

Chapter 1 Life in Ancient Rome	
Augustus	27 B.C. to A.D. 14. He was Rome's first emperor that paved the way for 200 years of peace.
Pax Romana	Known as the long era of peace
Augustus Achievements	He provided security. He built a professional army (Praetorian Guards), rebuilt Rome, fed the poor, improved the government, and reformed the tax system.
After Augustus	Came members of his family – Julio-Claudian emperors, some were poor and cruel. Rome is thrown into disorder.
Vespasian	Took control of Rome and restored order putting down rebellions. He began construction on the <i>Colosseum</i> (arena that held 60,000 people).
A Unified Empire	Period of time known as “Good Emperors ruled home. Hadrian the third good emperor reduces the size of Rome. The Roman Empire was one of the greatest empires in history. It was very large and contained people who spoke different languages and practiced different customs. They all shared Roman law.
Roman Culture	The Romans admired the Greeks and copied their ideas, but would often change them.
Roman Art	Greek statues were made to look perfect, while Roman statues were not. They included human flaws.
Architecture	Romans incorporated Greeks ideas in their architecture, such as columns and porches. They used their own ideas, when they build arches, domes, and vaults (curved ceilings). These features are shown in the Colosseum (large arena) and the Pantheon (a temple built in honor of Rome's gods.)
Roman Literature and their Writers	Virgil -- wrote <i>Aeneid</i>, tells the story of a Trojan prince Aeneas. Horace -- wrote satires which are works that poke fun at human weaknesses, and odes, which express strong emotions about life. Ovid and Catullus were also writers who were inspired by Greek myths. Livy -- Roman historian who wrote the <i>History of Rome</i>. Many modern European languages spoken today are based on Latin.
Roman Science and Engineering	Galen – A Greek doctor that brought medical ideas to Rome Ptolemy – Famous scientist who studied and mapped the stars. Engineers created advance road systems and aqueducts that provided water.

**Roman Religion and
Philosophy**

Greek gods and goddesses were popular in Rome showing that Greek ideas were popular in Rome. Romans honored their gods and goddesses by praying and offering food. Romans allowed other religions as long as they did not threaten the Roman government.

Stoicism was a common philosophy that encouraged the Romans to live in a Practical way. The best-know Stoic philosophers were Epictetus and Seneca.