

# Ancient Rome

*Digital + Printable Unit*

*Sample*

Welcome to Book Units Teacher ~ I love teaching! I especially love interactive notebooks, anchor charts,



**Created by Gay Miller**



Thank you for downloading this sample of the *Ancient Rome Unit*. Other products may be found at

<http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Gay-Miller>

## Gay Miller

This unit contains a collection of resources to help teach Ancient Rome. The unit is divided into eleven lessons with Day 12 set aside for a unit test and student presentations.

Materials are provided in both printable and digital formats.

Use this key to locate materials:

- \* [Book Units Teacher Website](#)
- \* [Google Slides – Student Packet](#)
- \* [Google Forms](#)
- \* [Google Slides – Presentation](#)
- \* [Printables](#)



Links to Google Digital Files

Lesson 1 Sample

[Teacher Presentation](#)

[Student Pages](#)

[Quiz on Lesson 1](#)

# The Routine

This unit contains eleven lessons on Ancient Rome. Each lesson follows the same routine. Day 12 is set aside for a unit test and for students to do their demonstrations.

## **Activity #1** – Vocabulary

Present the vocabulary words that are assigned for each lesson. Definitions are included in the Google Slide presentation to help with this.

Paper Option #1 - Have students create a vocabulary card for each word. Full instructions for this are included in the vocabulary section.

Digital Option #2 – The vocabulary practice pages in Google Slides has a box on the left sides of the pages for students to type definitions.

After students have gone over definitions of the words, have them complete the practice exercises in the vocabulary booklet (found in this printable) or the digital option found in Google Slides to help learn the vocabulary words for the lesson.

**Activity #2** – Read the assigned article(s). You have three options for presenting this article to students.

- 1) Have students read the assignment online on my website. One advantage to this is the website contains extra pages that are not presented using the other two methods. This is great for differentiated instruction as you can assign additional reading material to your more advanced students. Another advantage is students go directly to the website to read – no downloading to Google Drive or making printable copies.
- 2) The articles are provided as Google Slides. Only the focus articles are provided. These articles are designed in text boxes, so students can highlight and/or add notes to the articles.
- 3) A printable of the article is provided. This is the option you will need if you don't have individual devices. Printables are also great to have in case the Internet is down or working slowly.

## **Activity #3** – Lecture/Discussion/ Note Taking

A Google Slide presentation with accompanying pages/slides for note taking is provided for each lesson. The Google Slide presentation aids in discussion of the article and emphasizes important details in the lesson. On the handout, students write or type notes [depending on which version you opt to use] in a "Graffiti Notes" [also referred to as "Doodle Notes"] exercise.

Having students draw and color notes (a left brain activity) while learning facts (a right brain activity) promotes active learning since both sides of the brain are active. The improved communication helps students focus and retain information. If you have students cut away the borders on the printable version of these notes, they will fit nicely into an interactive notebook for reference.

#### **Activity #4 - Technology Integration**

At the end of each Google Slide presentation, I have embedded YouTube videos that present the same material in short video clips. [Note: I have no control over people removing their videos from the Internet. Because of this, I have tried to provide more than one video option for each lesson.] I find that presenting the lesson's information using a different media really aids in student retention of the material.

#### **Activity # 5 – Quiz**

A short quiz in both Google Forms and printable versions is provided for each lesson. Depending on the level of your students, this may be provided as an open notes or closed notes quiz. Printable quizzes are found in this packet in the "Student Packet" section. You can also print quizzes directly from Google Forms. [This video](#) shows how to print Google Forms if you need to adapt the quizzes before printing.

#### **Activity # 6 – Hands-On Activity**

Activity 6 includes hands-on/interactive activities that work with the lesson. Some lessons include interactive Google Slides where students move pieces around to label maps, make timelines, etc. Some lessons contain links to sections of my website where students can complete online matching activities and so on. Other lessons include craft suggestions and recipes that can be done in the classroom. I like to include at least two short crafts or one longer craft for each unit.

#### **Additional Resources**

- A letter to Parents - This letter contains a link to projects created by my students for students to get ideas.
- Project Grading Rubric
- Grading Rubric for the Unit

