

The image shows the Colosseum in Rome, Italy, during sunset. The sky is a mix of blue, purple, and orange. The Colosseum is illuminated from within, casting a warm glow through its arches. The structure is partially ruined, with some sections missing. The foreground is a paved area with a low fence.

ANCIENT ROME

By:
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Republic

By: Kendall and Parrish

Geography:

The advantages of the location of Rome at the time were a good source of water and neighboring countries who influenced them such as the Greeks and Etruscans. It made for lots of good trading and fertile land.



Politics:

Rome was normally ruled by monarchy in 509 B.C. the Roman Republic changed that. 300 members were elected to join a council that made taxes and laws. They were elected by the citizens of ancient Rome. It was turned into an oligarchy (a larger one.) The *Twelve Tables* were made as general rules for the citizens to abide by.



Trade & Economy:

Olives, fish, meat, cereals, salt, prepared foods such as fish sauce, olive oil, wine and beer were all foods traded from the Roman Republic on the Silk Road. Their economy soared as the production quantity of these goods continued to rise and increased their finance greatly.



WELL OF LIFE: Visitation collect fresh water from one of Rome's many public fountains.

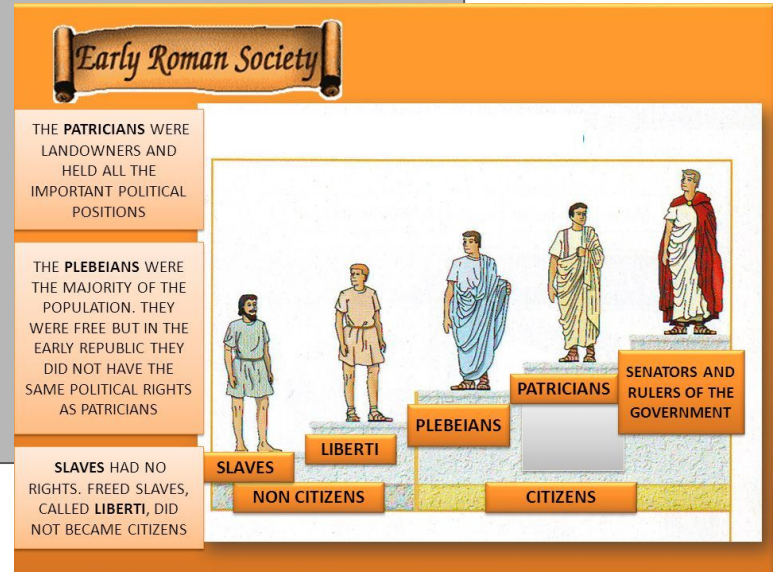
Religion:

Roman religion was Polytheistic. There gods were based off of the Greek gods but the gods names were changed. Normally they were gods of elements (sun, wind, etc.) or nouns like justice or love. They worshiped these gods closely.



Social Structure:

There were 3 classes of people. The first were patricians who were gov. officials and controlled most of the land. They had the nicest life out of anyone in Rome besides for the Emperor. Then in middle class were plebians who were normally merchants. They were normal Roman citizens and payed 95% of taxes. Lastly at the bottom were slaves who are stuck with working.



Intellectual Advancement:

The Romans created Latin which was based off of Greek language. They're writing and alphabet is the basis or foundation of a lot of languages today. Sororities and fraternities also use greek writing as names for the groups.

The Culture of Ancient Rome

Roman writing was called Latin & was based on Greek writing

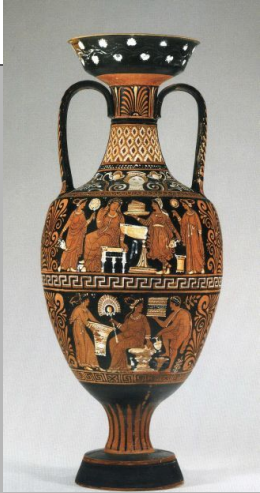
ALPHABETS					
Phoenician	Greek	Latin	Ϝ	Λ	L
Α	A	A	Ϙ	M	M
Β	B	B	ϙ	N	N
Δ	Δ	D	ο	O	O
Ε	E	E	ρ	P	R
Η	H	H	σ	Σ	S
Κ	K	K	τ	T	T

Arts & Technology:

Roman architecture was based off Greece's. Just like Greece they had places for public gathering, markets and more. They were very popular around town and showed the true talent of a lot of ancient artisans.



