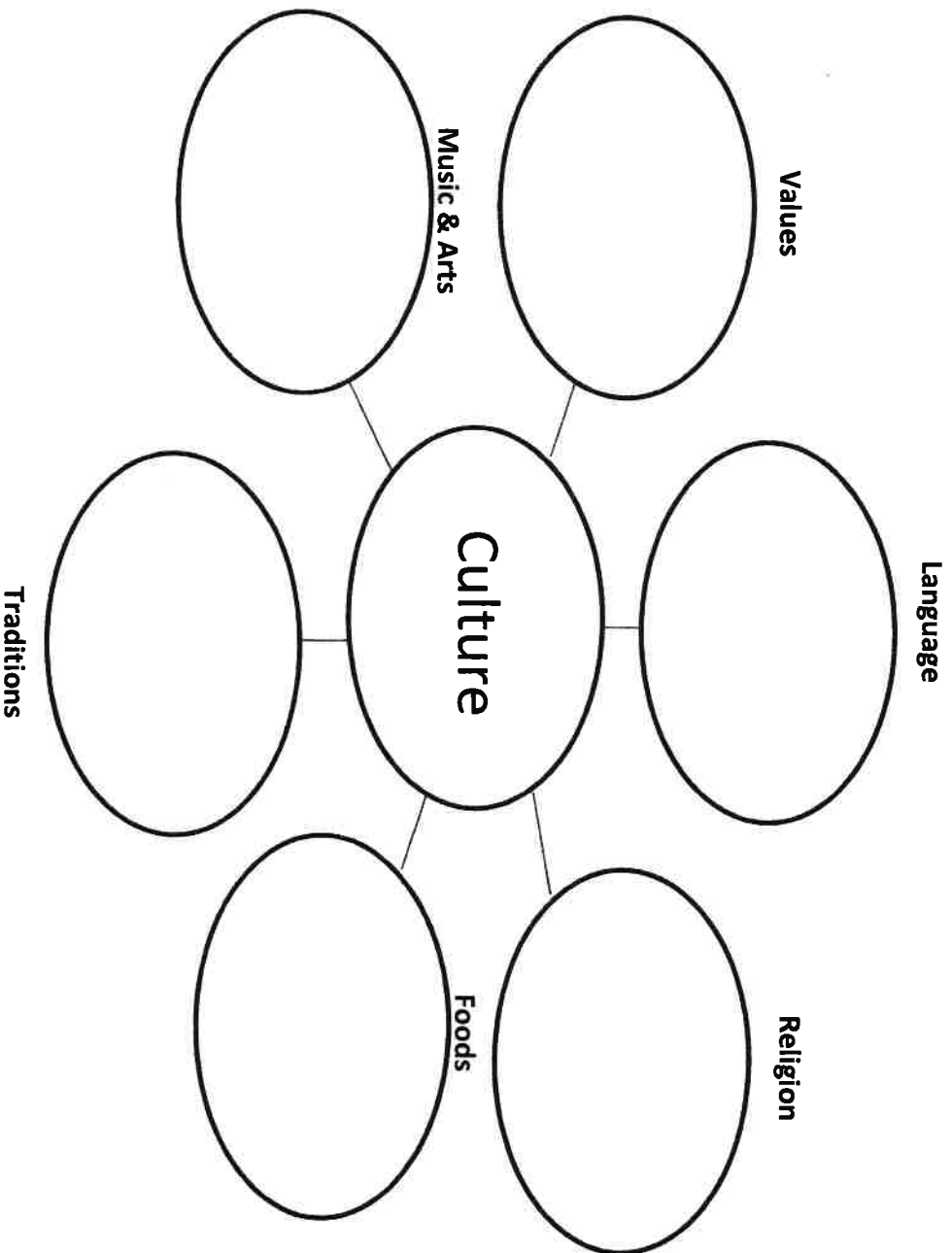


What is culture?

Culture includes many aspects of life. Culture is the characteristics and knowledge of a particular group of people, defined by everything from language, religion, foods, traditions, values, music and arts.

1. Discuss the term "Culture" with your students.
2. Provide your students with the complete definition of culture and ask them to give specific examples of their own culture.
3. Have students draw a concept web like below to illustrate all the components that make up culture, then students can then note their own culture characteristics on the diagram.

A simple definition for your students to remember is: Culture = All aspects of the way people live.

