



# **The Roman Teenager Scavenger Hunt**

**January 14, 2015**

**Homework: Cheat Sheet due on January 29**  
**Rome Unit Test January 30**

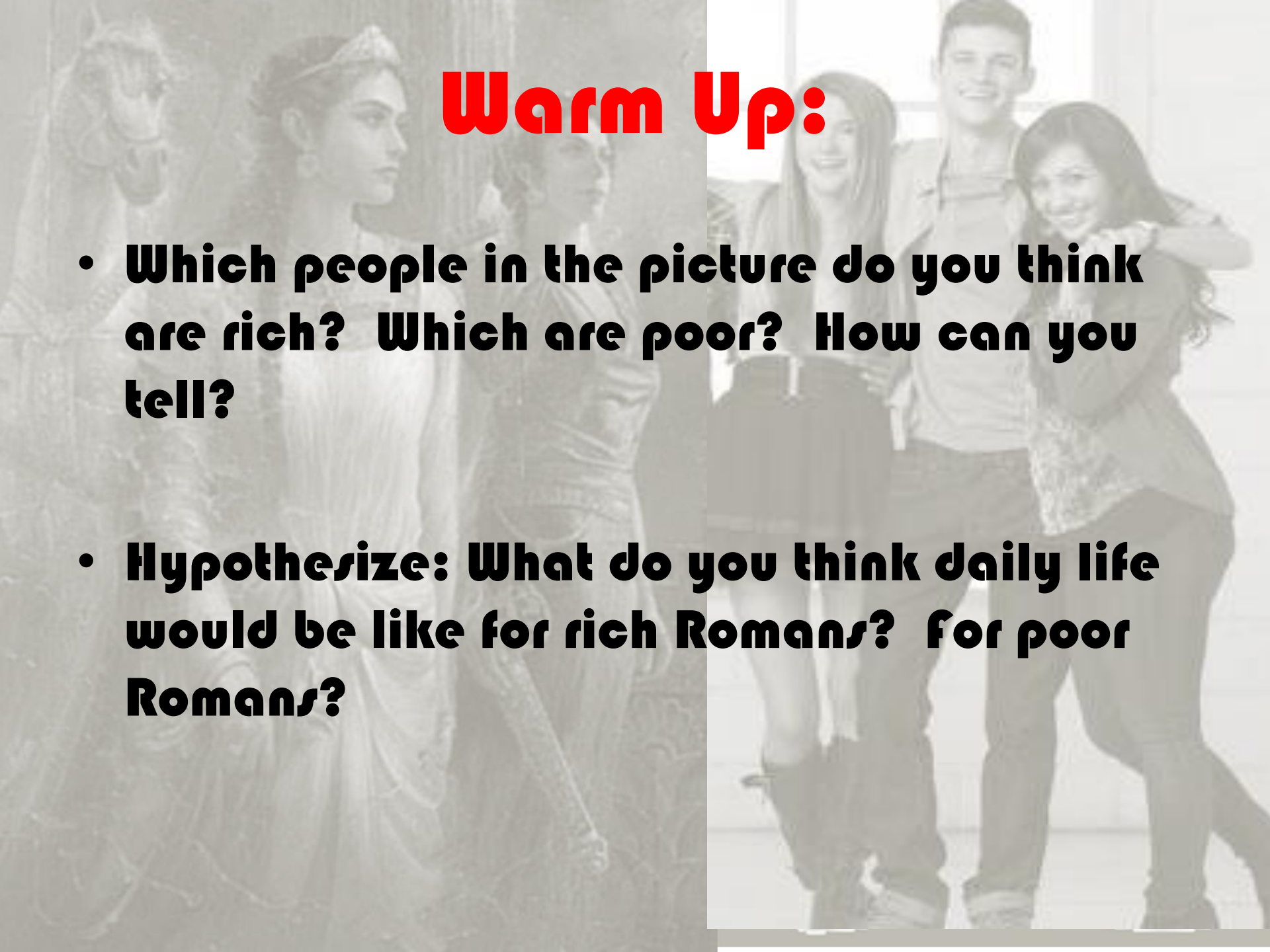


**January 14-16**

- **I will be able to collaboratively compare my culture and technology to that of an Ancient Roman teenager.**
- **I will be also be able to draw comparisons between the social aspects of a rich Roman teenager and a poor Roman teenager.**

# Warm Up:

- **Which people in the picture do you think are rich? Which are poor? How can you tell?**
- **Hypothesize: What do you think daily life would be like for rich Romans? for poor Romans?**



