**G.R.A.P.E.S . OF ROME**

**GEOGRAPHY**

• Ancient Rome is located on the Italian Peninsula and expanded to Asia, Africa large parts of Europe. • Above the Italian Peninsula was the Alps which formed a natural barrier, Rome were settled along the Tiber River, and most of their land touched the Mediterranean Sea. • Ancient Rome conquered large parts of Europe, Asia and Africa by going to war with different people. (Punic Wars) • Ancient Romans grew grains, olives, and grapes. • Natural resources were land, water and food

**RELIGION**

Ancient Rome practiced many religions which had their own rules. • Christians had to follow the teachings of Jesus Christ. • People believed Jesus Christ was the son of God because of his resurrection. • Christians had to pray and worship, as well as be a good person. • In Ancient Rome Christianity took time to be accepted. • Christians as well as Jesus Christ were persecuted for their beliefs. • Romulus and Remus are the mythical founders of Rome

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

Ancient Romans helped create roads, concrete, aqueducts, bridges and stadiums. • Roads were used to move military and helped with trade. • Aqueducts transported fresh water to their cities. • Bridges and stadiums used arches to help support them. • Ancient Romans were influenced heavily by the Greeks • Ancient Romans created their own calendar (Julian) which is used today. • Latin Language was created in Ancient Rome • Roman Numerals

**POLITICAL SYSTEM (GOVERNMENT**)

Ancient Romans used two different types of government, a republic (elected officials to represent the people) and a monarchy (one ruler who inherits power). • Ancient Romans created a republic because they were tired of the Etruscan Kings. • Ancient Romans changed to a monarchy because people felt one person could make the decisions quicker. • While it was a republic citizens elected representatives for the Senate to make decisions. Consuls also made decisions. • Once it was a monarchy the Emperor made all of the decisions. • Republic – Benefit - Citizens could vote for people to represent them Limitation – Not everyone was citizen (Patricians and Plebeians) • The United States uses a republic which allows all citizens to participate in government

**ECONOMY**

Resources were usually distributed along the social structure • Ancient Romans traded and used a coin system for money • Traded for grapes, olives, olive oil, grain and wine • Spain – coins and jewelry • Britain – iron, lead and tin for weapons • China – Silk • Africa – Ivory • India – Cotton and Spices • The government controlled the economy, The Senate would make decisions on how money would be spent

**SOCIAL STRUCTURE**

There were 3 classes, Patricians, Plebeians and Slaves • Patricians were wealthy landowning males that would hold the higher jobs in government. • Plebeians were your poor citizens that did manual labor including farming, fishing and being a soldier. • Slaves were property of their owner and did what was asked of them. • Social Structure was based on power and wealth. Patricians near the top and Plebeians near the bottom.