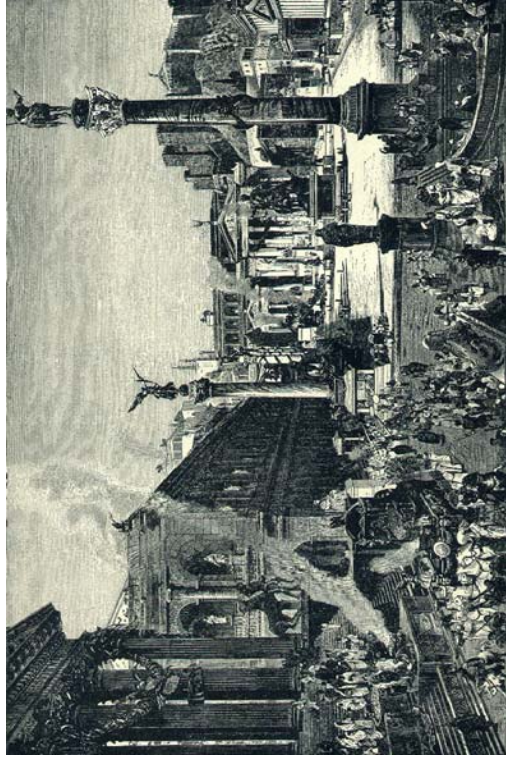
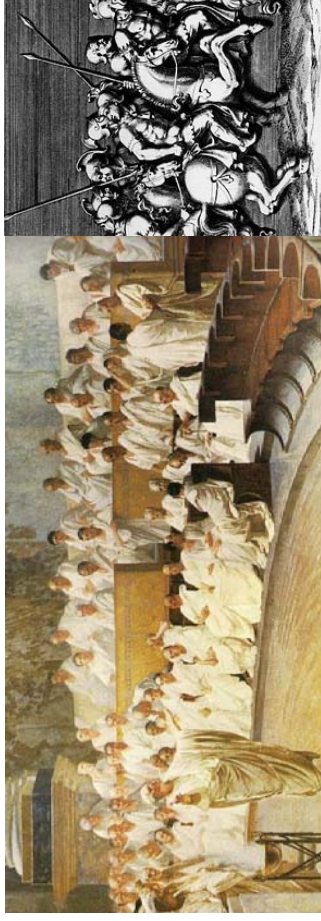


Ancient Rome – Early Republic 510 - 275 B.C.



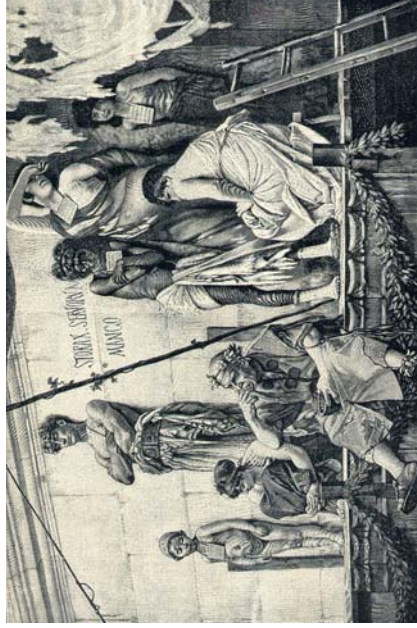
Social Classes in Rome

- **Senators:** 600 (originally 100) of Rome's finest citizens.
- **Patricians:** Ancient nobility, the first families of Rome.
- **Equestrians (a.k.a knights):** In ancient times, cavalry. Later military leaders and wealthy merchants.
- **Plebeians:** Working class, craftsmen, farmers, "Roman mob".
- **Freedmen:** Former slave, freed by his master. Freedmen were given a sword, mark of a free citizen.



Social Classes in Rome

- **Slaves:** Most slaves were foreigners, brought from the provinces, or prisoners of war.
- **Greek slaves** were held in high esteem, often used as tutors. Other were craftsmen, householders, laborers.



Clients and Patrons



- Wealthy Roman citizens had **official rights and obligations** regarding freemen they protected.
- Protection could be financial, legal, or employment.
- Freed slaves became **clients** of their former masters.
- Subjugated peoples became the **clients** of Generals.
- Whole towns would sometimes seek a wealth **patron**.

