Remarkable Rome
Document Based Question

The question is based on the accompanying documents on the following pages. This question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents. Some of these have been edited for the purpose of this task. As you analyze the documents, take into account both the source of the document and any point of view that may be presented in the document.

Directions:
• Analyze the documents and answer the questions that follow each document.
• Read the essay question and plan your essay using the outline provided.
• Write a well-organized essay that includes an introductory paragraph, a body with several paragraphs explaining and supporting your answer, and a concluding paragraph.
• Use evidence from the documents to support your essay.
• Include specific related outside information in your essay.

Historical Context:
The ancient Romans were a remarkable people. From a small city on seven hills, over time the Romans built the mightiest empire of the ancient world. The ancient Romans accomplished many feats. They had incredible technological advantages and made advancements that dwarfed those of other civilizations of their time or hundreds of years beyond. It is their advancements we often take for granted that make them one of the most influential peoples on our society today, 2000 years after their fall.

Task:
For Part A, read each document carefully and answer the question or questions after each document. Then read the directions for Part B and write your essay.

For Part B, use your answers from Part A, information from the documents, and your knowledge of social studies to write a well organized essay. In the essay you will be asked to:

• Name three achievements of the Ancient Romans that have influenced American culture today.
• Describe how each of these achievements has impacted American culture.
PART A

The documents that follow relate information about Ancient Rome. Examine each document carefully and then answer the question(s) that follow it using complete sentences. These answers will help you in Part B.

Document 1

As the Roman Empire grew, their language, Latin, stretched to all parts of the empire. Latin is the basis for the languages of French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian and Romanian. These languages are called the Romance languages. Even the German and English languages have derived words from Latin. The Latin alphabet by A.D. 114 had 23 letters. The English alphabet today has 26 letters. For J the Romans used I and for U, V, and W, they used V. The Catholic Church still speaks and prays in Latin today. Its head, the Pope, is still today called the Pontifex Maximus (the greatest high-priest).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>English Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aqua</td>
<td>water</td>
<td>aquarium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mater</td>
<td>mother</td>
<td>maternal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medicus</td>
<td>doctor</td>
<td>medicine, medical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liber</td>
<td>book</td>
<td>library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spectare</td>
<td>watch</td>
<td>spectator, spectacle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. What was the language of the Ancient Romans? ________________________________

______________________________________________________________________[1]

2. Name two English words that are derived from Latin. __________________________

______________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________[1]

3. What in one reason many English words are derived from Latin? _______________

______________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________[2]
Prior to 46 BC, the Roman calendar, or what has been reconstructed of it, is described as a "mess." The 304 days were followed by an unnamed, unnumbered period in winter. The Roman emperor Numa Pompilius (715-673 BC) introduced February and January between January and March, increasing the length of the year to 354 or 355 days. Then in 450 BC, February was moved to its current position. In the year 46 BC, the Greek Sosigenes convinced Julius Caesar to reform the calendar to a more manageable form. The Julian calendar consisted of cycles of three 365-day years followed by a 366-day leap year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Janus, two-headed god of doorways and gates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>28/29</td>
<td>Februarius, the month of expiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Mars, god of war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>derived from Latin verb meaning &quot;to open&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Maia, goddess of Spring and growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Juno, goddess of wisdom and marriage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Julius Caesar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Augustus Caesar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7 in Latin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>8 in Latin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>9 in Latin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>10 in Latin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

http://scienceworld.wolfram.com/astronomy/Calendar.html

1. During whose reign was the calendar reformed to 365 days per year? ________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________[1]

2. What are the months of January, March, May, and June named after? ________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________[1]

3. What is one reason the English names for the months are taken from Latin words?
   ____________________________________________________________________________
Document 3

The development of law was Rome's greatest and most enduring accomplishment. Roman law is founded on the ideas of justice and the rights of the individual. As the Romans saw it, the purpose of justice was to give every man that which was rightfully his. From this era, we inherited the beliefs that no man could be accused anonymously and that he was innocent until proven guilty. The way the Romans made these ideas public was by printing them on the Twelve Tables.

