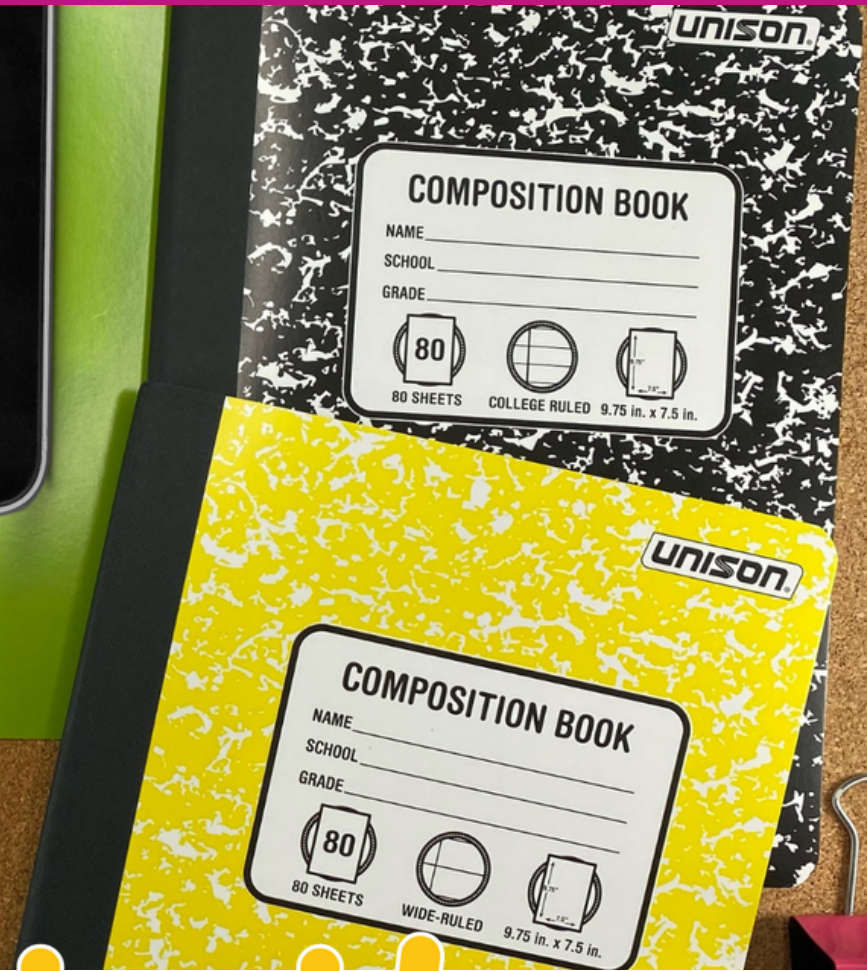


ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS: ROME



LINKtivity
Interactive Learning Guides

WAIT!

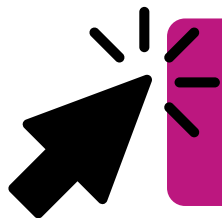
Thank you for considering this LINKtivity for your classroom, but before you make a decision - you should know that you can get **access to this LINKtivity + PLUS our entire library** for about the same price as a single LINKtivity!

The results are in: **Teachers LOVE LINKtivities...** and want more! So, we've made it SUPER easy and cost effective for you to access any and ALL of our LINKtivities inside our LINKtivity Learning membership option! Instead of purchasing just ONE LINKtivity - why not get access to ALL of them... for about the SAME PRICE!



INSIDE THE MEMBERSHIP YOU'LL HAVE UNLIMITED ACCESS TO:

- ✓ The **entire growing LINKtivity® library** inside the Membership (LINKtivities for all content areas)
- ✓ ALL **future LINKtivities** to be added to the membership (new releases each month!)
- ✓ **Teacher guides** to help you set up each LINKtivity® successfully in your classroom
- ✓ **Student resources** that go along with each LINKtivity (printable OR digital)
- ✓ **Kid-friendly rubrics** and **answer keys** for each LINKtivity®



JOIN NOW





Inside the Ancient Rome LINKtivity® students will learn about the ancient Roman civilizations including the impact of its geographic location, religious beliefs, major achievements, political structure, economic system, and social structure. They will also have the opportunity to view related videos before completing the knowledge self-check.



ECONOMY

10 In Ancient Rome, the economy depended upon the ability to transport goods from one place to another. Local trade greatly increased when the Romans developed paved roads which made travel from town to town easier.