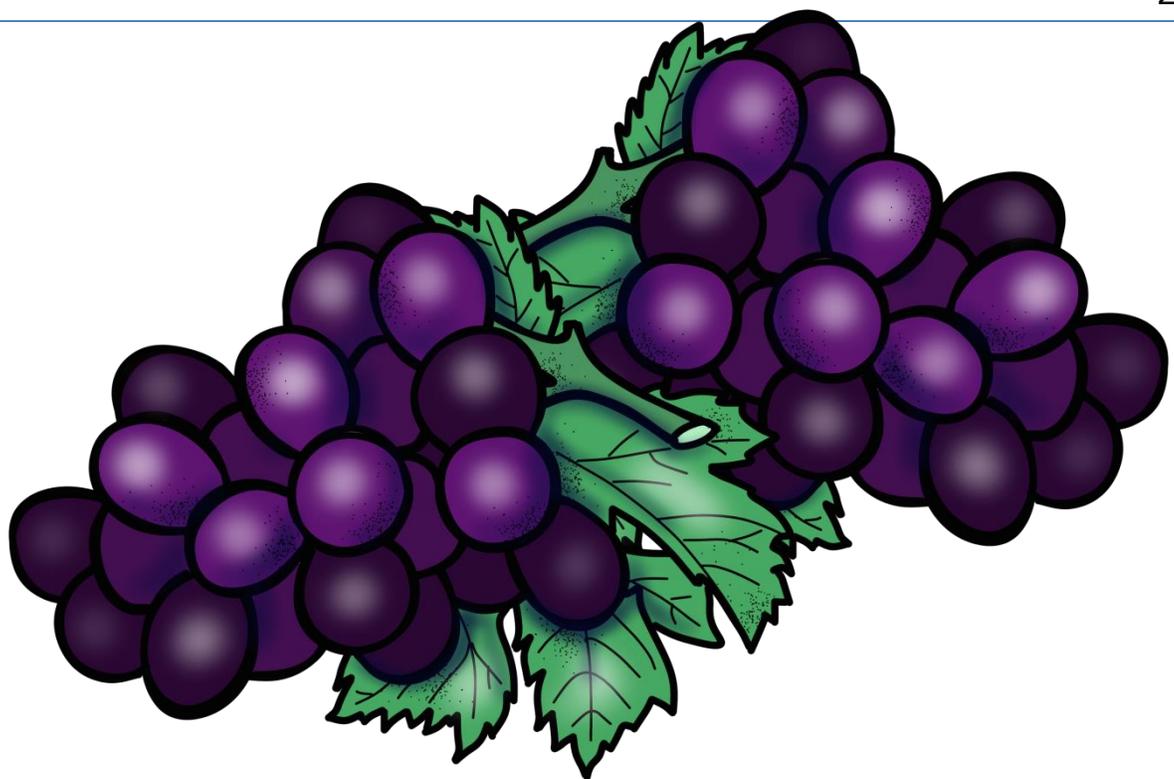
---

# Table of Contents

Routine	3
Table of Contents	5
Links to Google Resources	7
<b>Extras</b>	9
Explanation of Unit Project	10
Teaching Standards for Project	13
Project Letter	14
Project Planning Form for Students	15
Writing an Argument Planning and Note Taking Forms for Students	17
Essay Grading Rubric	20
Project Grading Rubric	21
Grades for the Ancient Rome Unit	22
For Debate – Roman Innovations Flow Sheets	23
Debate Question Suggestions	25
<b>Lesson Plans</b>	26
Lesson Plans at a Glance	27
Lesson 1 – Ancient Rome Introduction	29
Lesson 2 – Rome’s Geography and Early History	31
Lesson 3 – Government	33
Lesson 4 – The Punic Wars and The Fall of Greece	35
Lesson 5 – Civil War	37
Lesson 6 – Roman Gods and Goddesses	41
Lesson 7 – Classes of People in Ancient Rome	42
Lesson 8 – Architecture and Technology ‘Building’	45
Lesson 9 – Rome and Christianity	48
Lesson 10 – The Diaspora of the Jewish People	51
Lesson 11 – The Fall of the Roman Empire	53
Day #12– Optional Pompeii Lesson and Unit Test	55
<b>Vocabulary</b>	56
Teacher Information	57
Vocabulary List	59
Vocabulary Bookmarks	62

---

Vocabulary Word Cards	64
Vocabulary Booklet with Storage Pocket	72
Vocabulary Booklet Answer Key	84
<b>Printable Student Packet - Articles, Graffiti Notes, Quizzes</b>	91
Lesson 1 – Ancient Rome Introduction	92
Lesson 2 – Rome’s Geography and Early History	98
Lesson 3 – Government	104
Lesson 4 – The Punic Wars and The Fall of Greece	110
Lesson 5 – Civil War	116
Lesson 6 – Roman Gods and Goddesses	122
Lesson 7 – Classes of People in Ancient Rome	126
Lesson 8 – Architecture and Technology ‘Building’	133
Lesson 9 – Rome and Christianity	140
Lesson 10 – The Diaspora of the Jewish People	146
Lesson 11 – The Fall of the Roman Empire	152
Optional Lesson - Pompeii	156
<b>Unit Test</b>	159
<b>Optional Reading Articles</b>	164
<b>Answer Keys</b>	178
Credits	203



# Lesson Plans



Use this key to locate materials:

- \* [Book Units Teacher Website](#)
- \* [Google Slides – Student Packet](#)
- \* [Google Forms](#)
- \* [Google Slides – Presentation](#)
- \* [Printables](#)

