9-1 Notes

* The Greek statues were made to look perfect. Roman statues were more realistic.
* Roman builders were the first to make full use of the arch.
* Rows of arches were built against each other to form a vault-curved ceiling.
* Two famous Roman buildings: (1) Colosseum – built AD 80, could seat 60,000 people (2) Pantheon – built to honor Rome’s gods, largest dome of its time
* Satire – a work of literature that pokes fun at human weaknesses
* Odes – poems that express strong emotion about life
* Latin became the basis of many modern European languages
* Many of the English words we use today come from Latin
* Galen – a Greek doctor who emphasized the importance of anatomy.
* Anatomy – the study of body structure
* At the center of Rome was the Forum – served as a marketplace and public square; temples and public buildings were built around it
* Gladiators – enslaved people, criminals or poor people; they fought animals and each other and were admired.
* Roman families were headed by the father, called Paterfamilia “ father of the family”.
* Older boys went to school and learned reading, writing and rhetoric – public speaking.
* Girls studied reading, writing and household duties at home.
* Enslaved people did many different jobs: worked in homes, fields, mines and workshops.
* Many enslaved people were well educated and worked as teachers, doctors and artisans.
* Life for most enslaved people was miserable.
* Spartacus – a slave gladiator who led a revolt against the Romans.
* The ancient Romans worshipped many gods and goddesses.
* Romans honored their gods and goddesses by praying to them and offering them food.