Excerpt from the Twelve Tables:

If anyone summons a man before the magistrate [judge], he must go. . . .

One who has confessed a debt, or against whom a judgment has been pronounced, shall have thirty days to pay it. After that seizure of his person is allowed.

Females should remain in guardianship even when they have become adults.

If one has broken a bone of a freeman with his hand or with a club, let him pay a penalty of three hundred coins. If he has broken the bone of a slave, let him have one hundred and fifty coins. If one is guilty of insult, the penalty shall be twenty-five coins.

1. What did the United States government inherit from the Twelve Tables? _______

____________________________________________________________________[1]

2. According to the Twelve Tables, was everyone equal in Ancient Rome? Explain.

____________________________________________________________________[2]

3. Why might one say "the development of law was Rome's greatest and most enduring accomplishment"?___________________________________________
Document 4

The Romans were some of the greatest builders in the ancient world. They took many ideas about architecture (the science of building) from the Greeks. The Romans also had architecture of their own. They learned how to use columns and arches in their buildings from the Greeks and Etruscans. They improved on the arch by inventing the dome, a roof formed by rounded arches.

The Romans also made new building materials, such as concrete. They mixed lime and soil, which would harden when it dried. Roman architects used this to build huge structures like the Colosseum.

1. Name one improvement the Romans made on the architecture they had learned from other civilizations.  _____________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________[1]

2. Name two similarities between Roman architecture and modern architecture.  _______ __________

__________________________________________________________________________

Pantheon of Ancient Rome
Houston, Texas Astrodome

Roman Colosseum
Atlanta, Georgia Fulton County Stadium
Document 5

Roman cities began to grow quickly to be the largest and most populated in the world. Water was very scarce. The Romans had to find ways to bring water into the cities. It’s to the plumbing engineers of the Old Roman Empire that the Western world owes its allegiance. Their solution was to take water from distant wells or natural springs. They built stone structures called aqueducts to carry water. The aqueducts went through mountains, across valleys or even across towns. The Romans made more than 200 aqueducts. Many can still be seen today.

The Greeks already developed hot and cold water systems, but they never developed hot water systems as extensively as the Romans. Furnaces heating hollow bricks located under the entire floor supplied warm air for the Thermae bath. As the name suggests, the Frigidarium was the cold water bath; it fed the hot water tanks and other baths. The Tepidarium contained baths of moderate heat, and the Caldarium the hottest.

1. Where did the Ancient Romans get their water? ____________________________________________________________________

2. What purpose did an aqueduct serve? ____________________________________________________________[1]

3. How did the Ancient Romans heat their baths? ________________________________________________
It is often said that "all roads lead to Rome," and in fact, they once did. The road system of the Ancient Romans was one of the greatest engineering accomplishments of its time, with over 50,000 miles of paved road radiating from the center of Rome. Although the Roman road system was originally built to facilitate the movement of troops throughout the empire, it was inevitably used for other purposes by civilians then and now.

The Romans were the first ancient civilization to build paved roads, which did not prevent travel during or after inclement weather. Indeed, mud or gravel would hinder, if not completely halt many vehicles pulled by animals or other people, not to mention discourage travelers on foot. Roman engineers, however, did not stop with just paving Roman roads. Roads were crowned—that is, they were higher in the middle than on the sides to allow water to run off—and they often had gutters for drainage along the shoulders. Probably the most incredible engineering feat concerning the Roman road system, though, is how well the roads were built. Many are still major thoroughfares for cars today.