Republican Magistrates



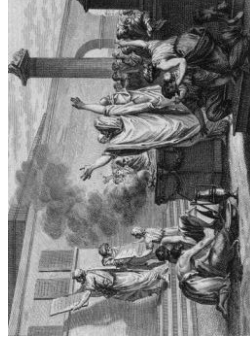
- **Consul:** Prime Ministers at peace time, led the armies in at war.
- **Praetor:** Chief law officer and judge. Deputy of the consuls.
- **Aedile:** Oversaw public works, games, buildings, markets.
- **Quaestor:** Paymaster, accountant in charge of the public funds.

Republican Magistrates



- **Pontifex Maximus:** Head Priest, in charge of priests, virgins.
- **Tribune:** Tribunes elected by Plebians to uphold their rights. Could veto any law put forth by the Senate.
- **Dictator:** In emergency dictator was elected to replace consuls.
- **Censor:** Oversaw census, which determined social status and taxes, and enforced public morality.

Roman Laws—Twelve Tables



- Decimvirs wrote down laws on tablets
- Roman law the basis of western law.
- Roman boys needed to memorize laws
- Some Roman laws
 - No man may be taken prisoner unless a witness has first testified against him.
 - Private agreements must be publically announced.
 - If one maims another, they can buy peace or allow retaliation in kind.
 - If one goes mad, nearest male kinsman assumes control of property.
 - Debtors must be given 30 days to pay.
 - It is forbidden to take wooden beams from property or vineyards.

Latin Language and Alphabet



- Latin alphabet influenced by **Etruscans** and **Greeks**.
- Most Latin letters were taken from Etruscans. Y, Z, K taken from Greeks. J, U, W added later.
- Original Latin alphabet had no lower case letters.
- Until 200 B.C. Greek was language of literature and learning, then **Greek scholars formalized Latin**.
- **No great Roman literature before 100 B.C.**



Classical Latin written form;
“Vulgar” Latin spoken from.

Vulgar Latin combined with local languages to form Spanish, French, Italian, Romanian, Portuguese, etc. . .

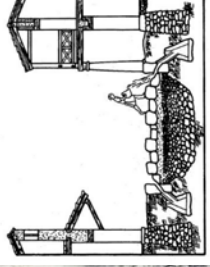
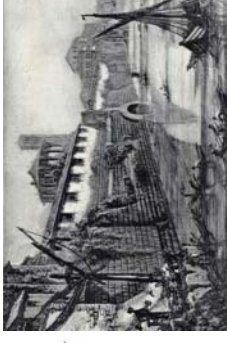
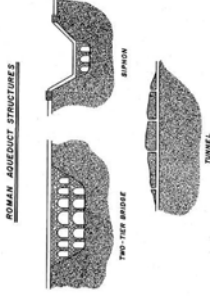
Roman Aqueducts

- Roman Aqueducts and sewers were marvels of engineering.
 - Did not invent aqueducts, but perfect them
 - Most elaborate aqueduct system in world
- Rome had a dozen major aqueducts serving over a million people
 - Aqua Appia, first permanent aqueduct built around 312 B.C.
 - First delivered water at ground level, later at higher elevations
- Most aqueducts were fed by springs, partly underground
 - Series of holding tanks maintained stable supply
 - Overflow washed into fountains, flushed sewer system



Roman Water Systems

- City of Rome had nine aqueducts supplying water
 - Ranged in length from 10 to 55 miles
 - Some dropped only 1 meter per mile.
- Advanced engineering techniques were used
 - Siphons, lead, leather, ceramic pipes, holding tanks
 - Tunnels used for both water supplies and sewers
- Abundant water allowed for large cities
 - Symbol of advanced civilization during Imperial days
 - Aqueducts, Baths, sewers built throughout Empire, many still exist
 - Required Pax Romana—Attack by enemies during fall of Empire