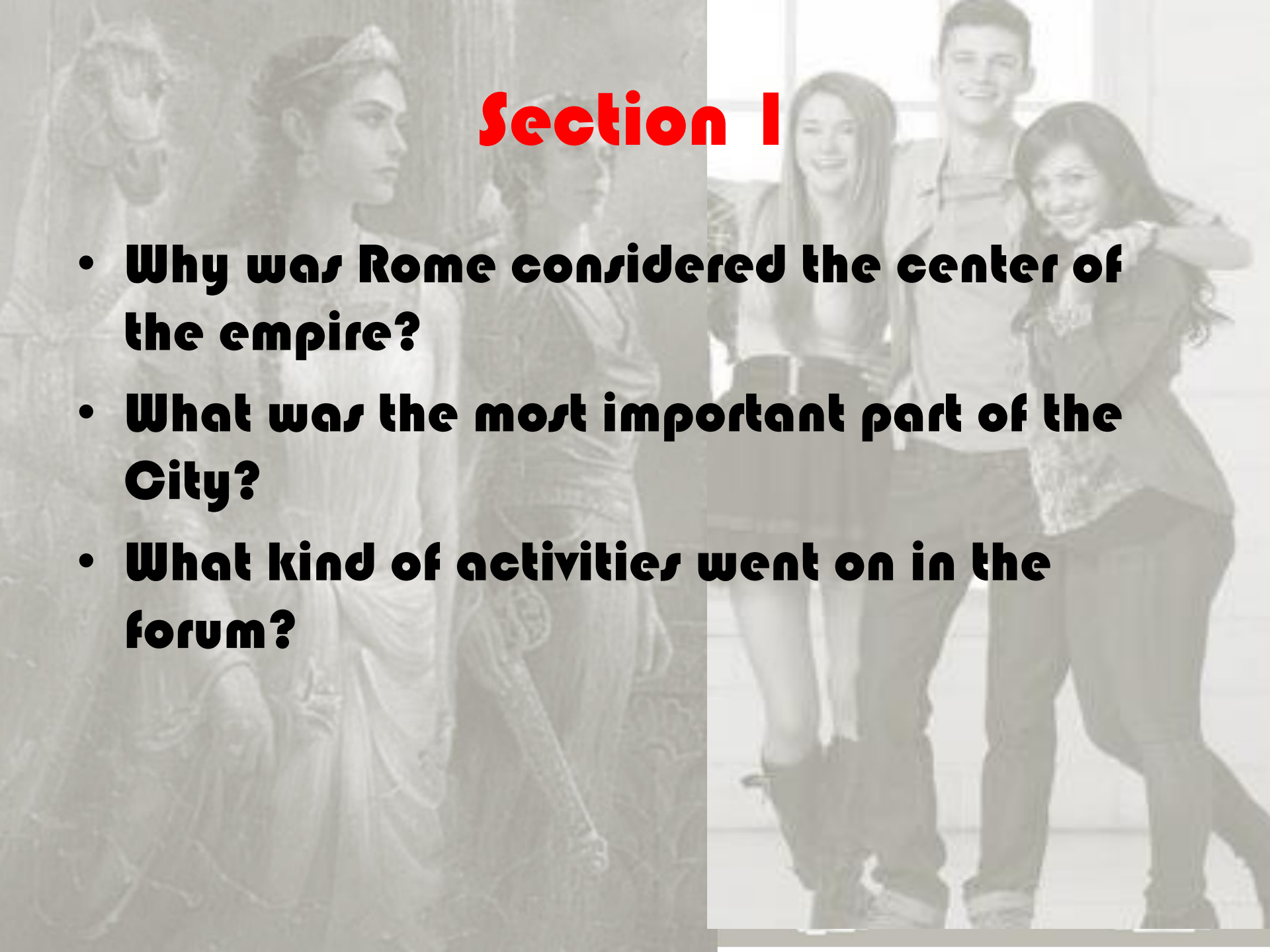


# The Streets of Rome

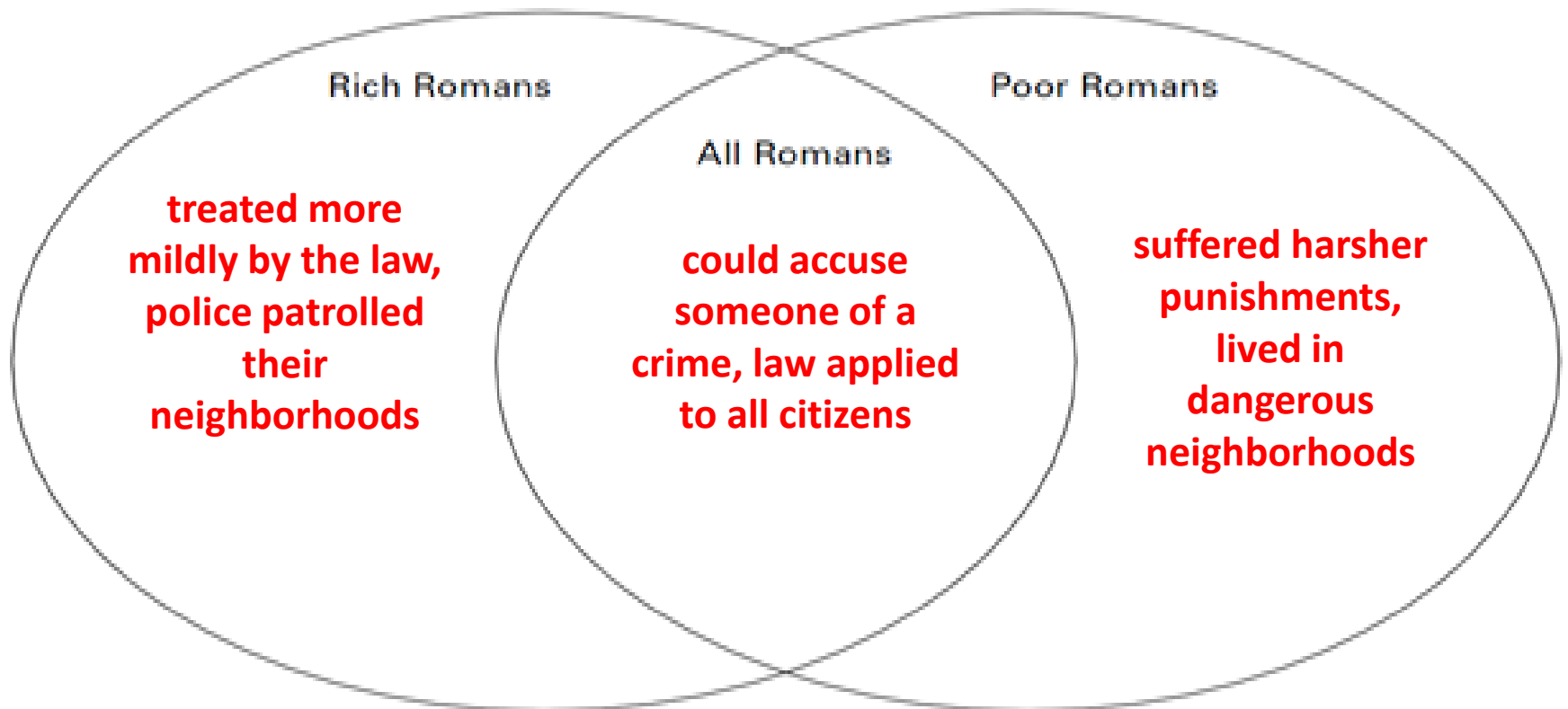


# Section I

- **Why was Rome considered the center of the empire?**
- **What was the most important part of the City?**
- **What kind of activities went on in the forum?**



# Law & Order





# A Teenager's life

## Station A: Law and Order



Caption:

# The Colosseum





# Religion -4

Religion was important to the Romans. As you may know, the Romans adopted many Greek gods. They also adopted gods from other cultures to create their own group of gods.

Romans wanted to please their gods because they believed that the gods controlled their daily lives. At Rome's many temples and shrines, people made offerings and promises to the gods. They often left gifts of food, such as honey cakes and fruit. They also sacrificed animals, including bulls, sheep, and oxen.

When someone was sick or injured, Romans would leave a small offering at a temple in the shape of the hurt part of the body. For instance, they might leave a clay foot to remind the god which part of the body to cure.

Festivals and holidays, or "holy days," were held throughout the year to honor the gods. But religion was also a part of daily life. Each home had an altar where the family worshipped its own household gods and spirits. The family hearth, or fireplace, was sacred to the goddess Vesta. During the main meal, the family threw a small cake into the fire as an offering to Vesta.

In time, the Romans came to honor their emperors as gods. One emperor, Caligula (kah-LIG-yoo-lah), had a temple built to house a statue of himself made of gold. Every day the statue was dressed in the type of clothes that Caligula was wearing that day.

As the empire grew, foreigners brought new forms of worship to Rome. The Romans welcomed most of these new religions, as long as they didn't encourage disloyalty to the emperor.

# Religion



# A Teenager's life

## Station B: Religion



Caption:



# **family life - 5**

**Family life in Rome was ruled by the paterfamilias (pah-ter-fah-MEE-lee-us), or “father of the family.” A Roman father’s word was law in his own home. Even his grown sons and daughters had to obey him.**

**Roman men were expected to provide for the family. In richer families, husbands often held well-paid political positions. In poor families, both husbands and wives had to work in order to feed and care for themselves and their children.**

**Wealthy Roman women ran their households. They bought and trained the family’s slaves. Many had money of their own and were active in business. They bought and sold property.**

**Roman babies were usually born at home. The Romans kept only strong, healthy babies. If the father didn’t approve of a newborn, it was left outside to die or to be claimed as a slave. Romans found it strange that other people, such as the Egyptians, raised all their children.**

