

ARCH	<i>NOUN</i> <i>SHAPE THAT LOOKS LIKE AN UPSIDE-DOWN "U."</i>
ARCHITECTURE	<i>NOUN</i> <i>STYLE AND DESIGN OF BUILDINGS OR OPEN SPACES.</i>
CROP ROTATION	<i>NOUN</i> <i>THE SYSTEM OF CHANGING THE TYPE OF CROP IN A FIELD OVER TIME, MAINLY TO PRESERVE THE PRODUCTIVITY OF THE SOIL.</i>
EMPIRE	<i>NOUN</i> <i>GROUP OF NATIONS, TERRITORIES OR OTHER GROUPS OF PEOPLE CONTROLLED BY A SINGLE, MORE POWERFUL AUTHORITY.</i>
EVIDENCE	<i>NOUN</i> <i>DATA THAT CAN BE MEASURED, OBSERVED, EXAMINED, AND ANALYZED TO SUPPORT A CONCLUSION.</i>
EXPANSIVE	<i>ADJECTIVE</i> <i>VAST OR VERY LARGE.</i>
FLOURISH	<i>VERB</i> <i>TO THRIVE OR BE SUCCESSFUL.</i>
GRAFT	<i>VERB</i> <i>TO CAUSE A PLANT TO REPRODUCE BY INSERTING ONE PART OF A PLANT INTO ANOTHER PLANT.</i>
INFLUENCE	<i>VERB</i> <i>TO ENCOURAGE OR PERSUADE A PERSON OR ORGANIZATION TO ACT A CERTAIN WAY.</i>
INVENTION	<i>NOUN</i> <i>NEW IDEA, MACHINE, PRODUCT, DEVICE, OR PROCESS.</i>

LEGACY	<i>NOUN</i> <i>MATERIAL, IDEAS, OR HISTORY PASSED DOWN OR COMMUNICATED BY A PERSON OR COMMUNITY FROM THE PAST.</i>
LITERATURE	<i>NOUN</i> <i>WRITTEN MATERIAL, INCLUDING NOVELS, POETRY, DRAMA AND HISTORY.</i>
MONUMENT	<i>NOUN</i> <i>LARGE STRUCTURE REPRESENTING AN EVENT, IDEA, OR PERSON.</i>
NETWORK	<i>NOUN</i> <i>SERIES OF LINKS ALONG WHICH MOVEMENT OR COMMUNICATION CAN TAKE PLACE.</i>
PIONEER	<i>VERB</i> <i>TO LEAD THE WAY OR BE AMONG THE FIRST TO DO SOMETHING.</i>
PRELIMINARY	<i>ADJECTIVE</i> <i>BEGINNING OR LEADING UP TO.</i>
PROMINENT	<i>ADJECTIVE</i> <i>IMPORTANT OR STANDING OUT.</i>
PRUNE	<i>VERB</i> <i>TO CUT OR TRIM BRANCHES FROM A TREE, BUSH, OR SHRUB.</i>
ROMAN	<i>ADJECTIVE</i> <i>HAVING TO DO WITH THE CIVILIZATION OF ANCIENT ROME, INCLUDING THE KINGDOM, REPUBLIC, AND EMPIRE.</i>
SCULPTURE	<i>NOUN</i> <i>THREE-DIMENSIONAL ARTWORK THAT IS CARVED, MOLDED, OR MODELED TO CREATE ITS SHAPE.</i>

TECHNIQUE	<i>NOUN</i> <i>METHOD OF DOING SOMETHING.</i>
TECHNOLOGY	<i>NOUN</i> <i>THE SCIENCE OF USING TOOLS AND COMPLEX MACHINES TO MAKE HUMAN LIFE EASIER OR MORE PROFITABLE.</i>
TREMENDOUS	<i>ADJECTIVE</i> <i>VERY LARGE OR IMPORTANT.</i>
WITNESS	<i>VERB</i> <i>TO SEE AND BE AWARE OF BY PERSONAL, FIRST-HAND KNOWLEDGE.</i>

NAME: _____

TRACES OF ANCIENT ROME

TRACES OF ANCIENT ROME
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC
FRIDAY, JULY 6TH, 2018

- HIGHLIGHT THE VOCABULARY WORDS
- HIGHLIGHT THE TITLES OF SECTIONS

From bridges and stadiums to books and the words we hear every day, the ancient Romans have left their mark on our world.

What is the author's claim in this article?

Even thousands of years later, we can still see their influence in architecture, technology, literature, language, and law.

What do you think the author's purpose for writing this article is (Persuade, Inform, Entertain)?

Why do you think that?

Art and Architecture

The Romans were heavily influenced by ancient Greece. However, they were able to make improvements to certain designs and inventions borrowed from the Greeks. For example, they continued the use of columns, but more as a decoration in Roman buildings. Ancient Romans created curved roofs and large arches. These were able to support more weight than Greek

buildings, which used posts and beams. These arches served as the foundation for the massive bridges and aqueducts the Romans created. The game-loving Romans also built large amphitheaters, including the Colosseum. The sports stadiums we see today, with their oval shapes and tiered levels of seating, come from the basic idea the Romans developed.

How are our sports stadiums today influenced by Roman architecture?

The arches of the Colosseum are made out of cement, a remarkably strong building material. The Romans made it with what they could easily find: ash and rock from nearby volcanoes. Modern scientists believe that the use of this ash is the reason that structures like the Colosseum still stand today.

Roman underwater structures have proved to be even sturdier. Seawater reacting with the volcanic ash created crystals that filled in the cracks in the concrete. To make a concrete this durable, modern builders must strengthen it with steel. So today, scientists study Roman concrete, hoping to match the success of the ancient master builders.

Sculptural art of the period has proven to be durable too. Romans used marble to make monuments to great human achievements and achievers. You can still see thousands of Roman statues and artifacts in museums worldwide.

Technology and Science

Ancient Romans established tools and methods that have shaped how we approach science and technology.

The Romans were extremely skilled engineers. They understood the laws of physics well enough to develop aqueducts. This was a type of citywide plumbing system that brought in water from outside the city. They harnessed water as energy for powering mines and mills. Romans also built an expansive road network, a great achievement at that time. Their roads were built by laying gravel and then paving the roads with rock slabs. The Roman road system was so large, it was said that "all roads lead to Rome."

What are aqueducts?

The Romans also developed tools and methods for use in agriculture. The Romans became successful farmers due to their knowledge of climate, soil and other planting-related subjects. They developed or refined ways to effectively plant crops and to irrigate and drain fields. Modern farmers still use Roman methods like rotating crops on soil, using manure, and pruning—removing certain branches or leaves to make a plant grow better. The Romans also used mills to process their grains from farming. This improved their efficiency and gave jobs to many people.

How is modern farming like ancient Roman farming?

Literature and Language

Much world literature has been influenced by writing of the ancient Romans. Poets such as Virgil, Horace, and Ovid produced works that would have an everlasting impact.

Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, for example, inspired authors such as Geoffrey Chaucer, Dante, and William Shakespeare. Shakespeare, in particular, was fascinated by the ancient Romans.

It is also important to note the huge effect that the Roman language has had on the Western world, meaning Europe and the Americas.

Ancient Romans spoke Latin. This language spread throughout the world as the Roman Empire took over many new lands. Latin became the basis for a group of languages referred to as the "Romance languages." These include French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Romanian, and Catalan. Many Latin root words are also the foundation for many English words. The English alphabet is based on the Latin alphabet. Along with that, much Latin is still used in the present-day justice system.

The author claims that modern literature and language has been influenced by ancient Rome. What evidence does the author use to support this claim?

Law

The use of Latin words is not the only way the ancient Romans have influenced the Western justice system.

The Roman justice system served as a rough outline of how court proceedings happen today.

For example, there was an initial hearing, much like there is today. This is where the magistrate, a kind of government official, decided whether or not there was actually a case. If there were grounds for a case, a prominent Roman citizen would try the case. Witnesses and evidence would be presented. Roman laws and their court system have served as the foundation for many countries' justice systems. The United States and much of Europe are examples.

How is modern law like ancient Roman law?

The ancient Romans helped lay the groundwork for many aspects of the modern world. It is no surprise that a once-booming empire was able to change the world in so many ways.

In conclusion, what are the authors four main points of how traces of ancient Rome exist in our world?

