SECTION 1
Step-by-Step Instruction

Objectives
As you teach this section, keep students focused on the following objectives to help them answer the Section Focus Question and master core content.

- Describe the physical and cultural settings in which Roman civilization arose.
- Outline how the Roman republic was structured and governed.
- Understand the rights and religious practices that characterized Roman society.
- Explain how the Roman republic grew and maintained its conquests.

Prepare to Read

Build Background Knowledge
Remind students of the ways in which geography influenced the development of independent Greek city-states. Encourage them to preview the map in this section.

Set a Purpose

- WITNESS HISTORY: Read the selection aloud or play the audio.
- A Proud Son Speaks of His Father

Ask What virtues or traits does Horace value in himself? (decency, morality) Why is Horace proud of his father? (He showed courage, he was willing to disregard what others might think to do what he thought was right.)

Focus Point out the Section Focus Question and write it on the board. Tell students to refer to this question as they read. (Answer appears with Section 1 Assessment answers.)

Preview Have students preview the Section Objectives and the list of Terms, People, and Places.

Reading Skill Have students use the Reading Strategy: Supporting Details worksheet.

The Roman World Takes Shape

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- Describe the physical and cultural settings in which Roman civilization arose.
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Terms, People, and Places

- Etruscans
- Republican
- Patrician
- Plebeian
- Consul
- Dictator
- Tribune
- Legion
- Province

Note Taking

Reading Skill: Identify Causes and Effects For each red heading, fill in a cause-and-effect chart like the one below to identify the cause(s) and the effect(s) of an important event that you read about.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause(s)</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Effect(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Vocabulary Builder

Use the information below and the following resources to teach the high-use word from this section.

High-Use Word: Dominate, p. 153

Definition and Sample Sentence

- The club president dominated the discussion of the rules and did not allow others to express their opinions.

150 Ancient Rome and the Rise of Christianity
The Romans shared the Italian peninsula with other peoples. Among them were Greek colonists whose city-states dotted southern Italy and the Etruscans, who lived mostly north of Rome. The origins of the Etruscan civilization are uncertain. One theory says they migrated from Asia Minor, while another suggests they came from the Alps. What is certain is that, for a time, the Etruscans ruled much of central Italy, including Rome itself.

The Romans learned much from Etruscan civilization. They adapted the alphabet that the Etruscans had earlier acquired from the Greeks. The Romans also learned from the Etruscans to use the arch in construction and to drain marshy lands along the Tiber. As well, the Romans adopted some Etruscan gods and goddesses and merged them with Roman deities. They also learned from Etruscan civilization to build tombs to look like the interiors of Etruscan houses. Tombs often had one or more rooms made of stone that contained Etruscan works of art. By examining the tomb artifacts and the construction of these tombs, archaeologists have learned a great deal about the Etruscans and their use of arches in construction.

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The Romans Establish a Republic

Instruct

- Introduce: Vocabulary Builder
  Have students read the Vocabulary Builder term and definition. Explain that in the early Roman republic members of the landholding class dominated, or controlled, the Senate, the most powerful governing body.

- Teach
  Point out that the republic was a new form of government in the ancient world. Have students explain how it differed from the Greek systems of direct democracy. Have students suggest reasons why Romans believed this form of government would prevent any one person from gaining too much power. Ask: What was the role of the senate in the republic? (made laws for the republics) What checks and balances existed in this form of government? (term limits on consuls and dictators; consuls responsible to senate) How was the right of plebeians to elect tribunes a check on the power of the patrician senate? (tribunes had the power to veto laws they felt were harmful.)

Quick Activity
  Display Color Transparency 25: Roman Senators. Use the lesson suggested in the transparency book to emphasize the power of senators during the republic.

- Color Transparencies, 25

Independent Practice

Ask students to analyze the role of the dictator in the Roman republic. Have them write an opinion piece that answers the following questions: What are the benefits and risks of having a leader with total power? Do the risks outweigh the benefits?

Monitor Progress

Make sure students understand how the framers of the U.S. Constitution adapted the Roman ideas of a senate, veto, and checks on political power, including limited terms of office.

