

# Jeddah Knowledge International School



## HUMANITIES REVISION PACK 2013-2014 QUARTER 2 GRADE 6

*Name:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Section:* \_\_\_\_\_



Jewellery	
Roman money	

B. Of what use can primary and secondary sources of information be for learning in history ?

Primary sources can provide first hand testimony or direct evidence of the event, without any alterations to the event. It is something authentic and real. It helps to bring the learner closer to the event.

Secondary sources might have been produced sometime after the event occurred, but these materials have been interpreted, analysed and processed in such a way that it fits into the present needs in society. It is also based on a primary source , which brings us a sense of realness and trueness.

4. Describe each of the following::

#### Roman food

Breakfast was usually eaten at sunrise. This meal was small and usually consisted of bread, salad, olives, cheese, fruit, nuts, and cold meat left over from dinner the night before.

Lunch wasn't served as a formal meal, as Romans usually ate leftovers from the previous day's meals. Lunch usually contained meat dishes, fish, fruit, cheese and wine. After lunch everyone took a 2 to 3 hour nap. Even children were excused from school for this time.

The most important and generous was dinner. Romans used to eat it lying on sofas and had a lot of slaves to serve them. Dinner consisted of different sorts of meat, fish with vegetables, snacks, fresh or dried fruit and wine. Ancient Romans didn't care the tidiness during the mealtime, as they often threw some of the unfinished food on the floor. They ate with their hands and would rinse their hands often in water during the meal. The meat was sliced by the slaves, so it could be eaten with the fingers. In the wealthy homes slaves spent a large part of the day preparing food for their masters. The rich would have had a variety of foods in fancy sauces. How the food looked was just as important as the taste. Some of the food they ate would seem very strange to us, such as mice and peacock tongues.

The poor people ate meat only rarely and generally ate only foods they could grow. They grew beans, vegetables, and fruits, such as apples, pears, and figs, and onions, cucumbers, carrots, garlic, and cabbage.

#### Roman clothing:

Toga - The toga was a long robe made up of several yards of material. The wealthy wore white togas made from wool or linen. Some colors and markings on togas were reserved for certain people and certain occasions. For example, a toga with a purple border was worn by high ranking senators and consuls, while a black toga was generally only worn during times of mourning. The toga was

uncomfortable and hard to wear and was generally only worn in public, not around the house. In later years, the toga grew out of style and most people wore a tunic with a cloak when it was cold.

Tunic - The tunic was more like a long shirt. Tunics were worn by the rich around the house and under their togas. They were the regular dress of the poor.

Indoors, the Romans wore open-toed sandals. However, outdoors they preferred to wear shoes that covered their toes.

#### Roman education:

Poor children could not afford to go to school. Instead of going to school, they had to work in the fields pulling up weeds and ploughing. Rich children would go to school every day and would usually have their own slave to walk them there and back. At school, they learnt maths and read poetry from scrolls. They learnt to write the Roman alphabet and practised on a tablet. A tablet is covered in bees wax and the words are written into it with a small metal stylus.

#### Roman public baths

The Public Baths were extremely popular. Roman women and men tried to visit the baths at least once every day.

In all but the largest baths, there were separate hours for men and women. The women's time slot was apparently much shorter, so that women probably had to be more careful scheduling. But larger baths had facilities for both men and women.

The baths had hot and cold pools, towels, slaves to wait on you, steam rooms, saunas, exercise rooms, and hair cutting salons. They had reading rooms and libraries, as most people could read. They even had stores, selling all kinds of things. People sold hot fast food. The baths were arranged rather like a very large mall, with bathing pools.

The baths were packed. The people loved them. At one time, there were as many as 900 public baths in ancient Rome. Small ones held about 300 people, and the big ones held 1500 people or more! Some Roman hospitals even had their own bathhouses.

Could kids use the baths? No. Was there an admission charge to the baths? Yes. Could slaves use the baths? Properly, no. But the people who could, as a matter of course, brought their slave attendants with them.

5. Why did the Roman emperors pay for free gladiator shows at theaters and amphitheatres?

Roman emperors paid for free shows at theatres and amphitheatres. It was a good way to make themselves popular.

6. Where did gladiators come from?

Gladiators were normally criminals, captured prisoners of war or slaves who trained to fight each other. Sometimes they were taken from provinces which had been invaded and conquered. However

they were sometimes volunteers.

