



Unit 2: Ancient Rome

Teacher edition · with answer keys

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?
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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 ...



**✓ ANSWER KEY**

- 1.** Republic: A, C, E, G, I. Empire: B, D, F, H, J.
- 2.** 1 Rome becomes a republic (509 BC); 2 Julius Caesar is killed (44 BC); 3 Augustus becomes the first emperor (27 BC); 4 the Colosseum is finished (AD 80); 5 the western empire falls (AD 476).
- 3.** Any reasoned answer: citizens lost their vote over leaders; one person held all the power; an emperor could be cruel or weak, and no one could replace him for a year.



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	_____

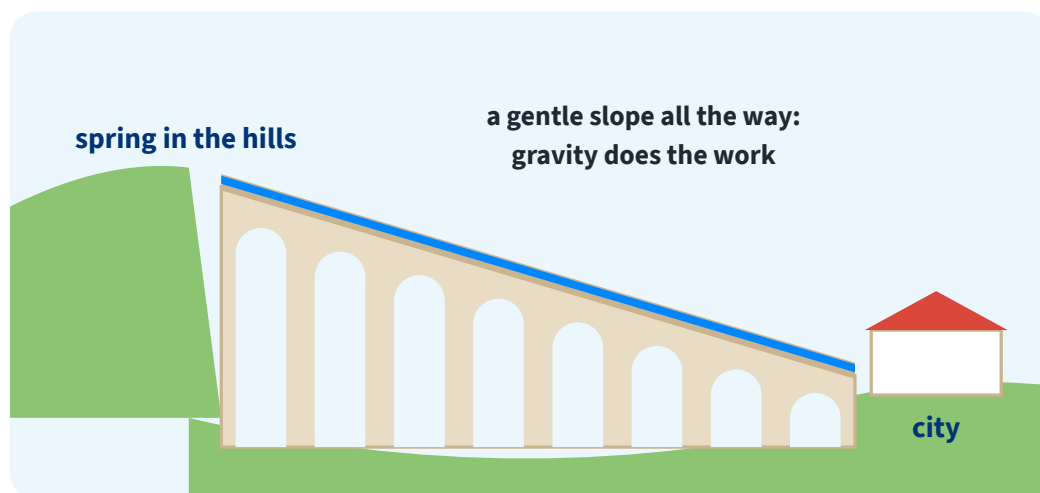
✓ ANSWER KEY

XII = 12 · XIX = 19 · LXV = 65 · MMXXVI = 2026 · 8 = VIII · 24 = XXIV · 49 = XLIX · 2026 = MMXXVI (2027 = MMXXVII)



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.

✓ ANSWER KEY

a. Too steep and the water rushes, wears away the channel and can overflow; Roman channels often dropped only a few meters over many kilometers. **b.** Arches use much less stone, are lighter, and let rivers, rain and people pass underneath. **c.** Public baths, fountains, toilets, homes, farms, mills.