and a fig for dessert. Wealthy Romans ate more elaborate dinners. Besides the main part of the meal, they had special appetizers. Some favorites were mice cooked in honey, roasted parrots stuffed with dates, salted jellyfish, and snails dipped in milk.
- Roman markets offered many choices to those who could afford them. Wealthy Roman women or their slaves shopped for the perfect foods for fancy dinner parties. Merchants often kept playful monkeys or colorful birds on display to attract customers. Shelves were packed with fruits, live rabbits, chickens, geese, baskets of snails, and cuts of meat. Large clay jars were filled with a salty fish sauce, called garum, that the Romans liked to pour over the main dish at dinner.

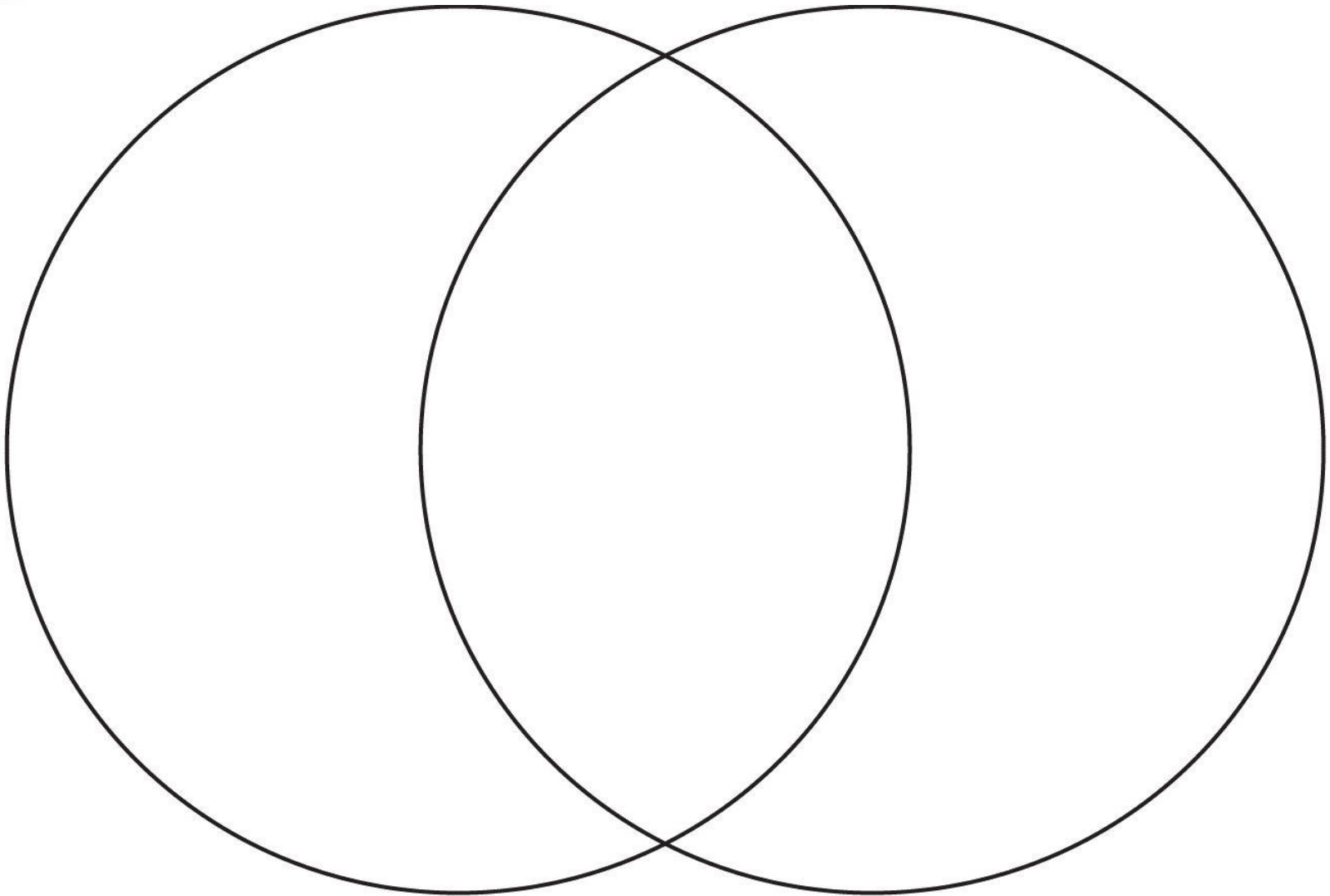
# Page 14 - Housing



# Page 14 - Housing

- Like food, housing was very different in Rome for the rich and for the poor. The spacious, airy homes of the rich stood side by side with the small, dark apartments that housed the poor.
- Wealthy Romans lived in grand houses, built of stone and marble. Thick walls shut out the noise and dirt of the city.
- The fanciest room was the dining room. Its walls were covered in pictures, both painted murals and mosaics made of tiles. Mosaics also decorated the floors. Graceful statues stood in the corners. Some dining rooms had beautiful fountains in the center to provide guests with cool water.
- During dinner parties, guests lay on couches and ate delicious meals prepared by slaves. While they ate, they listened to music played by slaves on flutes and stringed instruments, such as the lyre and the lute.
- Nearby, many of the poor crowded into tall apartment buildings. Others lived in small apartments above the shops where they worked. Without proper kitchens, the poor cooked their meals on small portable grills, which filled the rooms with smoke.
- The apartments were cramped, noisy, and dirty. Filth and disease-carrying rats caused sickness to spread rapidly. Fire was another danger. Many of the buildings were made of wood, and the cooking grills caught fire easily. In 64 C.E., a disastrous fire broke out that burned down much of the city.