The Tiber River was also a major transportation route. The Romans traveled great distances along the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean to **seaports** in India and Asia. Romans traded things like crops, meat, sandals, oil, grains, cloth, and pottery for goods such as silk, gold, marble, and spices.

11 What did ancient Romans use for money? Click the coin to find out!

12 Click HERE to learn more about Ancient Rome's economy.

POLITICS

13 Click each card below to reveal facts about Ancient Rome's politics.

Romulus and Remus were thought to be the founders of Rome. These twin brothers were the sons of a woman named Rhea Silvia and Mars, the Roman god of war.

During the Imperial Period, Rome was ruled by a single Emperor. This type of government is called an autocracy.

14 Click HERE to learn more about the different political periods in Ancient Rome.

MONEY

15 Today we have many options when it comes to our money. We have paper and coin money as well as credit cards that serve as money. We can write check or even wire money. In Ancient Roman times, however, they only had coins. These coins were made out of different metals including silver, gold, copper, and bronze. On the coins were pictures to help the Romans remember special events or people. For example, the emperor usually put his face on the coin. The roman coin was called a **denarius**.

MINERVA

16 Minerva was the goddess of wisdom and craft. She didn't have a mother; instead, she sprang from Jupiter's brain. Thus, it's no surprise that she was associated with learning and knowledge. Minerva was charged with overseeing the life of schoolchildren and craftsmen.

SYMBOL
OWL

THE PANTHEON

17 The Pantheon was once a Roman temple. It is one of the most well-known and best preserved buildings of Ancient Rome. The Pantheon is over 2,000 years old. It is famous for its massive size, beautiful design, and amazing construction.

18 Inside the Pantheon

The Pantheon is a colossal structure. Its dome measures approximately 142 feet across with a height of 71 feet tall. The dome's ceiling is complete with an **oculus**, or large opening, that acts as a skylight and provides the only source of light inside the Pantheon. Shockingly, the oculus is actually open. This means it rains inside the building! For this reason, the Pantheon's floor slopes downward and contains 22 holes that act as a drainage system.

19 Click HERE to watch a video about the Pantheon.

PAVED ROADS

20 Roman roads were very important to the development of the Roman civilization. Paved roads opened up Ancient Rome to other cities and towns. They were easy to navigate and made travel easier and quicker. It also helped improve trade. Most of all, paved routes allowed the Roman **military** to out-pace and out-wit their foes. Therefore, when soldiers overtook a new city, they immediately began creating a road to connect the city to the rest of the Empire. Roman roads and highways were essential to the maintenance of the Roman Empire.

21 What was life like for a Roman soldier? Click HERE to find out!

GEOGRAPHY

22 Rome is located in the central-western part of Italy on the continent of Europe. Present day Rome is the capital of Italy. The ancient civilization began as a small town near the Tiber River, the third longest river in Italy. However, the Roman Empire continued to grow reaching far and wide. Much of the empire was near water such as the Mediterranean, Black, and Red Seas as well as the Atlantic Ocean. The soil around these bodies of water was **fertile** and great for farming and was vital for life in ancient Rome. The people used the water for transportation, **irrigation** of fields, and for everyday life; things like cooking, cleaning, and drinking water.

23 Click the video icon to learn more about the geography of Rome!

24 Click HERE to travel virtually to Rome on Google Earth.

There were 3 main political periods of Ancient Rome: Regal, Republican, and Imperial

25 **ROMULUS & REMUS** 753-716 B.C.
Legend has it that Rome's first king was named Romulus. He and his twin brother, Remus, were supposedly raised by a wolf.

26 **REIGN OF JULIUS CAESAR** 49-44 B.C.
Julius Caesar ruled in Rome. He was renowned as a famous dictator and military general of the Republic.

27 **EMPEROR OCTAVIAN** 27 B.C. - 14 A.D.
Octavian became the first Emperor of Rome.

28 **EMPEROR NERO** 54-68 A.D.
Nero is considered by most to be the cruelest Emperor of Rome.

29 **REGAL** 753-510 B.C.
At its birth, Rome was a Monarchy. It was ruled by approximately seven different kings throughout the Regal Period.

30 **REPUBLICAN** 509-29 B.C.
Rome became a Republican government with about 200 Senators, an Assembly, and a Consul to govern the land. Rome continued to conquer lands and expand its territory.