Artifacts



They started making coins to make trade easier.



Later in 340 B.C there was more experimentation and production with glazes and pottery.



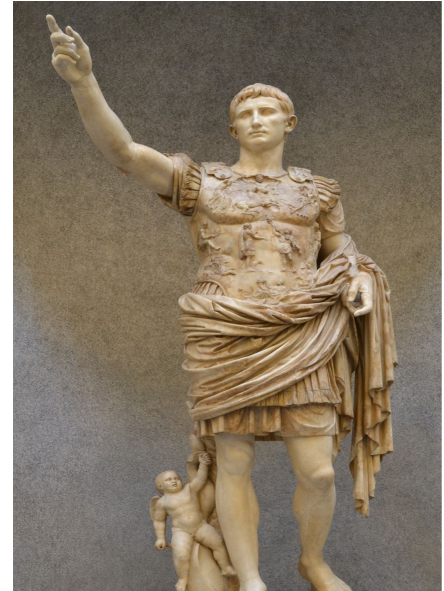
Augustus became the sole ruler in Rome in 27 BCE.

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Empire - Katelyn and Davis

The Roman Empire rose when the long lived dictator Julius Caesar was assassinated. After his death a civil war broke out between Caesar's best general Marc Antony and his adopted nephew Octavian. Octavian emerged as the victor and was claimed as the first Roman emperor. When Octavian rose to power he gained a new title called Augustus. Under Augustus Rome was ruled as an empire.



Empire- Davis and Katelyn

During the reign of Augustus the Roman empire experienced a golden age called Pax Romana. Also known as “the roman peace” the Pax Romana covered most of Europe. During this time roads were built, architecture became more advanced such as the aqueducts which transported fresh water into the cities. Emperors also built Coliseums used for events like chariot races.



Geographic Influence

the Pax Romana covered most of Europe including the countries of Spain, Gaul, Great Britain, Northern Africa, and even parts of Germany.



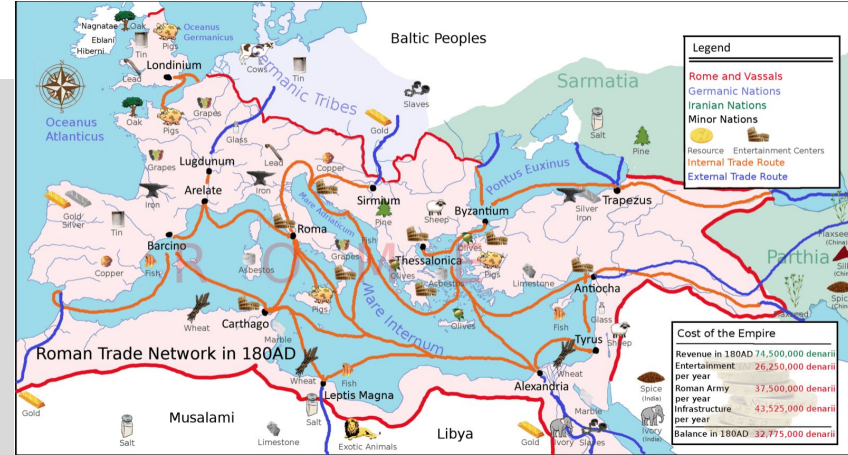
Politics

In 27BC the roman senate declared Augustus as the first ruler of the Pax Romana. Augustus getting elected as emperor marked the beginning of the Pax Romana. The Roman empire had a complex government that was often fair. They had one emperor although the emperors were often fair with their decisions. The emperor had to go through the senate to get laws passed. The senate was not much help and said ok to almost everything the emperor wanted too.