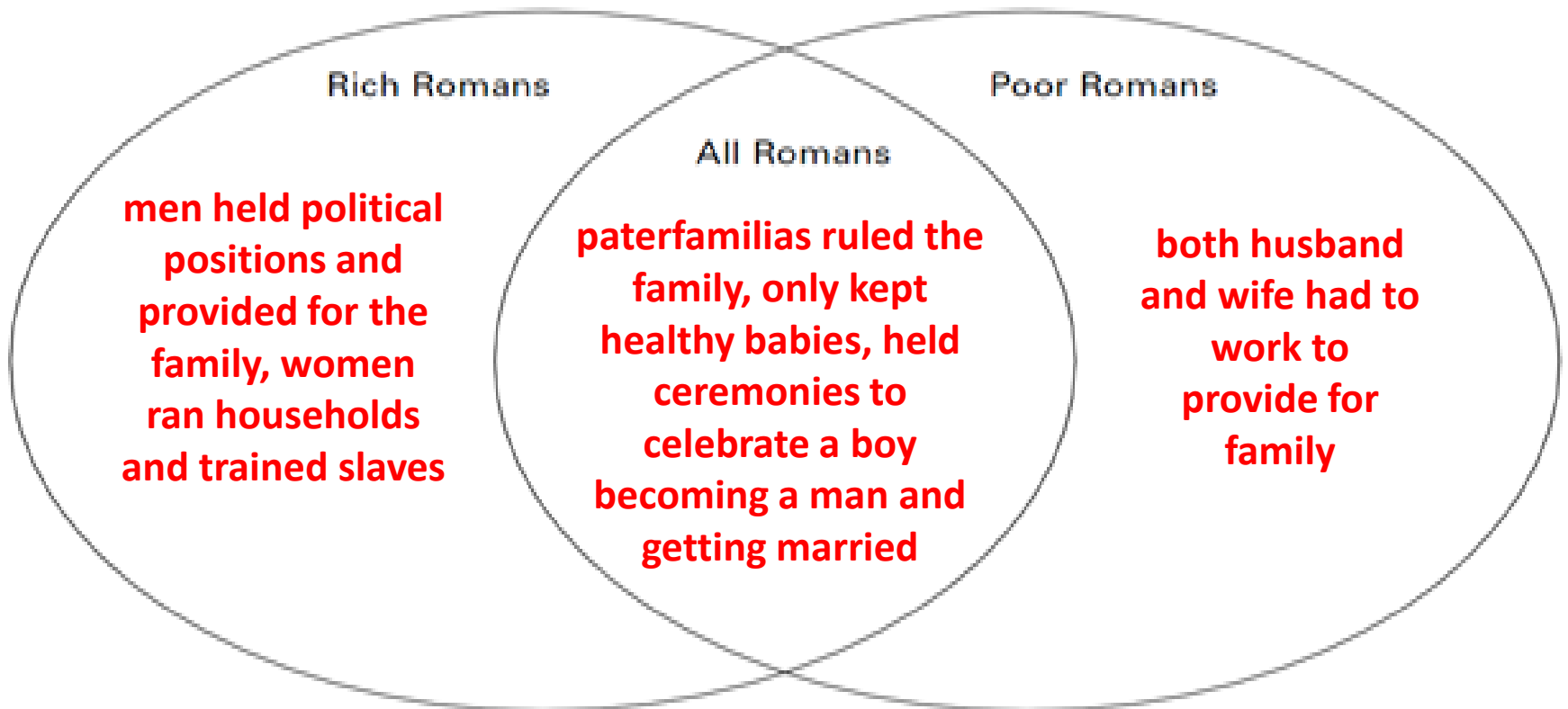
**Babies were named in a special ceremony when they were nine days old. A good-luck charm called a bulla (BOO-lah) was placed around the baby’s neck. Children wore their bullas throughout childhood.**

**Between the ages of 14 and 18, a Roman boy celebrated becoming a man. In a special ceremony, he offered his bulla, along with his childhood toys and clothes, to the gods.**

**Roman girls did not have a ceremony to mark the end of childhood. They became adults when they were married, usually between the ages of 12 and 18.**

**Weddings were held at a temple. The bride wore a white toga with a long veil. The groom also wore a white toga, along with leather shoes that he had shined with animal fat. But the new husband did not become a paterfamilias until his own father died.**

# family



# A Teenager's life

## Station C: Family Life



Caption:





# **Second Round:**

- **Complete Sections 6,7,8 (in any order)**
- **Teacher will go over in class**

# Food or Drink - 6

What Romans cooked and ate depended on whether they were rich or poor. Only the rich had kitchens in their homes. The poor cooked on small grills and depended on “fast-food” places called *thermopolia* (therm-op-oh-LEE-ah), where people could buy hot and cold foods that were ready to eat. Even the rich often bought their daytime meals at thermopolia because the service was fast and convenient.

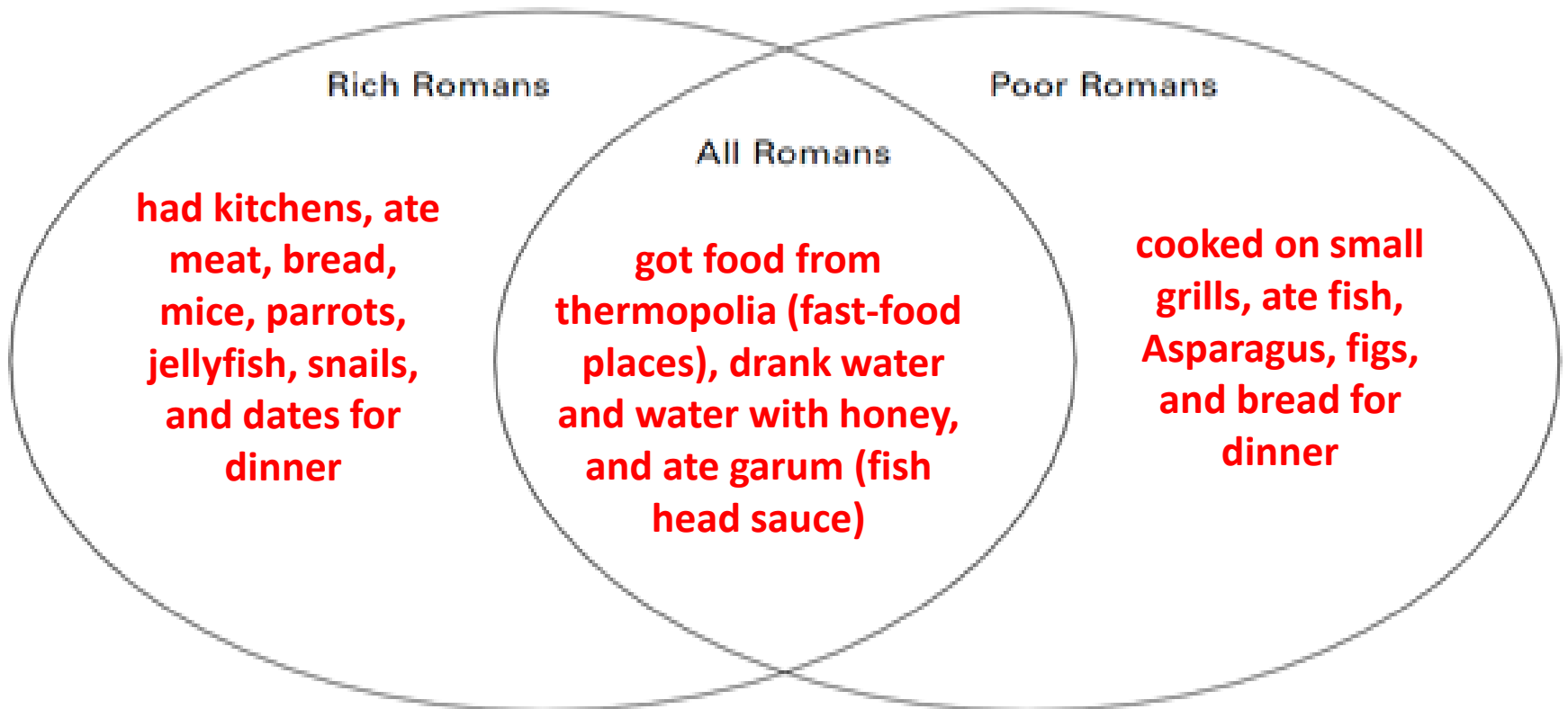
The main foods in ancient Rome were bread, beans, spices, a few vegetables, cheeses, and meats. Favorite drinks included plain water and hot water with herbs and honey.