31 **IMPERIAL** 28 B.C. - 476 A.D.
During the Imperial Period, Rome's government became an autocracy. This meant that there was only one person with supreme power. This marked the beginning of the Roman Empire and reign of a single Emperor.

32 **FALL OF ROME** 476 A.D.
Rome was invaded and captured by Germany.

NEW KNOWLEDGE

33 People have been mesmerized by the achievements of Ancient Rome. They made many contributions to our modern way of life. **Click on each number** below to learn about some of the amazing knowledge achievements of the Ancient Romans.

1 Roman bridges were strong! Their design (which used circular, stone arches) allowed the bridges to hold an enormous amount of weight.

2

3

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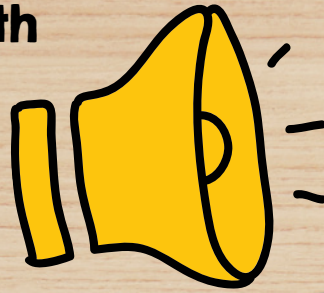
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This LINKtivity is provided with

AUDIO SUPPORT



Perfect for English
language learners or
students who could use
a little extra support!

NEW KNOWLEDGE

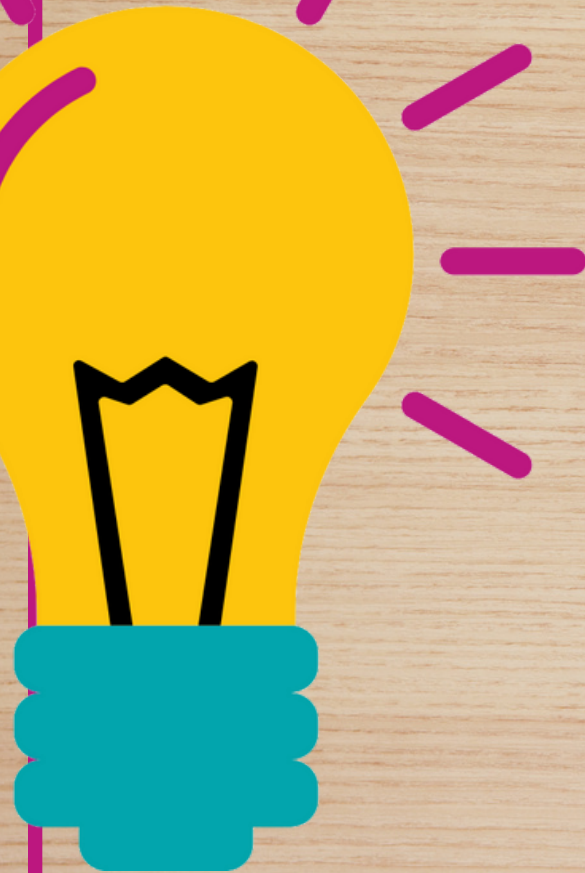
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People have been mesmerized by the achievements of Ancient Rome. They made many contributions to our modern way of life. Click on each number below to learn about some of the amazing knowledge achievements of the Ancient Romans.

Roman bridges were strong! Their design (which used circular, stone arches) allowed the bridges to hold an enormous amount of weight.



KNOWLEDGE CHECK



Students complete a quick self-check at the end of the LINKtivity to show what they have learned!

UNDO RESET

Sound On

VOCABULARY

Plebeians lived in these poorly built apartments

complex system of pipes, tunnels, canals, & bridges that supplied fresh water to Rome

large circular opening in the ceiling of the Pantheon

religious practice of worshipping many different gods and goddesses

land that is great for farming

another name for Rome's soldiers or armed forces

highest class of Roman citizens who were wealthy & powerful

Drag each word to the correct definition

Patricians

insulae

military

polytheistic

fertile

oculus

aqueducts

CLICK to A



Printable & Digital Student Flipbook

Printable Flipbook for LINKtivity

ACHIEVEMENTS

CONCRETE, AGRI-CULTURE, PAVED ROADS, NEW KNOWLEDGE

Describe the many achievements of the Romans in each box.

ACHIEVEMENTS

THE PEOPLE OF ANCIENT ROME SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Describe the position of each level of Roman society. Remember, the lower the level, the more people there were.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

ROMAN BELIEFS RELIGION

Write facts about Roman beliefs in each category below.

GODS & GODDESSES

THE PANTHEON

RELIGION

GEOGRAPHY

Color and label the map below.