# Page 15 - Education

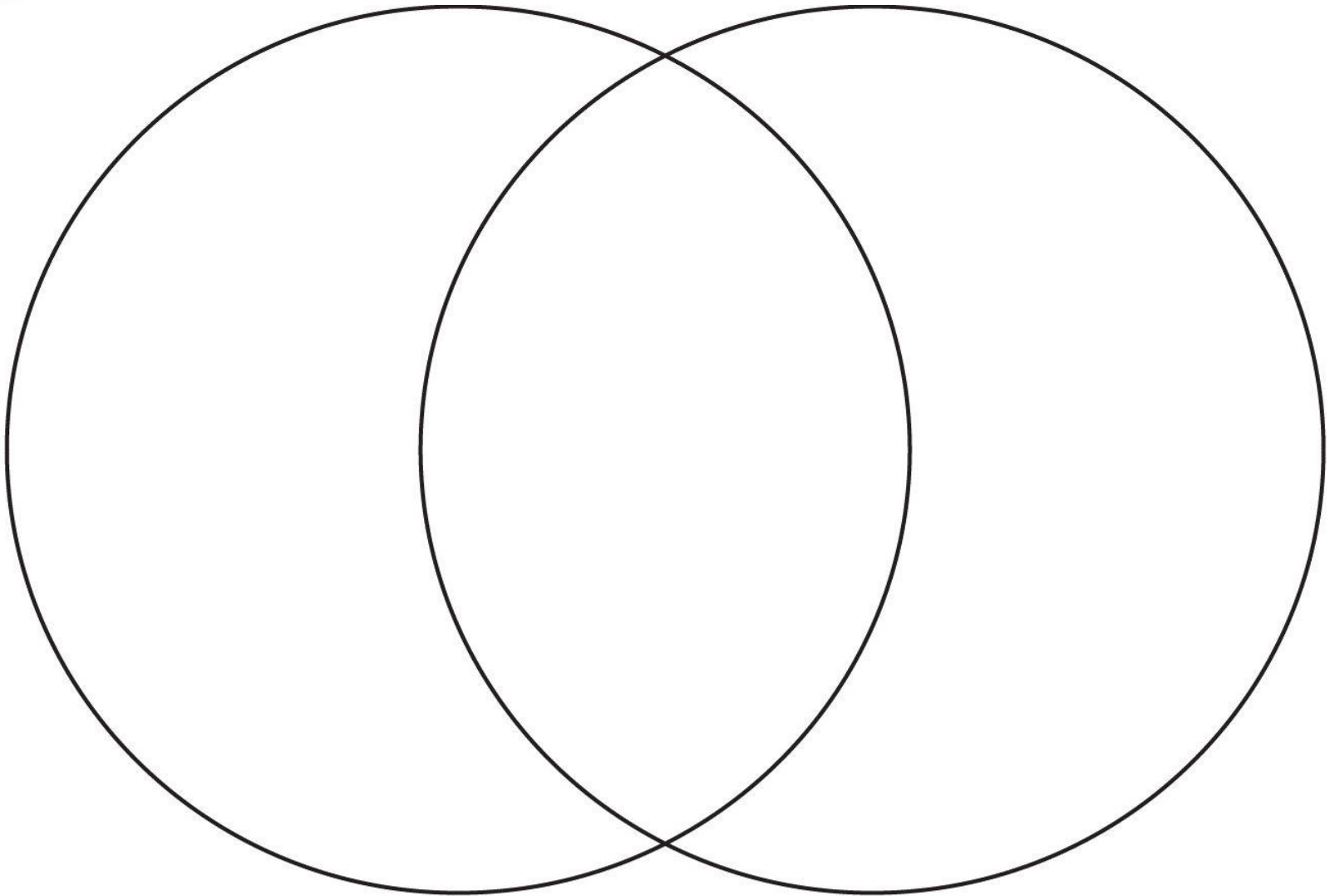


# Page 15 - Education

- If you had grown up in ancient Rome, your education would have depended on the type of family you were born into. Many poor children in Rome were sent to work instead of to school. They learned trades, such as leatherworking and metalworking, to help earn money for their families.
- In wealthier families, boys and girls were tutored by their fathers, or often by slaves, until they were about six years old. Then boys went off to school. Classes were held in public buildings and private homes. Many of the tutors were educated Greek slaves.
- A typical school day in Rome began very early in the morning. Students walked through crowded streets, carrying their supplies in a leather shoulder bag. On the way, they stopped at local breakfast bars. There they bought beans, nuts, and freshly baked bread to munch on while they walked to class.
- Once at school, students sat on small stools around the tutor. They used a pointed pen, called a stylus, to copy down lessons on small, wax-covered wooden boards. When the lesson was over, they rubbed out the writing with the flat end of the stylus so they could use the board again. The school day lasted until two or three o'clock in the afternoon.
- Roman boys learned Latin, Greek, math, science, literature, music, and public speaking. They typically became soldiers, doctors, politicians, or lawyers. Girls might become dentists, real estate agents, or tutors. Some female slaves or freedwomen could become midwives (nurses who helped with childbirth).
- Upper-class boys stayed in school until age 12 or 13. Boys from very wealthy families often continued their studies until they were 16, when they began to manage their own properties.