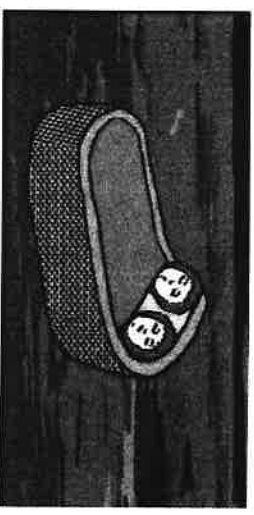


The Legend of Rome

A legend is a story about a person who did something heroic. It is not based on fact nor can it be said to be the truth. Roman children were told the following legend about how the city of Rome was built.

Romulus and Remus were twin brothers. Their father was Mars, the God of War, their mother was Rhea Silvia, a vestal virgin and daughter of the King, Numitor. Numitor's brother, Amulius, had taken the throne from him and had forced Rhea Silvia to become a vestal virgin so that she would not have any children who might try to take back the throne.

When the boys were born, Amulius seized them, put them into a basket and threw them into the river Tiber. He hoped that they would drown. However, the boys were rescued by a she-wolf who fed the babies with her own milk and cared for them.



They grew up and were found by the shepherd Faustulus, who took them home and looked after them until they were grown up.

The two young men discovered who they really were and decided to kill Amulius and Put their grandfather back on the throne. After doing this they decided to build a city of their own but could not agree where to build it. Remus favoured the Aventine Hill but Romulus wanted to use the Palatine Hill. They could not reach an agreement and so each began to build his own city enclosed with walls.

One day, Remus visited Romulus and made fun of his wall by jumping over it and saying how easily it could be breached. Romulus was so annoyed that he killed Remus and said the he would kill anyone who mocked his city or tried to break through the walls of Rome.



The legend says that Romulus became the first King of Rome in 753BC and populated his new city with runaway slaves and convicted criminals. He stole women from the Sabine tribe to provide wives for the slaves and criminals and to populate his new city.

The Sabine tribe were not happy about this and declared war on Rome. The war went on for many years but eventually the Sabine tribe and Romulus reached an agreement and the Sabines became a part of Rome under the Kingship of Romulus.

The legend ends by telling how Romulus was carried up to the heavens by his father, Mars, and was worshipped as the God Quirinus.

Italian Culture

Food in Daily Life: Food is a means for establishing and maintaining ties among family and friends. No one who enters an Italian home should fail to receive an offering of food and drink. Typically, breakfast consists of a hard roll, butter, strong coffee, and fruit or juice. Traditionally, a large lunch made up the noon meal. Pasta was generally part of the meal in all regions, along with soup, bread, and perhaps meat or fish. Dinner consisted of leftovers. In more recent times, the family may use the later meal as a family meal. The custom of the siesta is changing, and a heavy lunch may no longer be practical.

There are regional differences in what is eaten and how food is prepared. In general, more veal is found in the north, where meals tend to be lighter. Southern cooking has the reputation of being heavier and more substantial than northern cooking.

Food Customs at Ceremonial Occasions: There are special foods for various occasions. There is a special Saint Joseph's bread, Easter bread with hard-boiled eggs, Saint Lucy's "eyes" for her feast day, and the Feast of the Seven Fishes for New Year's Eve. Wine is served with meals routinely.

Marriage: In the past, marriages were arranged and women brought a dowry to the marriage. However, there were ways to help one's parents arrange marriage with the right person. The poorer classes, in fact, had more freedom to do so than did the wealthier ones. Dowries could be waived and often were. Currently, marriage is as free as anywhere else in the world. Except for those who enter the clergy, almost all Italians marry. But there is a custom in many families for a child to remain unmarried to care for aged parents. Divorce was forbidden until recently.

Domestic Unit: The family is the basic household unit. It may vary in size through having other relatives live with the nuclear family or through taking in boarders. Often two or more nuclear families may live together. It is common for newly married couples to live for a time with the bride's parents. Traditionally the husband was the ruler of the family, in theory, while the wife took care of the day-to-day operations. The reality may have been quite different. Tasks have traditionally been assigned according to age and sex. There is evidence that there is some change in this system as more and more often both parents work outside the home.