Much of the Roman Empire was near _____ this made the soil very _____ and great for farming.

Draw a * on the world map where Rome is located.

GEOGRAPHY

NOTABLE ROMANS

Describe the most notable facts about each major political era.

REGAL Time Period: _____

REPUBLICAN Time Period: _____

IMPERIAL Time Period: _____

ROMULUS & REMUS, JULIUS CAESAR, OCTAVIAN, NERO

POLITICS

ECONOMY

Describe how the paved roads built by the Romans and key waterways impacted the economy.

What type of money did the Romans use?

What types of things did Romans trade with others?

ECONOMICS

REGAL
Time Period: _____

REPUBLICAN
Time Period: _____

IMPERIAL
Time Period: _____

POLITICS

NOTABLE ROMANS:
List the importance of these political figures of Ancient Rome.

JULIUS CAESAR

OCTAVIAN

NERO

GEOGRAPHY RELIGION ACHIEVEMENTS POLITICS ECONOMICS SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Digital Flipbook for LINKtivity in Google Slides

Student Flipbook Rubric				Student:
LINKtivity Differentiated Learning Guides	4 - Excellent	3 - Good	2 - Satisfactory	1 - Needs Improvement
	My Flipbook is very neat and easy to read. I neatly colored in any illustrations with great detail. It is clear that I took my time to make my Flipbook reflect my learning.	The information in my Flipbook is mostly correct. I've included many details from the LINKtivity and have put what I learned clearly in my own words. I have included information that goes above and beyond.	My Flipbook is mostly neat. Some of my writing is hard to read. Illustrations are not colored, or are sloppily done.	My Flipbook is quite sloppy. My writing is hard to read. Illustrations are NOT colored, or are sloppily done.
Neatness & Appearance	The information in my Flipbook is 100% correct. I've included many details from the LINKtivity and have put what I learned clearly in my own words. I have included information that goes above and beyond.	My Flipbook is mostly neat. Some of my writing is hard to read. Illustrations are not colored, or are sloppily done.	My Flipbook contains several incorrect or missing pieces of information. I struggled to use the information from the LINKtivity to complete my Flipbook correctly.	My Flipbook has many incorrect or missing pieces of information. I struggled to use the information from the LINKtivity to complete my Flipbook correctly.
Accuracy & Completeness	My Flipbook is very neat and easy to read. I neatly colored in any illustrations with great detail. It is clear that I took my time to make my Flipbook reflect my learning.	My Flipbook is mostly neat. Some of my writing is hard to read. Illustrations are not colored, or are sloppily done.	My Flipbook contains several incorrect or missing pieces of information. I struggled to use the information from the LINKtivity to complete my Flipbook correctly.	My Flipbook contains many errors in spelling and grammar.

Answer Key & Rubric

Describe the most notable facts about each major political era.

REGAL
Time Period: **753-510 B.C.**
Rome was a Monarchy at first, ruled by 7 kings.

REPUBLICAN
Time Period: **509-29 B.C.**
Rome became a Republic and was governed by senators, an assembly, and a consul.

IMPERIAL
Time Period: **509-29 B.C.**
Rome became an autocracy, ruled by a supreme power. A single Emperor was in control.

POLITICS

NOTABLE ROMANS:
List the importance of these political figures of Ancient Rome.

Legend says Romulus was Rome's first king. Romulus and his brother Remus were jointly raised by wolves.

Caesar was a famous military general during the Republic.

Julius Caesar

Octavian was the first Emperor of Rome.

Octavian

Nero was considered to be one of the cruelest Emperors of Rome.

Nero

POLITICS



ECONOMY

In Ancient Rome, the economy depended upon the ability to transport goods from one place to another. Local goods traveled along the Tiber River. The Romans traveled great distances along the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean to transport goods such as silk, gold, marble, and spices.

The Tiber River was also a major transportation route. The Romans traveled great distances along the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean to transport goods such as silk, gold, marble, and spices.

What type of money did the Romans use?

What types of things did Romans trade with others?

ECONOMICS SOCIAL STRUCTURE

GEOGRAPHY

Color and label the map below.

Much of the Roman Empire was near _____ this made the soil very _____ and great for farming.

Draw a * on the world map where Rome is located.

GEOGRAPHY RELIGION ACHIEVEMENTS POLITICS ECONOMICS SOCIAL STRUCTURE