For breakfast, Romans usually ate a piece of bread and a bowl of beans or porridge. Porridge was an oatmeal-like cereal made from grains like barley or wheat. Lunch might include a small bit of cheese and bread, and perhaps some olives or celery.

For dinner, poor Romans might have chunks of fish along with some asparagus and a fig for dessert. Wealthy Romans ate more elaborate dinners. Besides the main part of the meal, they had special appetizers. Some favorites were mice cooked in honey, roasted parrots stuffed with dates, salted jellyfish, and snails dipped in milk.

Roman markets offered many choices to those who could afford them. Wealthy Roman women or their slaves shopped for the perfect foods for fancy dinner parties. Merchants often kept playful monkeys or colorful birds on display to attract customers. Shelves were packed with fruits, live rabbits, chickens, geese, baskets of snails, and cuts of meat. Large clay jars were filled with a salty fish sauce, called *garum*, that the Romans liked to pour over the main dish at dinner.

# Food & Drink





# A Teenager's life

## Station D: Food and Drink



Caption:

# Housing - 7

Like, food, housing was very different in Rome for the rich and for the poor. The spacious, airy homes of the rich stood side by side with the small, dark apartments that housed the poor.

Wealthy Romans lived in grand houses, built of stone and marble. Thick walls shut out the noise and dirt of the city.

Inside the front door was a hall called an *atrium* where the family received guests. An indoor pool helped to keep the atrium cool. An opening in the roof let in plenty of light.

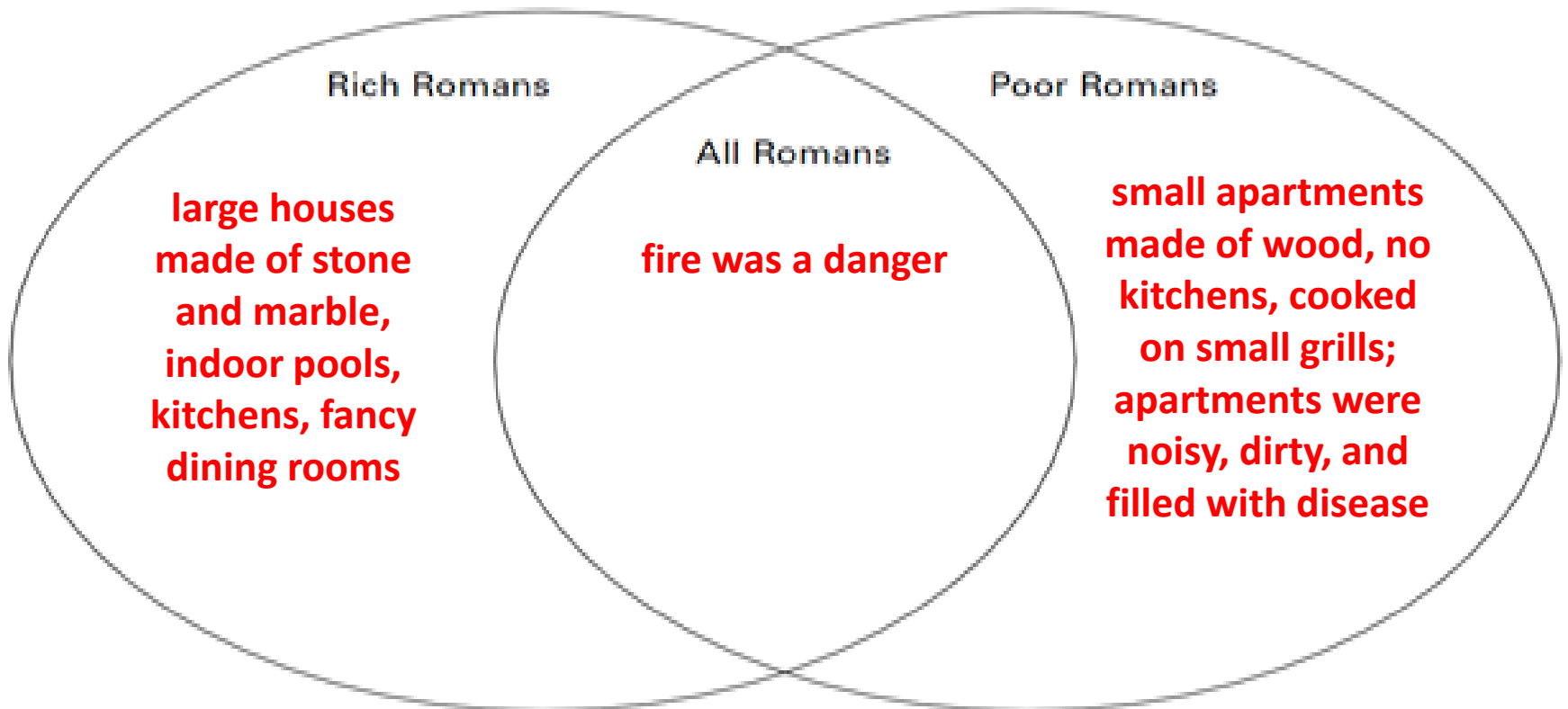
Beyond the atrium, there were many rooms for the family and guests. The fanciest room was the dining room. Its walls were covered in pictures, both painted murals and mosaics made of tiles. Mosaics also decorated the floors. Graceful statues stood in the corners. Some dining rooms had beautiful fountains in the center to provide guests with cool water.