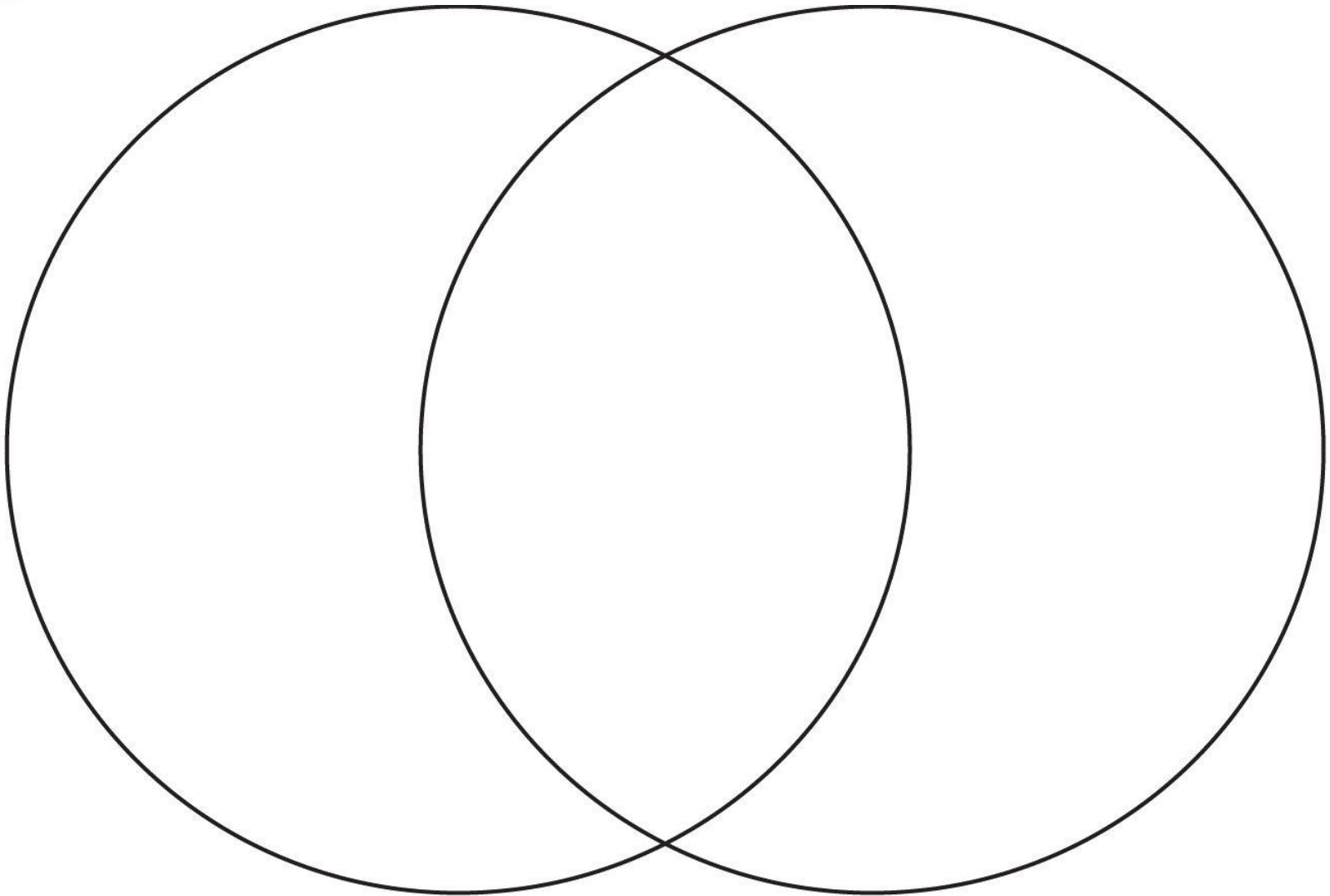
# Page 16 - Recreation



# Page 16 - Recreation

- There were many forms of recreation in Rome. Wealthy Romans had a lot of leisure, because slaves did the work. The rich enjoyed plays in theaters and musical performances in one another's homes.
- Both rich and poor often relaxed at Rome's public baths. There they could bathe, swim, exercise, and enjoy a steam bath or a massage. The baths also had gardens, libraries, shops, and art galleries.
- Roman emperors made sure to give the poor “bread and circuses”—food and entertainment—to keep them busy and happy. Besides the many festivals throughout the year, rich and poor alike flocked to two spectacles: gladiator contests and chariot races.
- Romans watched gladiators fight in large public arenas, like the Colosseum. Both men and women were gladiators. Usually, they were slaves or prisoners of war, although some won or bought their freedom in time. The crowd shouted as the gladiators fought each other and wild animals to the death. Many thousands of gladiators died bloody and painful deaths for the entertainment of the spectators.
- A favorite gathering place was the Circus Maximus, a huge racetrack with room for 200,000 spectators. There, Romans watched thrilling chariot races. Wealthy citizens sat on plush cushions close to the track, with shades protecting them from the sun. The poor sat on wooden benches high above the track.
- Men and women sat in separate sections at the Colosseum, but could sit together at the Circus Maximus. A Roman poet said the Circus Maximus was the best place to meet a new

# Page 17 - Country Life



# Page 17 - Country Life

- Rome was one of many cities scattered throughout the Roman Empire. But 90 percent of the empire's people lived in the country. There, too, rich and poor had very different lives.