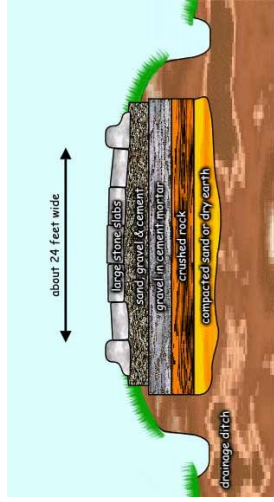


Roman Roads

- Roman road sophisticated, long lasting
 - Roadbed 3 feet deep 24 feet wide
 - Gravel bed, drainage, cement, mortar etc.
- Roman legions oversaw road construction
 - Soldiers surveyed, supervised, acquisitioned
 - Slaves did most heavy labor
- Mile marker placed every 1000 paces
 - Mile means 1000, pace was approx 5.28 feet.
 - Post stations placed every 15 miles



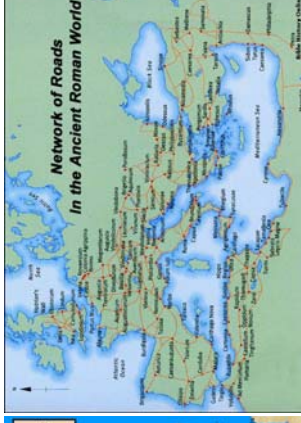
ROAD IN POMPEY



ROAD BEDS WERE CAREFULLY LEVELED, ENGINEERED



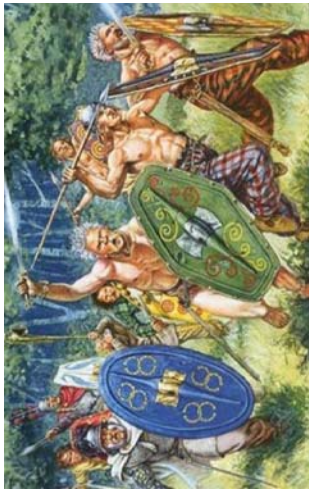
VIA APPIA WAS FIRST MAJOR ROAD



All Roads lead to Rome

- Romans built 50,000+ miles of roads throughout Empire
- Via Appia**, between Rome and Capua built ~300 B.C.
 - Allowed Roman armies to move anywhere in Latium, Campania
 - Roads connected Rome to all her major strategic allies
- Network of Roads connected far flung empire
 - Routes between cities, aided commerce, government, culture
 - Allowed rapid movement of legions anywhere in Empire

Gauls, Enemies of Rome



For many years, the Gauls were Rome's most fearsome enemy.

- 390 B.C. **Battle of Allia:** worst Roman defeat for two centuries. Gauls sacked and burned city.
- 295 B.C. Gauls were allies of Samnites in **Third Samnite War.**
- 216 B.C. Gauls were allies of Carthage during the **Second Punic War.**
- 101 B.C. Marius defeats **Cimbri and Teutone** tribes.
- 56-52 B.C. **Julius Caesar conquers Gaul** homeland in France.

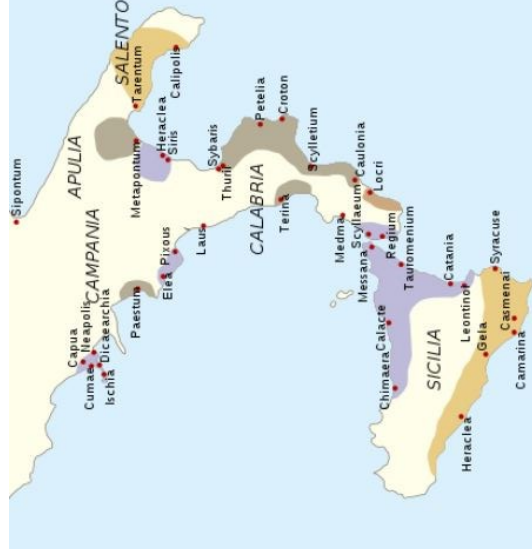


Rome learned that in spite of their size and ferocity, Gauls were undisciplined, and they could prevail with superior organization



MAGNA GRAECIA—GREATER GREECE

- Greeks settled Italy between 800-600 B.C.
- Towns as far north at **Cumae, Neapolis.**
- Most settlements on Gulf of Tarento
- Fortunes of Colonies fell with Greece after conquest by Macedonia.
- No conflict with Greeks until Rome was strong, Greece was in decline.
- Pyrrhic Wars** ended Independence of Italian-Greek cities.



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