Kin Groups: Italians are famous for their family lives. They are often tied to one another by relationships on both sides of the family. They can and do expand or contract their extended kin groups by emphasizing or de-emphasizing various kinship ties. Usually, children of the same mother feel a necessity to cooperate against the outside world. Other ties may be egocentric. Generally, a male feels closest for many reasons to his mother's sisters and their kin. These kin traditionally protected him from the father's side, traditionally the side of "justice" as opposed to "mercy" and unmitigated love.

Etiquette: Italians generally are effusive in their public behavior. There is a great deal of public embracing and kissing upon greeting people. It is also polite to sit close to people and to interact by lightly touching people on the arms. Italian gazes are intense. It is felt that someone who cannot look you in the eyes is trying to hide something. Elders expect and get respect. They enter a room first. Men stand for women and youngsters for adults. Children tend to be used to run errands and help any adult, certainly any adult in the family. Gazing intently at strangers is common, and Italians expect to be looked at in public. Traditionally, younger women deferred to men in public and did not contradict them. Older women, however, joined in the general give and take of conversation without fear. Italians have little respect for lines and generally push their way to the front. There is great care given to preserving one's *bella figura*, dignity. Violating another's sense of self-importance is a dangerous activity.

Rituals and Holy Places: Italy is filled with over 2000 years' worth of holy places. Rome and the Vatican City alone have thousands of shrines, relics, and churches. There are relics of Saint Peter and other popes. Various relics of many saints, places holy to Saint Francis of Assisi, shrines, places where the Virgin Mary is reputed to have appeared, and sites of numerous miracles are found across the country. Similarly, religious

Italian Culture

ceremonies are frequent. There are the usual holy days of the Roman Catholic Church—Christmas, Easter, Pentecost, the Immaculate Conception and others. In addition, there are local saints and appearances by the Pope. The sanctification of new saints, various blessings, personal, family, and regional feast days and daily and weekly masses add to the mix. There are also various novenas, rosary rituals, sodalities, men's and women's clubs, and other religious or quasi-religious activities.

Traditional Clothing



Two Vatican guards in traditional uniform.



Traditional dresses for women in the central regions of the country were usually made with linen or with wool and those were mostly home-spun. The outfits for women were usually designed like skirts that mostly came in red and blue colors. Embroidered petticoats were also used by the Italian women. Sometimes, the Italian women adorned their hems of the skirts with bands of contrasting fabrics as well. In formal events and wedding ceremonies, the Italian women used an apron embellished with floral brocade. There was trend to wear full sleeved blouses usually made with linen-wool mixed fabric.



In the whole Italy, the traditional slippers typed shoes known as *ciocia* were very popular that were having certain distinctions in different regions according to the dialect of the locals who name it like *chiochia*, *chioca* or *ciocero* etc. In the traditional form, *ciocle* were made of large soles in leather and straps with which the leg was tied from the ankle to the knee. Feet were covered by a large napkin.

Italian Culture

Traditional House Warming Gifts

The tradition of giving a new homeowner a gift goes back centuries. In today's standards many people might find these gifts a bit peculiar, but there is significance behind each item that will mean more to a new homeowner than any gift you could give them.

Item/Gift Significance

Bread	You will never go hungry
Broom	Sweep away the evil; Your house will always be clean
Candle	You will always have light
Coin	Bring good fortune for the year
Honey	Represents the sweetness of life
Knife	Protect against intruders
Olive Oil	Health, Light and believe it or not, keep your husband faithful
Penny	Keep the friend from ever being at the end of the knife
Plant	You will always have life
Rooster	To keep trespassers and dangers away from the home (Not a live one, but you can find them imprinted on dish towels or a pitcher that is shaped like one)
Rice	Sign of fertility
Salt	Represents life's tears; You can also place a pinch of salt at the threshold of each door and window for good luck; Mend all wounds
Wine	Never go thirsty; Your home brings you happiness and joy
Wood	Your life/home will always have stability, harmony and peace

St. Joseph's Altar

One of the great traditions on St. Joseph's Day is the beautifully decorated altars made to honor the Patron Saint of carpenters, fathers and Sicily to name a few. These altars, which have been around for centuries, are a labor of love by Sicilians who create them to give thanks for good fortune, fulfill a promise or just to share with those who are less fortunate.