# Lesson Plans at a Glance

	Vocabulary/ Vocabulary Practice Booklet	Reading - Assigned Article - Discussion and Graffiti Notes	Interactive Activity	Watch Video or Read Book - Take Quiz	Project Suggestions
Lesson 1 Introduction	scholar consul emperor civil war revolt barbarian	A Brief Overview of the Roman Empire <b>Optional Reading</b> <b>Romulus and Remus</b>	Interactive Timeline	watch video	<a href="#">Make a Fresco</a>
Lesson 2 Early History	Constantinople Italian Alps Italian Peninsula Mediterranean Sea Rome Tiber River	The History of Rome (The First People) & Rome's Geography	Interactive Map	watch video	<a href="#">Mosaics</a>
Lesson 3 Government	Roman Republic branches of government checks and balances civic participation representative democracy The Rule of Law The Twelve Tables	The Roman Republic	Mapping the Republican Government and Comparing it to the US Government	watch video	<a href="#">Roman Coins Craft</a> <a href="#">Roman Coins</a> (Online Activity)
Lesson 4 History	infantry cavalry	The History of Rome (The Punic Wars and The Fall of Greece)		watch video	<a href="#">Italian Pasta Recipe</a> <a href="#">Egg Custard Recipe</a>
Lesson 5 History	-----	The History of Rome (Civil War)			<a href="#">The Roman Calendar</a>
Lesson 6 Religion	polytheistic religion deity	Roman Gods		watch video	
Lesson 7 Classes of People	patricians plebeians	Slaves, Homes, Soldiers		watch video	<a href="#">A Warrior Shield</a>
Lesson 8 Architecture and Technology	aqueduct dome arch sanitation Colosseum	Building	<a href="#">Can you name these famous structures?</a>	watch video	<a href="#">Diorama of a Chariot Race</a> <a href="#">The Roman Roads</a> <a href="#">Build a Roman Arch</a>

	Vocabulary/ Vocabulary Practice Booklet	Reading - Assigned Article - Discussion and Graffiti Notes	Interactive Activity	Watch Video or Read Book - Take Quiz	Projects
Lesson 9 Rome and Christianity	province monotheism sin and forgiveness eternal life Jesus as the Messiah Gospels disciples parables Trinity Beatitudes crucifixion resurrection Gentiles	The Origins and Central Features of Christianity		watch video	
Lesson 10	plague expulsion successor Jewish diaspora	The Diaspora of the Jewish People		watch video	
Lesson 11	-----	The History of Rome (The Fall of the Roman Empire)	<a href="#">The Roman Week</a>	watch video	<a href="#">Salt Dough Maps</a>
Optional Lesson	-----	Pompeii		watch video	
Day 12	Unit Test and Student Projects				

### Optional Reading Passages found on Book Units Teacher

- [Entertainment](#)
- [Baths](#)
- [Roman Forums](#)
- [Gladiators](#)
- [The Roman Meal](#)
- [Clothing](#)
- [The Life of a Roman Child](#)
- [Roman Art](#)
- [Roman Calendar](#)
- [Roman Numerals](#) --- [Roman Numeral Year Converter](#)

**Note: Links to craft projects are included in the far right column. If your schedule is like mine, you will most likely want to pick two or three projects to complete during the unit. I placed all projects on the grading rubric to make it easier for you. Deleting extra information is much easier and faster than trying to type extra information that is needed.**

# Lesson Plan #1 (Introduction)

<p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Read an overview of the Ancient Rome Civilization</li><li>• Summarize the article by creating a timeline</li></ul>	<p>Educational Standard Addressed</p>
--	---------------------------------------

<p>Essential Questions</p>	<p>What are some of the main events that took place in Ancient Rome?</p>
<p>Lesson Vocabulary</p>	<p>scholar consul emperor civil war revolt barbarian</p>
<p>Discussion &amp; Lecture Notes</p>	<p><b>IMPORTANT:</b> The Google Slides presentation for this lesson goes over the answers to the student timeline practice.</p> <p>Have students read "<a href="#">A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE</a>" and then summarize the article by creating a timeline of the major events.</p> <p>Three versions each of both the Google Slides and printable are provided. Look carefully at each version to decide which is best for your students. This is a great way to <b>differentiate instruction</b> as well. When using the Google Slides version, delete the slides you do not need <b>before assigning</b> them to students. When using the printable version, print only the pages you need.]</p> <p>Use the TEACHER PRESENTATION slideshow as a way for students to check their answers.</p>

## Completed Timeline

753 BC	Rome began as a small village.
509 BC	Roman citizens elected two consuls to rule.
250 BC	Romans ruled all of Italy.
206 BC	Romans fought the Carthaginians of North Africa and won causing the Carthaginians to move to Spain.
204 BC	Romans beat Hannibal and attacked Carthage.
100 BC	Rome became a very powerful city.
73-71 BC	Spartacus led a revolt.
45 BC	Caesar became the sole ruler of Rome.
44 BC	Caesar was murdered.
30 BC	Mark Antony and his wife, Cleopatra, killed themselves.
27 BC	Octavian changed his name to Augustus and became Rome's first emperor.
117 AD	Hadrian became emperor.
101-200 AD	The Roman Empire began to rule over the entire Mediterranean world.
201-300 AD	The army controlled the government which led to many civil wars.
284 AD	Diocletian was elected emperor by his troops.
320 AD	Emperor Constantine made Christianity the state religion.
410 AD	Barbarians destroyed Rome.
476 AD	Germanic leader Odoacer became the ruler of Rome.