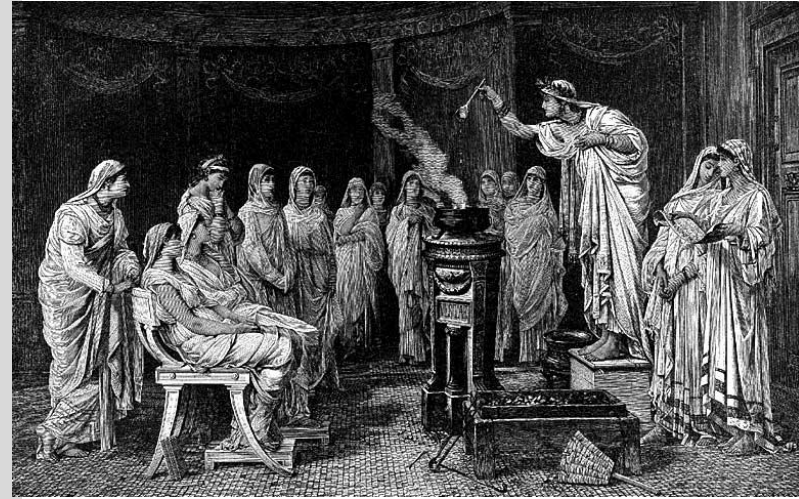
Trade and Economy

The Roman empire was connected to a trade route that spread all over Europe and western Asia. This was called the silk road. The romans built roads to make trade more accessible between them and the neighboring countries. Trade was also made easy because there was only one currency used. Trade was vital to the success of the Roman Empire.



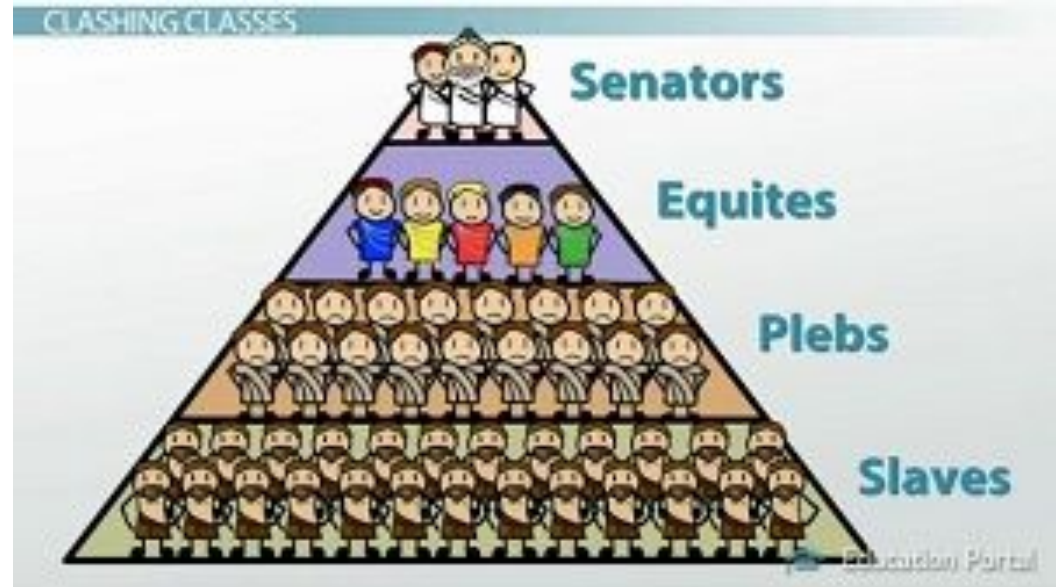
Religion

Although the romans were considered to be polytheistic, during the reign of Constantine Christianity was made legal and by the year 365 bc christianity was made mandatory. Christianity continued to gain support and started to become largely practiced.