7. What are the 7 types of gladiators?

Andabatus, Thracian, Myrmillo, Retarius, Samnite, Laquerius, Secutor

8. What were the duties of governors in the provinces ?

To keep the peace

To collect all the taxes

To act as a judge

To control town councils

To settle disputes

9. Why did the Roman Empire need provinces and governors?

The Romans were able to conquer many countries. These countries became a part of the Empire. Because the empire was so large it was impossible to make all of the decisions from Rome. In order to make sure that the Romans had control of the whole empire these countries were ruled by governors. The areas controlled by governors were called provinces. Britain was a province of the Roman Empire.

10. Why did the Romans need a very strong army?

The Romans managed to conquer so many countries because they had such a good army. The Emperor used the army to protect Rome and to control the people it had conquered.

11. Describe the life and duties of a Roman soldier:

Roman soldiers had to be tough. They were expected to march 20 miles a day wearing armour. They were also expected to carry their own shield, some food and camping equipment.

Soldiers were also trained to fight together. They marched into battle in a flexible line with their shields next to each other. Most of the time the army was not involved in fighting, at this time they built roads, aqueducts, forts, baths. They had to protect the Empire and people of Rome. They had to give 25 years of service to Rome.

12. What were the requirements needed to join the army ?

You had to be a Roman citizen.

You had to be physically fit and healthy.

You had to be at least 1.6m tall.

You must not be married.

You must be able to follow orders without question. Etc

13. What was the tortoise technique in battle ?

This was a defense technique, whereby soldiers used when trying to go through a wall and at the same time prevented attack from above by placing their shields above their heads.

14. Explain why it was a disgrace for a Roman soldier to lose the emblem or standard during battle ?

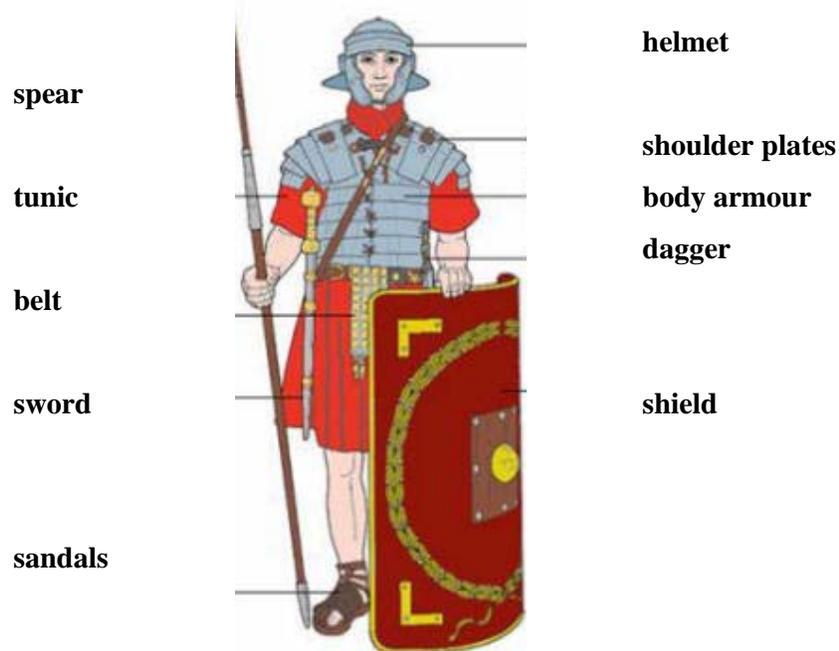
The emblem or standard, was very important to the Roman military. Each legion had its own emblem. The emblem represented Rome and the emperor, to lose it was a disgrace as it was

carried by the most experienced soldier who determined the moves and tactics of the entire troop. Because it represented the legion and Rome, all was done to protect it and recover it if lost.

15. What was a soldier doing when he was not in battle ?

Building roads, forts and baths.

16. Label the uniform of the Roman soldier



17. Explain how each of these is a Roman legacy:

Law - the law that states a person is innocent until proven guilty

Cities - All over the Europe the Romans founded cities which still stand today. The great city of London for example, the capital of the United Kingdom, was founded by the Romans under the name

Londinium. Over many parts of Europe, Africa and the Middle East, many Roman buildings still stand today, which is evidence of how good Roman architecture was.

#### Language and alphabet –

The Roman alphabet is what most of us still use today in the western world. We have added a few letters to it, like W, but it is much still the same alphabet used by the Romans. English is a mixture of many different languages, but it contains very many references to Latin. Some Latin words are used directly, whereas others have been adapted - yet the influence of the Romans in our language can easily be seen today.