### Activities

1. Vocabulary Practice – Workbook Page 1\*\*
2. Read the article: [A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE](#). \*\*\*
3. Have students summarize the article by creating a timeline. Several versions of the timeline are provided depending on the needs of your students. Note: This can be an interactive activity where students drag events in the correct order on the timeline. \*\*
4. Watch 1 or 2 of the videos. \*
5. Have students take Lesson 1 Quiz over the material. \*
6. Project Suggestion - [Make a Fresco](#)

### Closing

3-2-1 - On a Post-It or index card have students write 3 things they learned, 2 things they have a question about, 1 thing they want the instructor to know.

# Printable Student Packet

[This section contains the printable articles, graffiti/doodle notes, and quizzes in a printable format. Each of these also comes in a digital format.]



# Vocabulary for Lesson 1

Word Bank	
scholar	
consul	
emperor	
civil war	
revolt	
barbarian	

# Lesson 1

1. Matching: Match words to their meanings.

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| _____ <b>scholar</b>   | a) a man who rules an empire   |
| _____ <b>consul</b>    | b) to fight in a violent way against the rule of a leader or government                        |
| _____ <b>emperor</b>   | c) a member of a violent or uncivilized group of people especially in past times               |
| _____ <b>civil war</b> | d) a person who has studied a subject for a long time and knows a lot about it                 |
| _____ <b>revolt</b>    | e) a war between groups of people in the same country  |
| _____ <b>barbarian</b> | f) either one of two chief officials of the ancient Roman republic who were elected every year |



2. Sort the facts on the Venn diagram.

elected through the assembly	highest political level
power of a king	ruled over the Imperial Roman Empire
one-year term	mostly chose themselves to be the next ruler

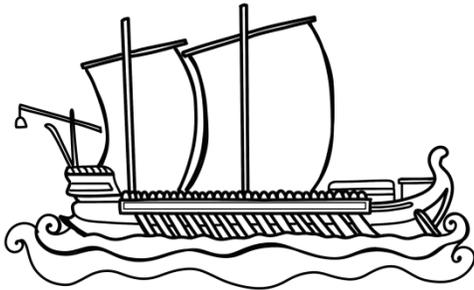
---

Consul	Both	Emperor

# A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

A thousand years ago Rome was one of the most important cities in the world. A legend tells of the city being formed by twin brothers, Romulus and Remus, who were abandoned at birth and raised by a wolf. When the twins grew up, they decided to build a city where they had been abandoned. Remus and Romulus argued over the boundaries of this city. Romulus, in a rage, killed Remus. After Remus's death the city was named Rome after Romulus who ruled the city.

Whether the legend is based on facts can't be determined. Scholars know the city of Rome began as a small village around 753 BC. The early settlers made a living by farming. Gradually the village grew into a city. It was ruled by kings. In 509 BC, the citizens decided the city would no longer be ruled by kings. They elected two consuls to rule. The villagers began to conquer the surrounding territory and the city grew. By 250 BC, the Romans ruled all of Italy.



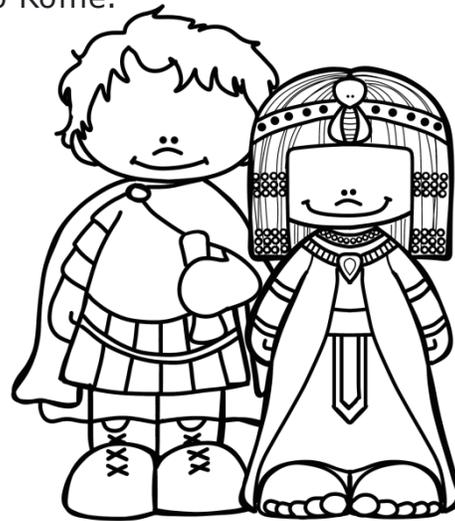
In 206 BC, the Romans built a fleet of ships to fight the Carthaginians of North Africa. The Romans won causing the Carthaginians to move to Spain. One Carthaginian soldier named Hannibal led an army against Rome. He used elephants to cross the Alps from Spain to attack the Romans. Hannibal won many battles, but the Romans finally defeated him by cutting off his food supply.

In 204 BC, the Romans attacked Carthage. Hannibal tried to defend his homeland, but he was defeated. The Romans completely destroyed Carthage and killed many citizens.

