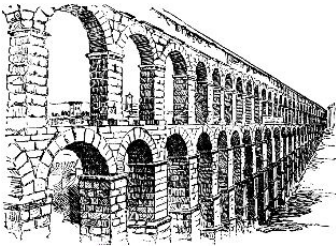


Roman Achievements (revised from CMAPP)

Roman Architecture: How did the ancient Romans deal with plumbing? They built huge and extensive aqueducts, or waterways. These under and aboveground channels, typically made of stone, brick, and volcanic cement, brought fresh water for drinking and bathing as much as 50 to 60 miles from springs or rivers. Aqueducts helped keep Romans healthy by carrying away used water and waste, and they also took water to farms for irrigation. So how did aqueducts work? The engineers who designed them used gravity to keep the water moving. If the channel was too steep, water would run too quickly and wear out the surface. Too shallow, and water would stagnate and become undrinkable. The Romans built tunnels to get water through ridges, and bridges to cross valleys. Once it reached a city, the water flowed into a main tank called a castellum. Smaller pipes took the water to the secondary castella, and from those the water flowed through lead pipes to public fountains and baths, and even to some private homes. It took 500 years to build Rome's massive system, which was fed by 11 separate aqueducts. To this day, Rome's public fountains run constantly, as do smaller faucets that provide fresh water to anyone who stops for a drink. The empire stretched across an immense part of the world, and wherever the Romans went they built aqueducts — in as many as 200 cities around the empire. Their arched bridges are among the best preserved relics of that empire, in part because many aqueducts kept working for centuries, long after the Romans had retreated. You can still see their arches in Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Lebanon, Spain, Tunisia, and other former Roman colonies.



The Colosseum was situated in the center of Rome, it was in fact a symbol of the might, wealth and power of the Roman Empire. The Colosseum took less than 10 years to build, a remarkable achievement for the excellent engineers and their famous engineering skills. The architecture of the Colosseum (as well as the Pantheon and Roman Forum) illustrates their use of one of the Romans most famous inventions - concrete. The Romans first began building with concrete over 2,100 years ago and used it throughout the Mediterranean basin in everything from aqueducts and buildings to bridges and monuments. Roman concrete was considerably weaker than its modern counterpart, but it has proved remarkably durable thanks to its unique recipe, which used slaked lime and a volcanic ash known as pozzolana to create a sticky paste. Combined with volcanic rocks called tuff, this ancient cement formed a concrete that could effectively endure chemical decay. Pozzolana helped Roman concrete set quickly even when submerged in seawater, enabling the construction of elaborate baths, piers and harbors. The Roman arch was also prominently featured in the design and building of the Colosseum as were the different styles of columns.



In Rome today, there still exists one of the most spectacular examples of Roman architecture. This is the Grand Pantheon. The Grand Pantheon, which means “Temple of all the gods,” was built in the early days of the empire. It was constructed to be a temple for all the Roman gods. The structure is a hundred and fifty-eight feet high, and about the same width. The dome of the Pantheon, which was made from concrete, is still one of the largest single-span domes in the world. There are no windows in the

whole of the Pantheon, only a round hole at the top of the roof, which serves very well for the admission of light.

Entertainment:

Roman Baths (Rome) Bathing was very important to the ancient Romans. Romans would visit the public baths every day, even holy and feast days. Each public bathhouse either had separate pools for men and women or had different hours for men and women.



The bathhouse was more than just a place to wash. It was similar to what shopping malls are today. It was a place to meet friends, a place where you could get something to eat, a place to workout, even a place to read the day's news. You could even get your hair cut and styled. Inside the bathhouse were both hot and cold pools, saunas, workout rooms, reading rooms, restaurants and hair salons. And of course there were many slaves to pamper you.

Unlike our shopping malls today, you had to pay to enter the public bath. Children and slaves were not supposed to enter (of course if you had enough money or power you could bring your personal slaves with you). The bathhouse was a very important part of every Roman's day.

Ancient Roman Art:

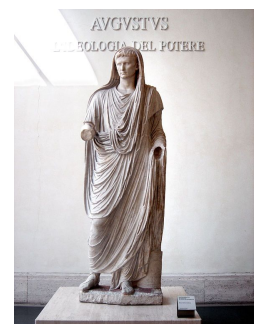
Centered in the city of Rome, the civilization of Ancient Rome ruled much of Europe for over 1000 years. The arts flourished during this time and were often used by the wealthy and powerful to memorialize their deeds and heritage.

Born from Greek Art: The Romans admired the Greek culture and arts. After conquering Greece, they brought many Greek artists to Rome to make sculptures for them in the Greek fashion. The art of Ancient Greece had a great influence on the art of Ancient Rome.

Other Influences: Although Greek art had the greatest influence on the Romans, other civilizations that they conquered and encountered over their wide empire also had influence. These included the Ancient Egyptians, eastern art, the Germans, and the Celts.

Roman Sculpture: Roman sculpture played an important part of the Roman daily life. Sculptures took the form of full statues, busts (sculptures of just a person's head), reliefs (sculptures that were part of a wall), and sarcophagi (sculptures on tombs). The Ancient Romans decorated with sculptures in a number of places including public buildings, public parks, and private homes and gardens.

Roman sculpture was heavily influenced by Greek sculpture. In fact, many of the Roman sculptures were just copies of Greek sculptures. The wealthy Romans decorated their large homes with sculptures. A lot of times these sculptures were of themselves or their ancestors. Other popular subjects for sculptures included gods and goddesses, philosophers, famous athletes, and successful generals.



To the left is a marble statue of Augustus the first Emperor of Rome. He is shown here wearing a traditional Roman toga while performing his duties as Pontifex Maximus.

The Roman Bust: One of the most popular types of sculpture in Ancient Rome was the bust. This is a sculpture of just the head. Wealthy Romans would put the busts of their ancestors in the atrium of their homes. This was a way for them to show off their lineage.



Roman Painting: The walls of the homes of wealthy Romans were often decorated with paintings. These paintings were frescos painted directly on the walls. Most of these paintings have been destroyed over time, but some of them were preserved in the city of Pompeii when it was buried by the eruption of a volcano. Left is a painting discovered on a wall in the ruins of Pompeii



Mosaics: The Romans also made pictures from colored tiles call mosaics. The mosaics have been able to survive the test of time better than the paintings. Sometimes the tiles would be applied directly at the site of the mosaic. Other times the tiles and the base would be made in a workshop and the entire mosaic installed later. Mosaics could be art on a wall, but also worked as decorative flooring.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Core: _____