Social structure

The emperor had all of the power in the kingdom. Followed by the practitioners and senates. And then the plebeians, and then slaves.



inventions

The Romans accomplished a lot during the Pax Romana. They built aqueducts to transfer clean fresh water into their cities. They also built large roads because of the empire's large size they needed to find a way to travel faster and more effectively they built massive roads and trade networks.



Artifacts



The colosseum is an obvious one, the Romans enjoyed chariot races and live gladiator fights, for this they needed an arena and they built the colosseum.

Mirrors in ancient Rome were quite important because cleanliness and grooming were highly valued in the empire. Public baths were also very popular in Ancient Rome



cites

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BYZANTIVM NUNC CONSTANTINOPOLIS

Byzantine Empire

Evie & Anjolie



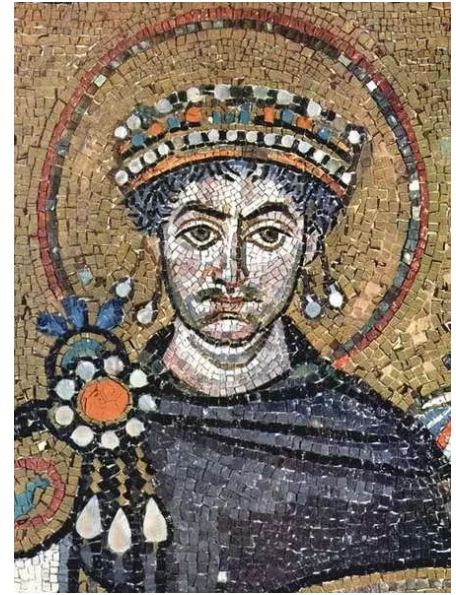
Geography- evie

A large geographical benefit of the Byzantine empire is its capital, Constantinople, location. Constantinople was located in between the black sea and the mediterranean sea, making for fertile soil and abundant farming. Also because of its location, just about all trade had to pass through the city, therefore creating a wealthy capital.



Politics- Anjolie

The government followed the patterns established in imperial Rome. The emperor was all-powerful but was still expected to consult such important bodies as the Senate. The Senate in Constantinople, unlike in Rome, was composed of men who had risen through the ranks of the military service, and so there was no senatorial class as such. Without



Trade and Economy- Anjolie

Trade and commerce were essential components of the success and expansion of the Byzantine Empire. Trade was carried out by ship over vast distances, although for safety, most sailing vessels were restricted to the better weather conditions between April and October. The attitude to trade and commerce in the Byzantine Empire had changed very little since antiquity and the days of ancient Greece and Rome: the activity was not regarded highly and considered a little undignified for the general landed aristocracy to pursue.



Religion- Evie

Eastern Orthodox, a form of Christianity, was one of the most popular religions in the Byzantine Empire era. The leaders of the church were called patriarchs but the emperor still had supreme power over the churches because he picked the patriarchs. The Eastern Orthodox churches often had arguments with the Roman Catholic churches.



Social Structure- Anjolie

the society was divided into different groups or sects based on the income, education and other such factors of people. The society was broadly divided into three main classes which were the upper class, the middle class and the lower class with the emperor at the top. To understand the byzantine social hierarchy better, you can go through the following given information.