Rome became a very powerful city by 100 BC. Government officials became greedy and corrupt. Some demanded huge taxes from the Romans. Civil war broke out when two generals tried to take the power. In 73 BC, a slave named Spartacus led a revolt. He escaped to Mount Vesuvius and gathered an army of 90,000 slaves. He fought the Roman army until he was killed in 71 BC.

Caesar and Pompey struggled to control the government. Caesar defeated Pompey's army, and Pompey escaped to Egypt. He was murdered there. Caesar went to Egypt to help Queen Cleopatra keep her throne. After several conquests, he returned to Rome.

In 45 BC, Caesar became the sole ruler of Rome. He planned improvements for Rome. Before he could carry out these plans, Caesar was murdered in 44 BC. After this, there was a struggle for power between Mark Antony and Octavian, Caesar's heir. Octavian became Rome's first emperor of Rome when Mark Antony and his wife, Cleopatra, killed themselves in 30 BC rather than be defeated. Octavian changed his name to Augustus in 27 BC. Augustus built up the Roman army. With this force, he was able to conquer the surrounding territories increasing the Roman Empire.



In 117 AD, Hadrian became emperor. He strengthened the frontiers and built a stone wall across northern Britain to keep out intruders. In Judea, the Roman army stopped a revolt led by the Jews. They killed thousands of people.

The Roman Empire began to rule over the entire Mediterranean world including most of Europe and parts of East and North Africa by the second century AD. Barbarians attacked northern Italy, but were defeated.

In the third century, the army controlled the government. Generals were often chosen as emperors. The empire was too big to control. This led to many civil wars. With the weakened state, the Persians began to regain the land they had earlier lost.



Soldiers posted across the empire learned of new religions. One was Christianity. The emperors blamed the Christians for the troubles the empire was having. The Romans killed many Christians because of this.

In 284 AD, Diocletian was elected emperor by his troops. He divided the empire into the eastern and western halves. This helped the empire to be easier to control. Still the empire did not have enough funds to build the army they needed to protect their immense boundaries.

In 320 AD, Emperor Constantine made Christianity the state religion. He moved the capital and named it Constantinople after himself. There he ruled the eastern half of the empire.

Barbarians attacked the western empire. In 410 AD they destroyed Rome. In 476 a barbarian, Germanic leader Odoacer, became the ruler of Italy. Constantinople was able to hold off the barbarians until it was captured by the Turks in 1453. This empire was so great that the influence of the Romans can still be seen today.



# Timeline of Ancient Rome



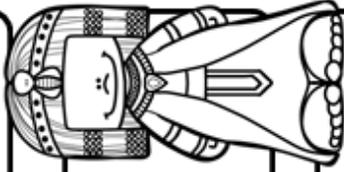
Empty rectangular box for notes.



Empty rectangular box for notes.



Empty rectangular box for notes.



# Timeline of Ancient Rome



753 BC

509 BC

250 BC

100 BC

204 BC

206 BC

73-71 BC

45 BC

44 BC

117 AD

27 BC

30 BC

101-200 AD

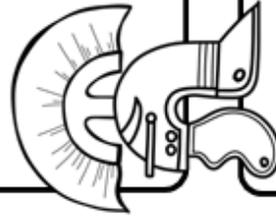
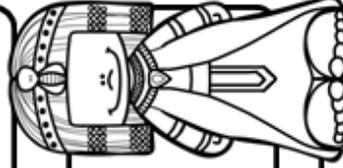
201-300 AD

284 AD

476 AD

410 AD

320 AD



## Lesson 1

### A Brief Overview of the Roman Empire

**1. A legend says that Rome was founded by \_\_\_\_\_.**

- Romulus and Remus
- Set and Osiris
- Zeus and Poseidon
- Gilgamesh and Enkidu

**2. Who was the first king of Rome?**

- Augustus
- Julius Caesar
- Romulus
- Remus

**3. The Romans defeated Hannibal by -----.**

- poisoning his water supply
- cutting off his food supply
- sneaking into his camp at night
- conquering his navy in a large sea battle

**4. Who was Spartacus?**

- the man who cut off Pompey's head
- the man who arranged for Julius Caesar to be murdered
- a slave who led an uprising against the Roman Republic
- a general who started a civil war

**5. Who was the first emperor of the Roman Empire?**

- Julius Caesar
- Mark Antony
- Pompey the Great
- Octavian later known as Augustus

**6. At its height, the Roman Empire included which locations? Check all that apply.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> half of Europe   | <input type="checkbox"/> central Asia      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> India            | <input type="checkbox"/> parts of the East |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scandinavia      | <input type="checkbox"/> North Africa      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Northern Britain | <input type="checkbox"/> western China     |

**7. Who divided the Roman Empire into eastern and western halves?**

- Diocletian
- Constantine
- Mark Antony
- Hadrian

**8. Match each location to its conqueror.**

- |                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| _____ Rome           | a) Romans  |
| _____ Constantinople | b) Germans |
| _____ Greece         | c) Turks   |