During dinner parties, guests lay on couches and ate delicious meals prepared by slaves. While they ate, they listened to music played by slaves on flutes and stringed instruments, such as the lyre and the lute.

Nearby, many of the poor crowded into tall apartment buildings. Others lived in small apartments above the shops where they worked. Without proper kitchens, the poor cooked their meals on small portable grills, which filled the rooms with smoke.

The apartments were cramped, noisy, and dirty. Filth and disease-carrying rats caused sickness to spread rapidly. Fire was another danger. Many of the buildings were made of wood, and the cooking grills caught fire easily. In 64 C.E., a disastrous fire broke out that burned down much of the city.

# Housing





# A Teenager's life

## Station E: Housing



Caption:



# **Third Round:**

- **Complete Sections 9, 10 (in any order)**
- **Teacher will go over in class**



# Guess What...



- I moved the readings around, they will not all be in the same location!





**Good luck!!!**



# Education - 8

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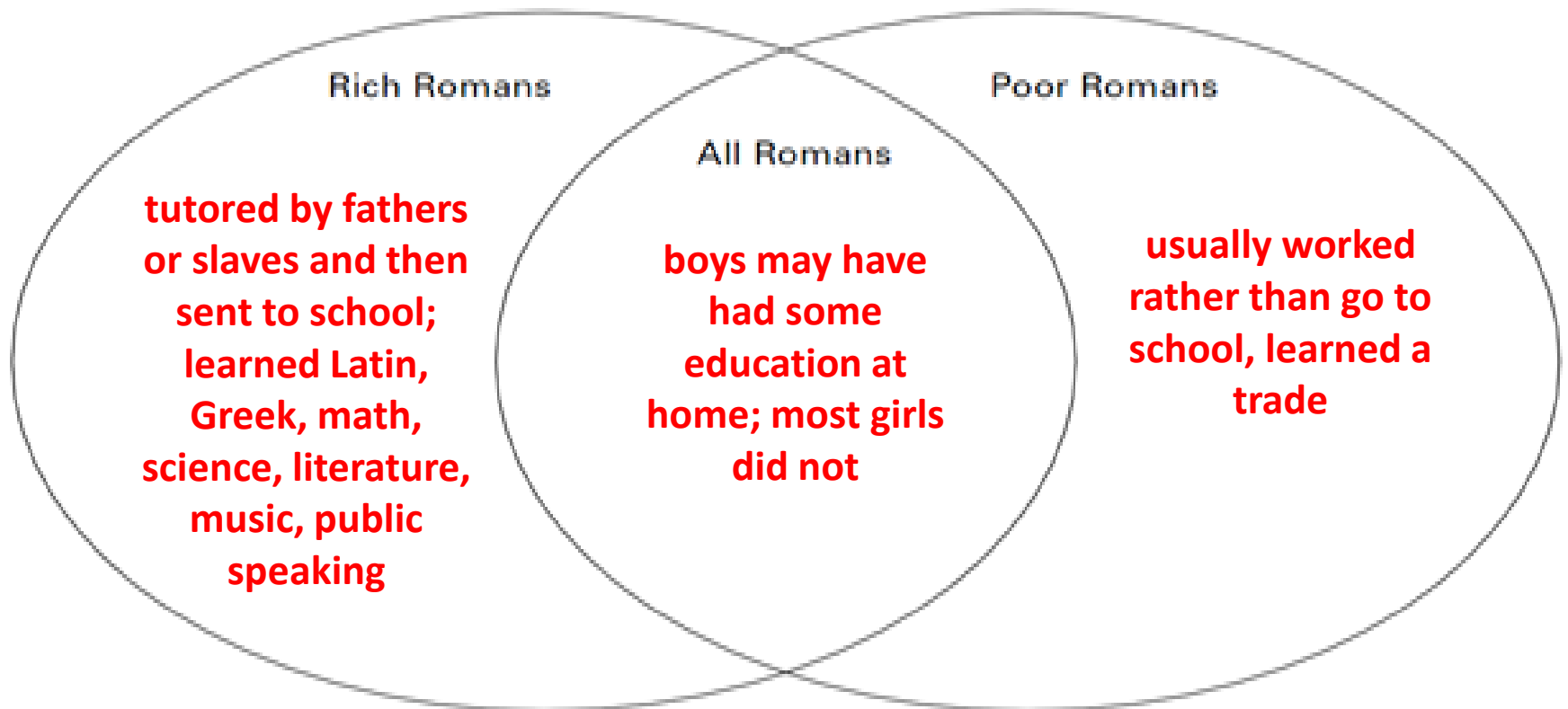
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# Education



# A Teenager's life

## Station F: Education



Caption:

# Recreation – 9

There were many forms of recreation in Rome. Wealthy Romans had a lot of **leisure[leisure: time spent not working]** , because slaves did the work. The rich enjoyed plays in theaters and musical performances in one another's homes.

