5.3 Culture and Society in the Roman World

Roman Art and Architecture and Roman Literature

* In the third and second centuries B.C., the Romans developed a taste for Greek \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Greek statues adorned their cities and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Reproductions became popular.
* Roman sculptors added \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, even unpleasant features to the idealized Greek Forms.
* In line with their practical bent, the Romans excelled at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Romans created forms based on curved lines: the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and vault.
* They were also first-class engineers who built enduring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, bridges, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* They built \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ miles worth of roads throughout the empire.
* The city of Rome’s many aqueducts supplied one million people with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Latin literature’s high point was during the Age of Augustus.
* Its most distinguished poet was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Mantua, who wrote his epic poem the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in honor of Rome.
* The character Aeneas displays the virtues of the ideal Roman—duty, piety, and loyalty.
* In founding Rome, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ starts it on its divine mission to rule the world
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was another important Augustan poet.
* In his *Satires,* he pokes fun at the weaknesses, follies, and vices of the human race.
* The most important prose work of this time was Livy’s *History of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*
* He traced the history of Rome from its inception to lessons.
* Thus he used stories to show the virtues that made Rome great.
* He did not always get his facts straight, however.

The Roman Family

* The Roman family was headed by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the dominant male.
* The household also included his wife, sons with their wives and children, unmarried daughters, and slaves.
* Unlike the Greeks, the Romans raised their children at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* All upper-class Roman children learned to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Teachers often were Greek \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because prospering in the empire required knowing both Greek and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Roman boys learned reading and writing, moral principles, family values, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and physical training.
* Roman males ended their childhood at \_\_\_\_\_ with a special ceremony.
* They exchanged their purple-edged \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the white toga of manhood.
* Some upper-class girls were educated privately or in primary schools.
* At the time the boys entered secondary schools, however, Roman girls were getting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Like the Greeks, Roman males believed the weakness of women made it necessary for them to have male guardians.
* The paterfamilias usually was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* He also arranged the marriages of his daughters.
* The legal minimum age for girls to marry was \_\_\_\_, through 14 was more common.
* The age for boys was \_\_\_\_.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was introduced in the third century B.C. and was easy to obtain.
* Both men and women could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for divorce.
* By the second century A.D. the paterfamilias no longer had complete authority in the family.
* For example, he could not sell his children into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or have them put to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Women increasingly were not required to have a male guardian.
* Upper-class women could own, sell, and inherit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Unlike Greek wives, Roman wives were not segregated.
* Outside the home women could attend the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the theater, and events in the amphitheater.
* In the latter two places they had their own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, however, and women could not participate directly in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Slavery

* No people relied on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as much as the Romans.
* Before the third century B.C., even a small Roman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would have one or two slaves.
* As Rome conquered the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ area, large numbers of war captives were brought to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as slaves.
* Greeks were prized as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, musicians, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and artists.
* Slaves worked in shops, kept house, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, were personal servants, and made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* They built \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and public buildings. Conditions often were pitiful.
* One Roman writer argued that it was cheaper to work slaves to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and replace them than to care for them.
* Masters feared slave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Punishments were harsh: the murder of a master by a slave might mean all the remaining household’s slaves would be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The most famous slave revolt in Italy was led by the gladiator \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 73 B.C.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ slaves joined up with Spartacus, and they defeated several Roman armies before being defeated themselves in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ B.C.
* Spartacus was killed and thousands of his followers were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Daily life in The City of Rome

* Rome had the largest population of any city in the empire—close to one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the time of Augustus.
* Rome was overcrowded and noisy.
* Wagons and carts were banned during the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but their noise at night made sleeping difficult.
* Even though Augustus organized a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ force, Rome could be dangerous.
* One also might be soaked by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ thrown from the windows of one of Rome’s huge apartment buildings.
* The poor lived in apartment blocks called *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*.
* As tall as six stories, these badly constructed buildings often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were a constant threat and hard to put out.
* High \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forced entire families to live in one room.
* The apartments did not have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or central heating.
* These uncomfortable conditions made many Romans spend most of their time in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Rome was adorned with unequaled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buildings, such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, temples, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and markets.
* Beginning with Augustus, the city’s two hundred thousand poor received free \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the emperor.
* These uncomfortable conditions made many Romans spend most of their time in the streets.
* The people were entertained by grand public \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and entertainments.
* The most popular were the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contests, in which animals, slaves, and condemned \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would fight to the death.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were also popular, as were dramatic Horse and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ races at the Circus performances.