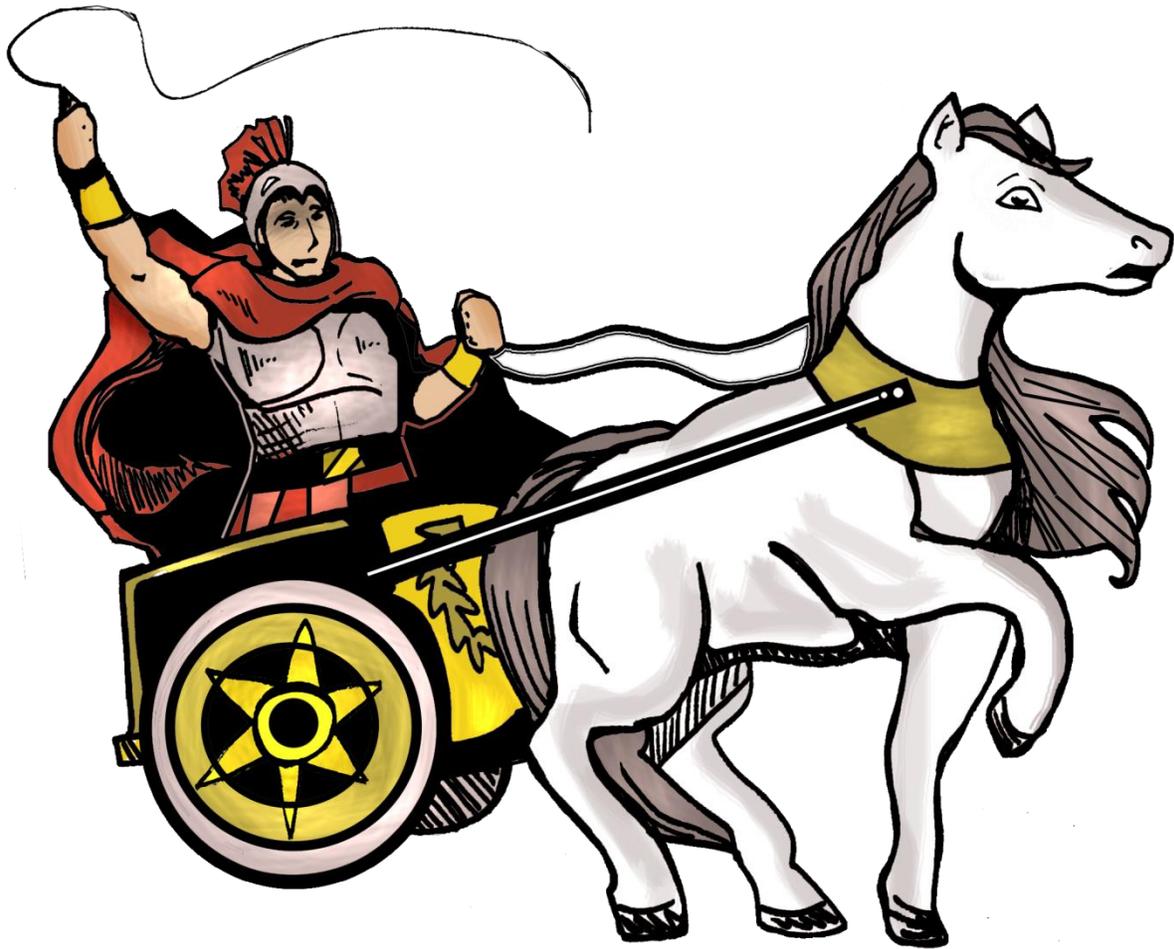
**9. Sequencing – Number the events in the correct order from first to last.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ Hadrian became emperor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Spartacus led a revolt.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Barbarians destroyed Rome.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Roman citizens elected two consuls to rule.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Caesar was murdered.

**10. Sequencing – Number the events in the correct order from first to last.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ Mark Antony and his wife, Cleopatra, killed themselves.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Romans fought the Carthaginians of North Africa and won causing the Carthaginians to move to Spain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Diocletian was elected emperor by his troops.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Emperor Constantine made Christianity the state religion.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Caesar became the sole ruler of Rome.

# Answer Keys



# Vocabulary for Lesson 1

Word Bank	
scholar	a person who has studied a subject for a long time and knows a lot about it : an intelligent and well-educated person who knows a particular subject very well
consul	either one of two chief officials of the ancient Roman republic who were elected every year
emperor	a man who rules an empire
civil war	a war between groups of people in the same country
revolt	to fight in a violent way against the rule of a leader or government
barbarian	a member of a violent or uncivilized group of people especially in past times

# Lesson 1

1. Matching: Match words to their meanings.

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <u>  d  </u> <b>scholar</b>   | a) a man who rules an empire   |
| <u>  f  </u> <b>consul</b>    | b) to fight in a violent way against the rule of a leader or government                        |
| <u>  a  </u> <b>emperor</b>   | c) a member of a violent or uncivilized group of people especially in past times               |
| <u>  e  </u> <b>civil war</b> | d) a person who has studied a subject for a long time and knows a lot about it                 |
| <u>  b  </u> <b>revolt</b>    | e) a war between groups of people in the same country  |
| <u>  c  </u> <b>barbarian</b> | f) either one of two chief officials of the ancient Roman republic who were elected every year |