Both rich and poor often relaxed at Rome's public baths. There they could bathe, swim, exercise, and enjoy a steam bath or a massage. The baths also had gardens, libraries, shops, and art galleries.

Roman emperors made sure to give the poor “bread and circuses”—food and entertainment—to keep them busy and happy. Besides the many festivals throughout the year, rich and poor alike flocked to two spectacles: gladiator contests and chariot races.

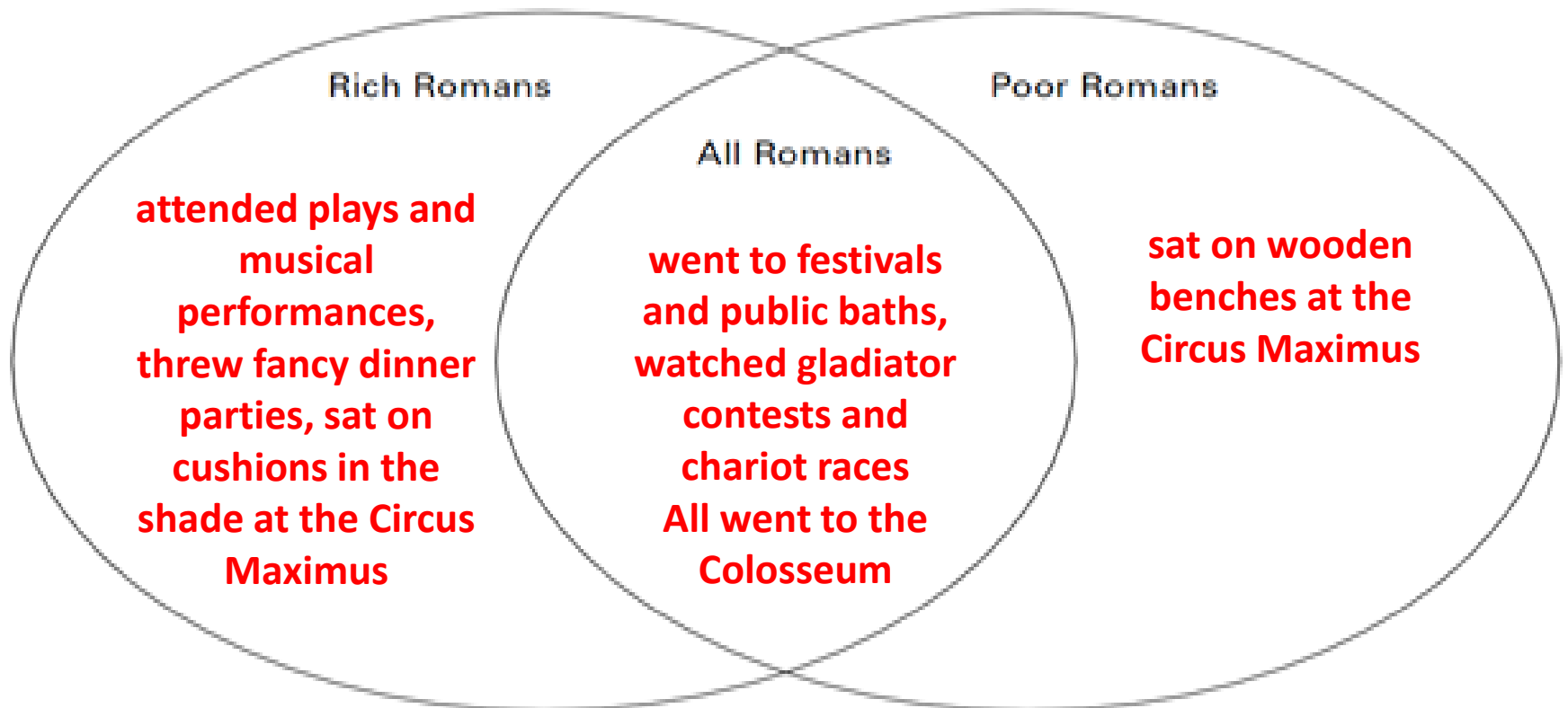
Romans watched gladiators fight in large public arenas, like the Colosseum **[Colosseum: a large arena in Rome where gladiator contests and other games and sporting events were held]** . Both men and women were gladiators. Usually, they were slaves or prisoners of war, although some won or bought their freedom in time. The crowd shouted as the gladiators fought each other and wild animals to the death. Many thousands of gladiators died bloody and painful deaths for the entertainment of the spectators.

A favorite gathering place was the Circus Maximus **[Circus Maximus: a large Roman stadium primarily used for chariot races]** , a huge racetrack with room for 200,000 spectators. There, Romans watched thrilling chariot races. Wealthy citizens sat on plush cushions close to the track, with shades protecting them from the sun. The poor sat on wooden benches high above the track.