An Ancient Roman Road carved into a hillside

1. Why were roads in Ancient Rome originally built?

   [1]

2. Why did the Romans pave their roads?

   [1]
Document 7

Constantine became the emperor of Rome in 306, and was the most powerful person in his part of the world. His conversion to Christianity had far reaching effects on Christianity today. Followers were now safe from persecution, and Christian leaders were given many gifts by the Emperor. Constantine's adherence to Christianity ensured exposure of all his subjects to the religion, and he had no small domain. He also made Sunday an official Roman holiday so that more people could attend church, and made churches tax-exempt. However, many of the same things that helped Christianity spread subtracted from its personal significance and promoted corruption and hypocrisy. Many people were attracted to the Church because of the money and favored positions available to them from Constantine rather than from piety. The growth of the Church and its new-found public aspect prompted the building of specialized places of worship where leaders were architecturally separated from the common attendees, which stood in sharp contrast to the earlier house churches which were small and informal.

1. What are two positive ways Constantine's conversion effected Christianity? ________
________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________[2]
________________________________________________________________________

2. Why did Constantine's actions have a tremendous impact on the world? ___________
________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________[1]

3. What is one way Constantine's conversion to Christianity affects American culture today?
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________[1]
PART B

Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs, and a conclusion. Use evidence from at least four documents in the body of the essay. Support your response with relevant facts, examples, and details. Include relevant outside information.

Historical Context:
The ancient Romans were a remarkable people. From a small city on seven hills, over time the Romans built the mightiest empire of the ancient world. The ancient Romans accomplished many feats. They had incredible technological advantages and made advancements that dwarfed those of other civilizations of their time or hundreds of years beyond. It is their advancements we often take for granted that make them one of the most influential peoples on our society today, 2000 years after their fall.

Task:
Using information from the documents and your knowledge of social studies, write an essay in which you:

Guidelines:

In your essay, be sure to:

- Address all aspects of the Task by accurately analyzing and interpreting at least four documents
- Incorporate information from the documents in the body of the essay
- Incorporate relevant outside information
- Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Use a logical and clear plan of organization
- Introduce the theme and conclude with a summation of the theme

Name three achievements of the Ancient Romans that have influenced American culture today.

Describe how each of these achievements has impacted American culture.
DBQ Essay Response Grading Rubric

Your DBQ essay response will be rated a 0-5 according to the scale below.

To earn a 5, the DBQ essay:
- Thoroughly addresses all aspects of the Task by accurately analyzing and interpreting at least four of the documents
- Includes information from the documents in the body of the essay, but does not copy document
- Includes relevant outside information
- Richly supports essay with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Is a well-developed essay, consistently demonstrating a logical and clear plan of organization
- Includes a strong introduction and conclusion

To earn a 4, the DBQ essay:
- Addresses all aspects of the Task by accurately analyzing and interpreting at least four of the documents
- Includes information from the documents in the body of the essay, but does not copy document
- Includes some relevant outside information
- Includes relevant facts, examples, and details, but discussion may be more descriptive than analytical
- Is a well-developed essay, demonstrating a logical and clear plan of organization
- Includes a good introduction and conclusion

To earn a 3, the DBQ essay:
- Addresses most aspects of the Task or addresses all aspects in a limited way; using some of the documents
- Includes some information from the documents in the body of the essay
- Includes limited or no relevant outside information
- Uses some facts, examples, and details, but discussion is more descriptive than analytical
- Is a satisfactorily developed essay, demonstrating a general plan of organization
- Restates the theme in the introduction and concludes with a simple restatement of the theme

To earn a 2, the DBQ essay:
- Attempts to address some aspects of the Task, making limited use of the documents
- Includes no relevant outside information
- Includes few facts, examples, and details; simply restates contents of the documents
- Is a poorly organized essay, lacking focus
- Has vague or missing introduction and/or conclusion

To earn an 1, the DBQ essay:
- Shows limited understanding of the Task with vague, unclear references to the documents
- Includes no relevant outside information
- Uses little or no accurate or relevant facts, details, or examples
- Attempts to complete the Task, but essay demonstrates a major weakness in organization
- Has vague or missing introduction and/or conclusion

To earn a 0, the DBQ essay:
- Fails to address the question
- Is illegible
- Is missing; a blank paper is handed in