2. Sort the facts on the Venn diagram.

elected through the assembly	highest political level
power of a king	ruled over the Imperial Roman Empire
one-year term	mostly chose themselves to be the next ruler

---

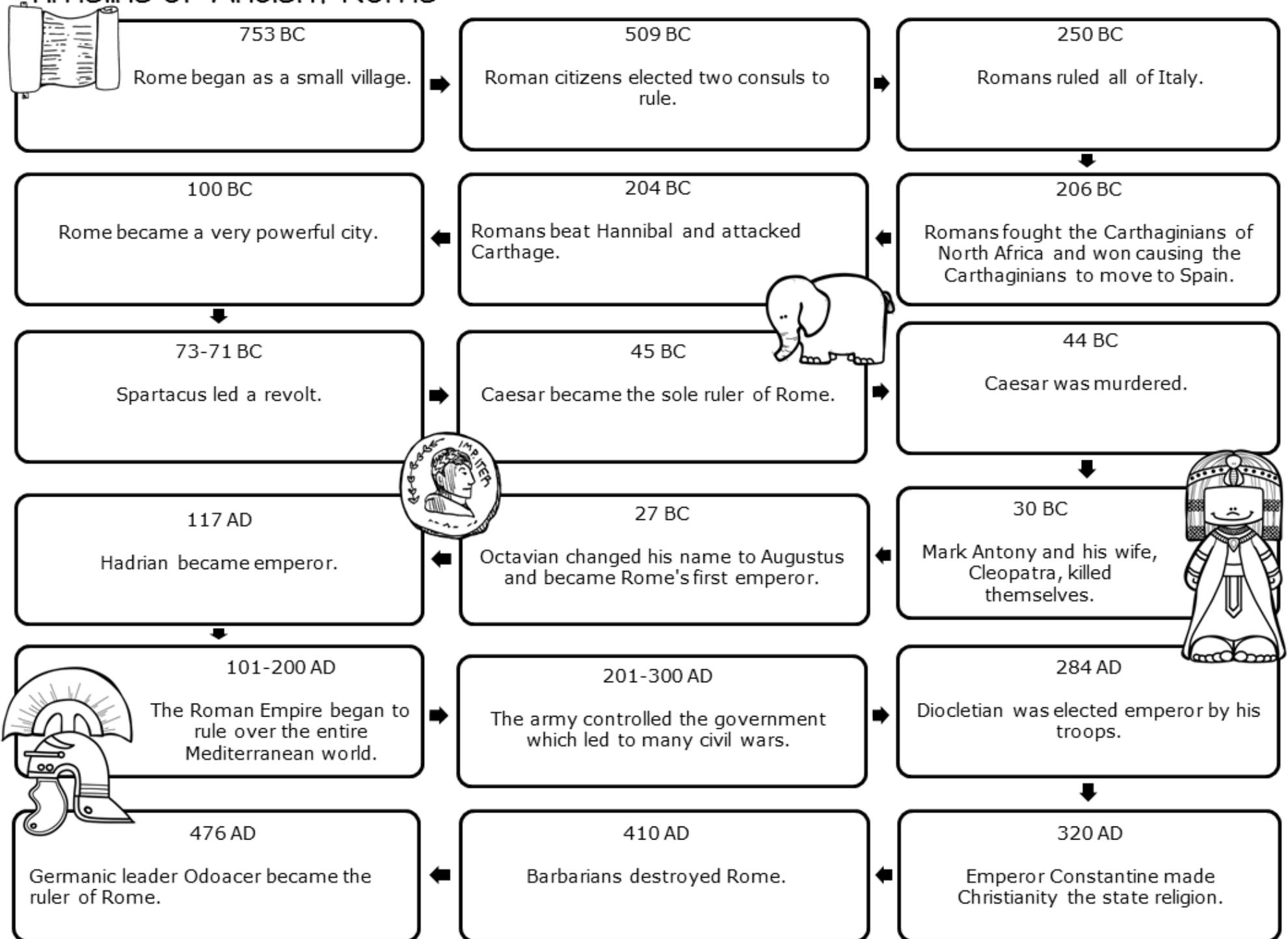
Consul	Both	Emperor
one-year term	highest political level	mostly chose themselves to be the next ruler
elected through the assembly	power of a king	ruled over the Imperial Roman Empire

