Unit 2: Ancient Rome

Student copy

In this packet

Objectives

- I can explain how the Roman Republic was governed, and how it was different from Athens.
- I can describe how Rome became an empire under Augustus.
- I can explain how an aqueduct uses gravity to move water.
- I can read and write Roman numerals and find Latin in English words.

Contents

1. Republic or Empire? 共和国还是帝国?
2. Roman Numerals 罗马数字
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Republic or Empire? 共和国还是帝国?

WORD BANK

Government: republic · senate · consul · emperor · empire
Army: legion

1. Sort the facts

Write each letter in the right column.

A. Two **consuls** 执政官 lead for one year.
B. Augustus rules for life.
C. Citizens elect their leaders.
D. The ruler's face is on every coin.
E. Romans have just removed their last king.
F. About 200 years of peace, the *Pax Romana*.
G. No one person may hold all the power.
H. The Colosseum is finished in AD 80.
I. Julius Caesar is a general.
J. The western half falls in AD 476.

Republic 共和国 (509–27 BC)

Empire 帝国 (27 BC – AD 476)

2. Put them in order

Number the events from 1 (first) to 5 (last).

- ☐ Augustus becomes the first emperor
- ☐ Rome becomes a republic
- ☐ The western empire falls
- ☐ Julius Caesar is killed
- ☐ The Colosseum is finished

3. Explain the change

Why did some Romans want to keep the **republic** 共和国, even when an **emperor** 皇帝 brought peace?

Some Romans wanted to keep the republic because …

Roman Numerals 罗马数字

Roman numerals 罗马数字 use seven letters from the Latin alphabet. You still see them on clocks, in book chapters and at the end of movies.

Letter	I	V	X	L	C	D	M
Value	1	5	10	50	100	500	1000

Two rules

BIGGER TO SMALLER: ADD

VI = 5 + 1 = 6 · **XV** = 10 + 5 = 15 · **CLX** = 100 + 50 + 10 = 160

A SMALLER LETTER BEFORE A BIGGER ONE: SUBTRACT

IV = 5 − 1 = 4 · **IX** = 10 − 1 = 9 · **XL** = 50 − 10 = 40 · **XC** = 100 − 10 = 90

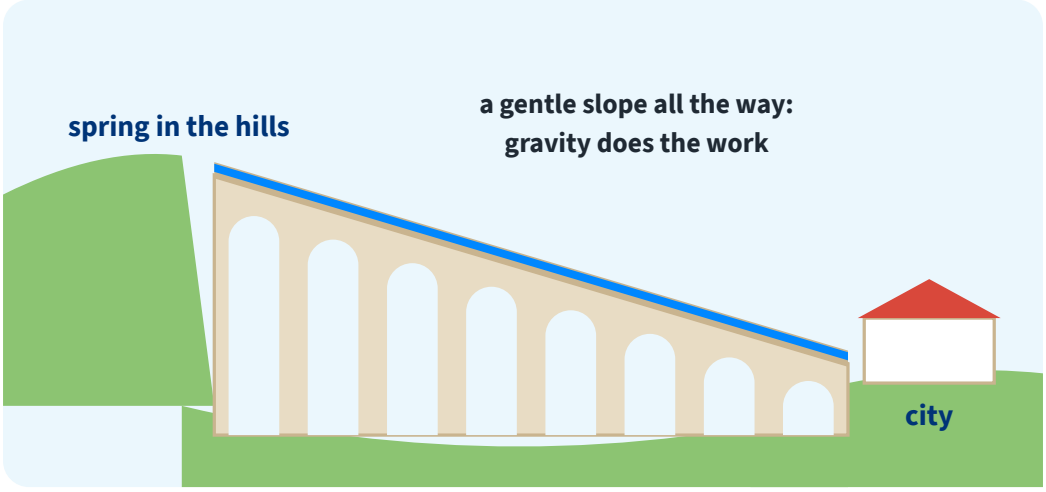
Never use the same letter more than three times in a row: 4 is **IV**, not ~~IIII~~.

Try it

Roman → number		Number → Roman	
XII	_____	**8**	_____
XIX	_____	**24**	_____
LXV	_____	**49**	_____
MMXXVI	_____	**this year**	_____

Design Challenge: Build an Aqueduct 设计引水渠

A town is 10 km from a spring in the hills. Design an **aqueduct** 引水渠 that brings the water to the town, **with no pumps**: only gravity.



1. Plan

- ☐ The water channel goes **downhill the whole way**, gently
- ☐ Where the land dips (a valley), the channel goes over **arches**
- ☐ Where a hill is in the way, the channel goes **through a tunnel** or around it
- ☐ The channel is **covered**, to keep the water clean

2. Sketch your aqueduct

Draw the spring, the town, and your aqueduct between them. Label: **spring**, **channel**, **arches**, **town**, and the **slope**.

SIDE VIEW: SPRING ON THE LEFT, TOWN ON THE RIGHT

3. Explain

a. Why must the channel slope down *gently*, not steeply?

b. Why did Romans build arches instead of a solid wall across a valley? (Think: stone, weight, water from rain.)

c. Name one thing a Roman city used aqueduct water for.