Answers

Thinking Critically

1. to protect their interests
2. to make more regulated and ensured positions were held on merit and experience

History Background

Laws of the Twelve Tables The Twelve Tables were the earliest written form of Roman law. Before their publication, judgments of the courts were based on unwritten custom. Until the plebeians demanded a written law code, a small group of patrician scholars were the only people who had exact knowledge of these customs. The code was probably engraved on bronze tablets. It described in clear, simple, and exact language, the rights and duties of citizens. Although the Laws of the Twelve Tables were a step toward the rule of law, it was a harsh code that maintained class divisions by banning marriage between patricians and plebeians. The code also gave fathers the legal right to whip, imprison, sell, or kill their children.
they were not written down. The Laws of the Twelve Tables made it pos-

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sible for the first time for plebeians to appeal a judgment handed down by a patrician judge.

Romans Leave a Lasting Legacy  Although the senate still dominated the government, the common people had gained access to power and won safeguards for their rights without having to resort to war or revolution. More than 2,000 years later, the framers of the United States Constitution would adapt such Roman ideas as the senate, the veto, and checks on political power.

Checkpoint How did the membership of the senate change over time?

Characterizing Roman Society

The family was the basic unit of Roman society. Under Roman law, the male head of the household—usually the father—had absolute power in the family. He enforced strict discipline and demanded total respect for his authority. His wife was subject to his authority and was not allowed to administer her own affairs. The ideal Roman woman was loving, duti-

ful, dignified, and strong.

The Role of Women Changes Over Time  Roman women played a larger role in society than did Greek women. They could own property; and, in later Roman times, women from all classes ran a variety of businesses, from small shops to major shipyards. Those who made their fortunes earned respect by supporting the arts or paying for public festivals. However, most

lower classes learned to read and write. By the later years of the repub-

lic, many wealthy Romans hired private tutors, often Greeks, to educate

their children. Children memorized major events in Roman history. Boys

who wanted to pursue political careers studied rhetoric.

Roman Mythology and Religion

The Romans believed in numerous gods and goddesses, many of whom they adopted from Greek religion. Roman mythology was also similar to that of the Greeks. Like the Greek god Zeus, the Roman god Jupiter ruled over the sky and the other gods. According to Roman myths, his wife Juno, like the Greek goddess Hera, protected marriage. Romans also prayed to Neptune, god of the sea,

who wanted to pursue political careers studied rhetoric.

and religious practices. Ask What was Rome’s religious policy during Rome’s efforts to expand? (One rea-

son for its military successes was its

loyal, well-trained army.)

Quick Activity  As a class, discuss whether Rome’s policy of treating defeated enemies justly was a wise one. Have students list the benefits of this policy for Rome and explain how this policy reflected republican values.

Independent Practice  Ask students to write three sentences that describe the expansion of the Roman republic.

Monitor Progress  Check Reading and Note Taking Study Guide entries for student understanding.

Answers

Initially, the senate membership was only open to patricians; however, over time, plebe-

ians gained fuller participation in the decision-making process in the senate.

Patrician women were allowed to go to public baths, dine out, and attend theater or other public entertainment with their husbands. A few had political influence.
The Roman Republic Grows

As Rome’s political and social systems evolved at home, its armies expanded Roman power across Italy. Roman armies conquered first the Etruscans and then the Greek city-states in the south. By about 270 B.C., Rome controlled most of the Italian peninsula.

Citizen-Soldiers Make Up the Roman Army

Rome’s success was due to skilled diplomacy and its well-trained army. The basic military unit was the legion, each of which included about 5,000 men. In Greece, Roman armies consisted of citizen-soldiers who originally fought without being paid and had to supply their own weapons. Eventually, they received a small stipend, or payment, but their main compensation was usually a share of the spoils of victory. Roman citizens often made good soldiers because they were brought up to value loyalty, courage, and respect for authority. To ensure success, Roman commanders mixed rewards with harsh punishment. Young soldiers who showed courage in action won praise and gifts. If a unit fled from battle, however, one out of every ten men from the disgraced unit was put to death.

Rome Is Just With Conquered Lands

Rome generally treated its defeated enemies with justice. Conquered peoples had to acknowledge Roman leadership, pay taxes, and supply soldiers for the Roman army. In return, Rome let them keep their own customs, money, and local government. To a few privileged groups among the conquered people, Rome gave the highly prized right of full citizenship. Others became partial citizens, who were allowed to marry Romans and carry on trade in Rome. As a result of such generous policies, most conquered lands remained loyal to Rome even in troubled times.

Maintaining the State

To protect its conquests, Rome posted soldiers throughout the land. It also built a network of all-weather military roads to link distant territories to Rome. As trade and travel increased, local peoples incorporated Latin into their languages and adopted many Roman customs and beliefs. Slowly, Italy began to unite under Roman rule.

Checkpoint

How did the Romans treat the people they conquered?