Men and women sat in separate sections at the Colosseum, but could sit together at the Circus Maximus. A Roman poet said the Circus Maximus was the best place to meet a new boyfriend or girlfriend because you never knew who would sit next to you.



# Recreation



# A Teenager's life

## Station G: Recreation



Caption:

# Country Life - 10

Rome was one of many cities scattered throughout the Roman Empire. But 90 percent of the empire's people lived in the country. There, too, rich and poor had very different lives.

Wealthy Romans often owned country **estates**[**estates: land in the country that usually has a large house on it**] with large homes, called villas. A villa was a place for Romans to invest their money in raising crops and livestock. And it was a pleasant place to relax in the summer's heat.

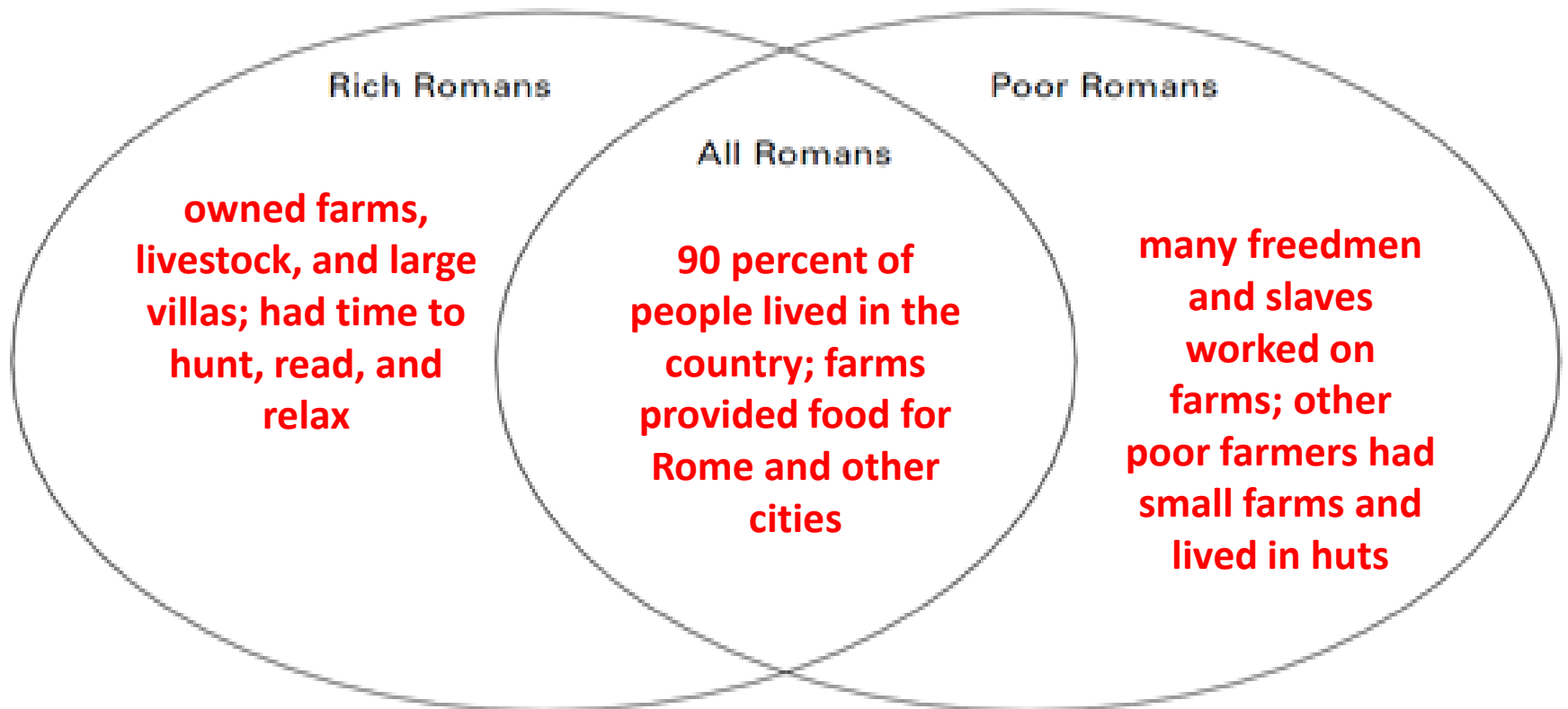
When they went to the country, wealthy estate owners checked up on how their farms were being managed. But they had plenty of time left over for reading and writing, as well as for hunting, picnicking, and taking long walks in the fresh air.

The empire's farms provided much of the food for Rome and other cities. They produced grain for bread, grapes for wine, and olives for oil. Goats and sheep provided cheese, and their skins and wool were made into clothing. Cattle and pigs were raised for their meat. Farmers also kept bees for making honey, the sweetener used by the Romans.

Slaves did much of the actual work of farming. Overseers, or supervisors, kept a close eye on the slaves and often treated them cruelly.

Many people in the countryside were not slaves, but their lives were hard. They lived in huts and worked their own small farms, trying to earn enough to survive. Or, they labored on the estates, tending the animals, helping with the crops, or working as servants. In the 1st century C.E., Paul of Tarsus, a Christian writer, summed up the lives of the empire's poor. He wrote, "He who does not work shall not eat."

# Country life





# A Teenager's life

## Station H: Country Life



Caption:



