

# Ch 13, Sec 2/3: Roman Culture and Christianity

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## Key Terms

Mosaic- a design formed with small tiles of glass, stone, or pottery

Romance languages- languages that developed from Latin

Oratory-the art of giving speeches

Satire- works of literature that make fun of their subjects

Gladiators- men who fought one another for public entertainment

Martyr- people who die for their beliefs

## Art and Language

- The Romans decorated with mosaics, murals, & statues
- Artisans made blue glass, polished silver mirrors, jewelry
- Latin eventually developed into Spanish, Italian, French, Portuguese

## Entertainment

- Romans invented the round amphitheater for mass public entertainment
- Gladiators - usually slaves or criminals
  - Trained to fight and entertain
- Chariots pulled by horses raced at Circus Maximus

## Roman Law

- Roman Law code called the Twelve Tables
- Developed into a system called civil law

## Christianity pg. 407

- Roman gov't feared the spread of Christianity
  - Thought their gods would be angry
  - Thought the Christians were disloyal/ would rebel
  - A fire destroyed much of Rome and Nero blamed the Christians
- Until Constantine, Christians were persecuted (mistreated)

## Assessment Questions Answers

1. Aqueducts brought fresh water to the Roman cities.
2. Concrete was a mixture of stones, sand, limestone, clay, and water.
3. Attending public baths and worshipping the emperor. (You can have others)
4. Augustus ended civil wars, brought stability and peace, and improved the army.
5. The army needed to move soldiers and equipment quickly to distant parts of the empire.
6. Farming was the foundation of the Roman economy.
7. Allowed people to focus on the economy instead of on political or military conflict.
8. Roads enabled people and goods to move efficiently. Aqueducts brought fresh water to cities. Concrete enabled Romans to build great temples, baths, and public buildings.
9. Temples, baths, and theaters.