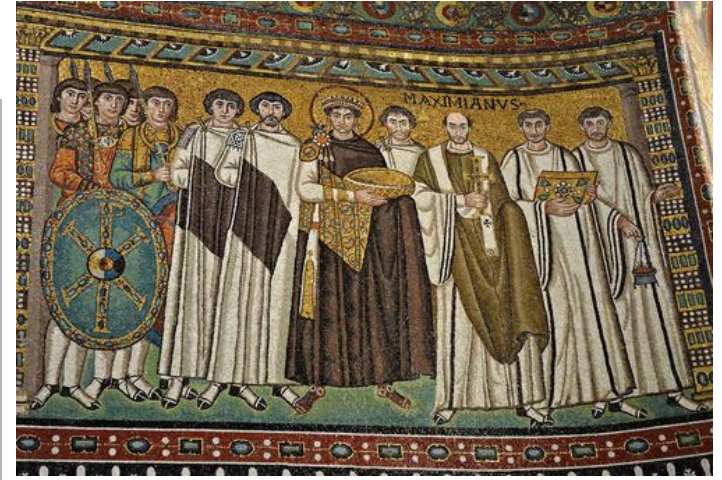


Based on the information in this illustration, which statement about the society of ancient Egypt is accurate?



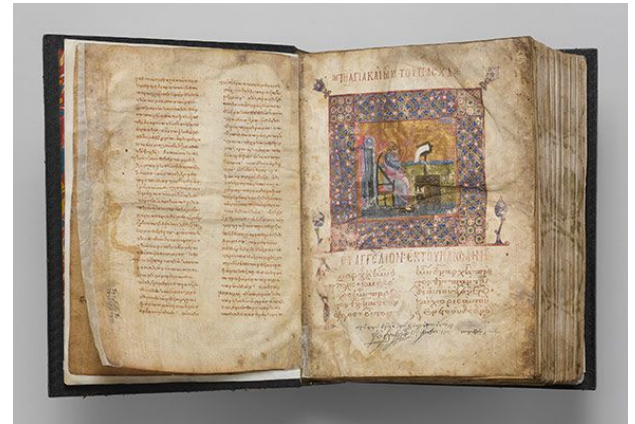
Intellectual Advance- Anjolie

The Justinian Law Code is a major Byzantine achievement, for its comprehensiveness as a compilation of existing laws. Several important theological points were established, convened under the Eastern Roman/Byzantine Emperors, including the Nicene and Athanasian Creeds. Caesaropapism was another significant Byzantine innovation. In literature, the Byzantines collected and preserved many early Greek texts and were known for their literary and textual criticism more than for original literary works.



Arts and Technology- Evie

Most art forms from the Byzantine empire were murals. Murals usually depicted religious ideas and beliefs and were painted to honor a person's god(s).



Oil Lamps- Evie

Byzantine oil lamps were a cheap and affordable way to provide light in middle age homes. The lamps were slipper shaped and made for decorative home pieces. When the lamps weren't used for decoration, they were used for religious purposes.



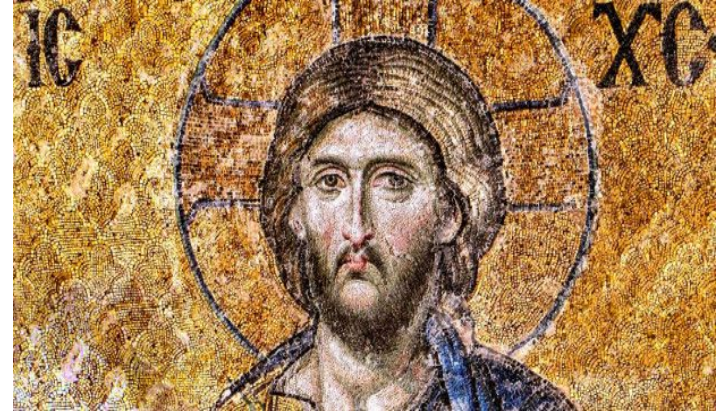
Coins- Anjolie

Byzantine coins were created by Constantine the Great. He created the money system based on gold coins, made from pure 23K gold. The coin has prints of the emperor's portrait on one side and different royal scenes on the back, usually involving with someone holding a cross. The coins were used as a universal form of money.



Mosaics- Anjolie

Byzantine mosaics were popular forms of religious art in the Byzantine Empire. They remained a popular form of expression from the 6th century to the end of the empire in the 15th century.



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