- Wealthy Romans often owned country estates with large homes, called villas. A villa was a place for Romans to invest their money in raising crops and livestock. And it was a pleasant place to relax in the summer's heat.
- When they went to the country, wealthy estate owners checked up on how their farms were being managed. But they had plenty of time left over for reading and writing, as well as for hunting, picnicking, and taking long walks in the fresh air.
- The empire's farms provided much of the food for Rome and other cities. They produced grain for bread, grapes for wine, and olives for oil. Goats and sheep provided cheese, and their skins and wool were made into clothing. Cattle and pigs were raised for their meat. Farmers also kept bees for making honey, the sweetener used by the Romans.
- Slaves did much of the actual work of farming. Overseers, or supervisors, kept a close eye on the slaves and often treated them cruelly.
- Many people in the countryside were not slaves, but their lives were hard. They lived in huts and worked their own small farms, trying to earn enough to survive. Or, they labored on the estates, tending the animals, helping with the crops, or working as servants. In the 1st century C.E., Paul of Tarsus, a Christian writer, summed up the lives of the empire's poor. He wrote, "He who does not work shall not eat."

# Processing

- On a separate piece of paper, write a dialogue between a rich Roman and a poor Roman that might have taken place in 100 C.E. Your dialogue must
  - Be written as if two people were talking to each other
  - Rich Roman : “Life is great in the Roman Empire”
  - Poor Roman: “Not for all of us! What’s so good about your daily life?”
  - Rich Roman: “Rome is an amazing place if you have money. For Example,…”
- Describe at least four aspects of life from a rich Roman’s perspective
- Describe at least four aspects of life from a poor Roman’s perspective
- Be free of spelling and grammatical errors.