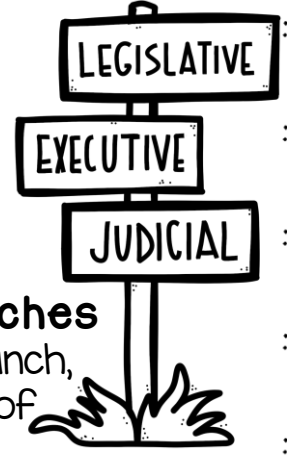


Ancient Rome: **IMPACT**

Ancient Rome existed for almost 1000 years. It had a lasting legacy on world history and western culture in areas such as government, language, law, architecture, religion, and engineering.

GOVERNMENT

There are several modern-day governments modeled after the Roman Republic. The concepts of balance of powers, veto, and representation were all developed and recorded by the ancient Romans. There are three **branches** of government in the United States. The **Executive** Branch, led by the **president**, is similar to the elected **consuls** of Rome. The **Legislative** Branch, **Congress**, closely mirrors the Roman assemblies, like the **Senate**. Lastly, the **Judicial** Branch in the United States is close to the **Praetors** of Rome. The founders of the United States even used Roman terminology for the Congress and Senate.



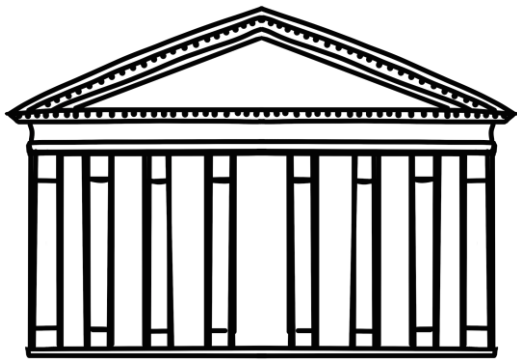
LAW

Modern-day **laws** in many countries were influenced by Roman law. The legal ideas of trial by jury, civil rights, contracts, personal property, legal wills, and corporations were all influenced by ancient Rome's laws.



LANGUAGE

Latin was spoken by Ancient Romans. It spread throughout Western Europe during the Roman Empire. Several languages, known as "**Romance Languages**," evolved from Latin. This included French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and Romanian. The Roman **alphabet** is also used by many Romance languages and English. Numerous Latin terms are still used in science, medicine, and law. Several English words were influenced by Latin and use Latin **roots**. There are about 800 million people who speak a Romance language today around the world.



ARCHITECTURE

The Romans were great **engineers** and **architects**. They built temples, palaces, arenas, and theaters. Stone, brick, and concrete were common building materials. Ancient Rome's buildings and architecture still influence many building designs today. In the 18th century there was a **neoclassical** architecture movement

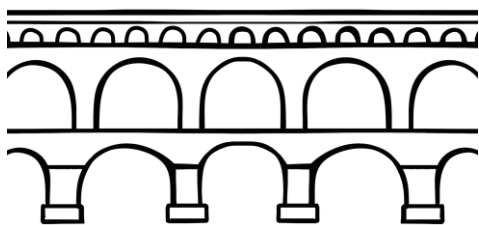
returning to many of the ideas of the Romans.

Large **columns** and **arches** are popular in this type of architecture. Government buildings, large banks, and some famous buildings like the United States Capitol Building have Roman architecture.



ENGINEERING

The **western** world was changed by the spread of Roman innovations in engineering. They built long-lasting **roads** that increased trade and allowed their military to move quickly around the empire. By the year 200, over 50,000 miles of road connected the empire. They allowed soldiers, goods, and ideas to reach Rome's faraway territories. Many of these same roads are still used today. Romans were known for their public projects, such as **aqueducts** to bring water into the cities and **bath houses**.



To complete many projects, Romans perfected **concrete** which was strong and durable, but not as expensive as stone. Concrete was used to make sea walls, sewers, arched bridges, domes, arches, and vaults.

CHRISTIANITY

During the latter part of the Roman Empire, **Christianity** spread throughout Europe. The **Catholic Church** held great influence over Europe for 1000 years. It was based in **Rome**. Christianity is the largest **religion** in the world today.



Name _____

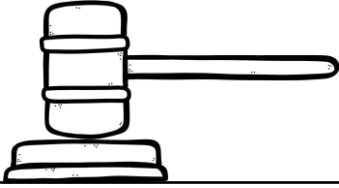
Ancient Rome: **IMPACT**

EXPLAIN: Explain how the Romans influenced each topic.

1. Government



2. Law



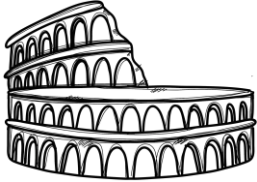
3. Language



4. Architecture



5. Engineering



6. Christianity



MULTIPLE CHOICE: Choose the best answer.

7. Why would it **mainly** be important for English students to learn Latin roots?
- A. They will need to know them in college.
 - B. Latin roots can be used to determine the meaning of unknown words.
 - C. They will use them in some of their classes.
 - D. Students should be aware of the civilizations that came before us.

8. Which best completes the analogy?

Executive Branch : Consuls :: Judicial Branch : _____

- A. Senators
- B. Congress
- C. Praetors
- D. President

9. What material was **mainly** used for buildings in ancient Rome?

- A. Concrete
- B. Stone
- C. Brick
- D. Wood

10. Which of the following buildings does **NOT** have a neoclassical design?