# Quizzes

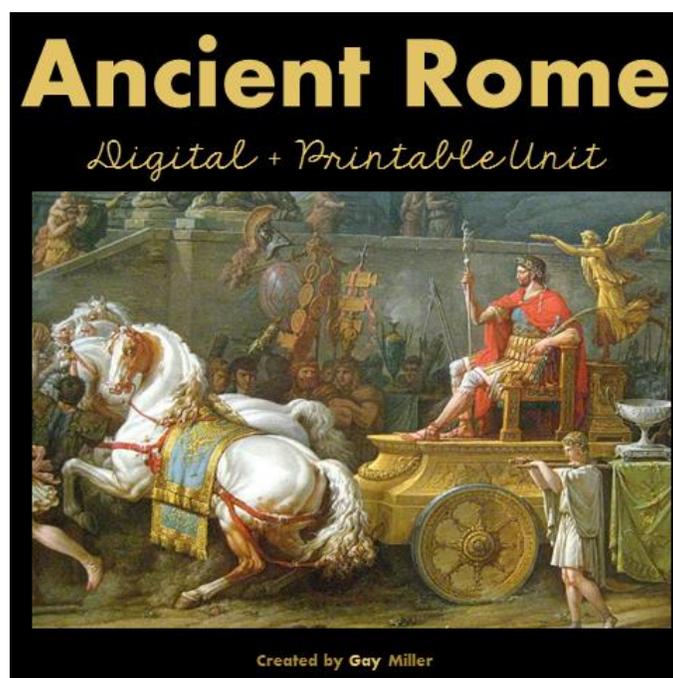
## Lesson 1

1. Romulus and Remus
2. Romulus
3. cutting off his food supply
4. a slave who led an uprising against the Roman Republic
5. Octavian later known as Augustus
6. half of Europe; parts of the East; North Africa
7. Diocletian
8. B, c, a
9. 4, 2, 5, 1, 3
10. 3, 1, 4, 5, 2

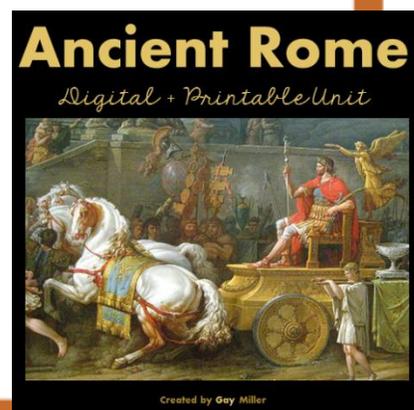
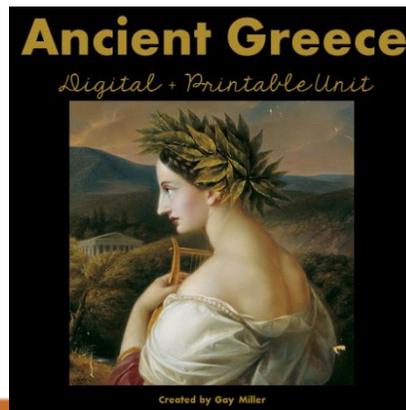
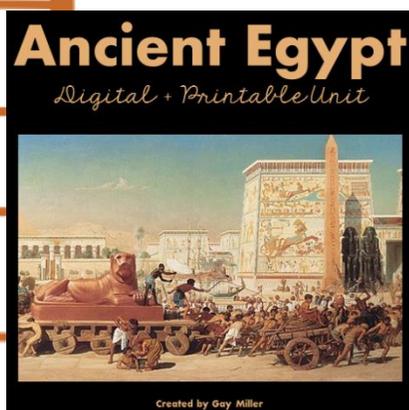
# Timeline of Ancient Rome



I hope you enjoyed Lesson I. You can purchase the full unit on Teachers Pay Teacher.



Check out the series.



# Credits



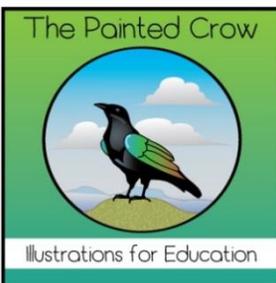
ron leishman  
digital toonage



Microsoft  
Office Clipart  
Gallery

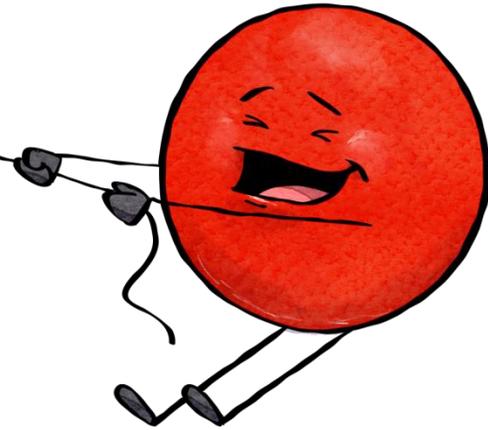


MyCuteGraphics



Visit me on

[http://www.pinterest.com/  
indagaymiller/](http://www.pinterest.com/indagaymiller/)



Teachers Pay  
Teachers

[http://www.teacherspayteachers.c  
om/Store/Gay-Miller](http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Gay-Miller)



Visit my website at  
<http://bookunitsteacher.com/>