Legend states that during the Middle Ages there was a severe drought and famine in Sicily. The people of the region prayed to St. Joseph asking him to put an end to the drought & famine that had plagued the area. If he would do so they would honor him by having a giant feast. St. Joseph answered their prayers and the people of Sicily kept their word. They prepared a giant feast in which everyone was invited including the poor. As part of the feast they erected an altar that consisted of three levels. The three levels, which represent the Holy Trinity, were draped in white linen and covered with flowers.

A variety of foods were prepared, but none of them contained meat because the feast was held during lent. Of all the things prepared for the feast the most beautiful part is the cuccadati made by the people. The cuccadati are loaves of bread that are formed and decorated in a variety of symbolic shapes like a staff or crown of thorns. The cuccadati are used to decorate Le Vastedde, which is a Sicilian tradition that consists of latticework covered with branches of myrtle, bay leaves, oranges, lemons and the small decorative breads.

Italian Culture

Scoppio del Carro

The Scoppio del Carro (Explosion of the cart) is a Florentine tradition that is held every year on Easter Sunday. People gather around the Piazza del Duomo to witness this explosion, which takes place at noon.

This annual event has a long standing tradition that dates back to the first Crusade in 1099. History tells us of a Florentine nobleman by the name of Pazzino de Pazzi who was the first to climb the walls of Jerusalem carrying the flag of the crusaders. For his courage Goffredo di Buglione, the commander and chief of the crusade, rewarded Pazzino with stone splinters from the Holy Sepulchre (part of Jesus Christ's tomb). When he returned to Florence he donated these splinters to the city.

Every Easter morning a procession is held in the city of Florence. Starting at the church of the SS Apostoli an elaborate cart, which is called the Brindellone, is pulled by oxen decorated with flowers. The oxen pull the cart through the city until it reaches the Piazza del Duomo. Once it reaches the Piazza the oxen are unhooked from the cart and a wire is attached to it. The wire extends from the cart all the way to the Cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore. On the wire in the Cathedral is a rocket that has the appearance of a white dove, which is referred to as the colombina. During the celebration of Easter mass the fuse is lit by a fire that was created by the very same splinters that Pazzino donated to the city and the dove is sent on its way to ignite the cart setting off a spectacular explosion. According to popular legend if all goes well and the cart is exploded it will mean a very prosperous year for the Florentines.

Palm Weaving

Palm Sunday is the sixth and final Sunday during Lent and it marks the beginning of Holy Week. For Catholics it is a day to commemorate Jesus as he entered into Jerusalem. His path was decorated with palm branches, which is a symbol of victory. Today, as Catholics attend church they receive palms that have been blessed as a reminder of Jesus' journey.

There are many traditions that families partake on this day. Many involve exchanging these palms with family members. Others decorate the graves of loved ones, hang one on the door to protect them from evil spirits or simply place them in their homes for good luck. One tradition that seems to have slowly disappeared is the art of palm weaving, which has been in existence since Ancient times. Palm weaving is an art form that consists of taking palms and manipulating them to create various designs. Some patterns can be very simple while other patterns can be more complex. Many traditions are kept within towns because family members rarely left and moved to other areas of Italy. What is done in one town may not be done in a town only 50 miles away.



7 Italian Sayings...

Go to <http://www.timeforkids.com/around-the-world>, translation.babylon.com/italian/, www.freetranslation.com/en/translate-english-italian, or even translate.google.com and listen to the way the following words are pronounced in Italian. Teach the students the sayings and practice them daily. Practice the words during snack time. Use the sayings as you greet students and naturally as they fit in throughout the day.

Yes. Si.

No. No.

Please. Per favore. (*pehr fah-voh-reh*)

Thanks a lot. Grazie mille (*grat-zee-ay meel-ay*).

Hello. Ciao (*chow*).

Goodbye. Arrivederci (*ah-ree-vuh-dehr-chee*).

My name is... *Mi chiamo...* (*mee kee-ah-mo...*)
or *Il mio nome e...* (*eel MEE-oh NOH-meh EH*)

Carnival in Italy

What is Carnevale?

Carnevale, also known as carnival or *mardi gras*, is celebrated in Italy and many places around the world 40 days before Easter, a final party before Ash Wednesday and the restrictions of Lent.

How is Carnival Celebrated in Italy?

Carnevale in Italy is a huge winter festival celebrated with parades, masquerade balls, entertainment, music, and parties. Children throw confetti at each other.

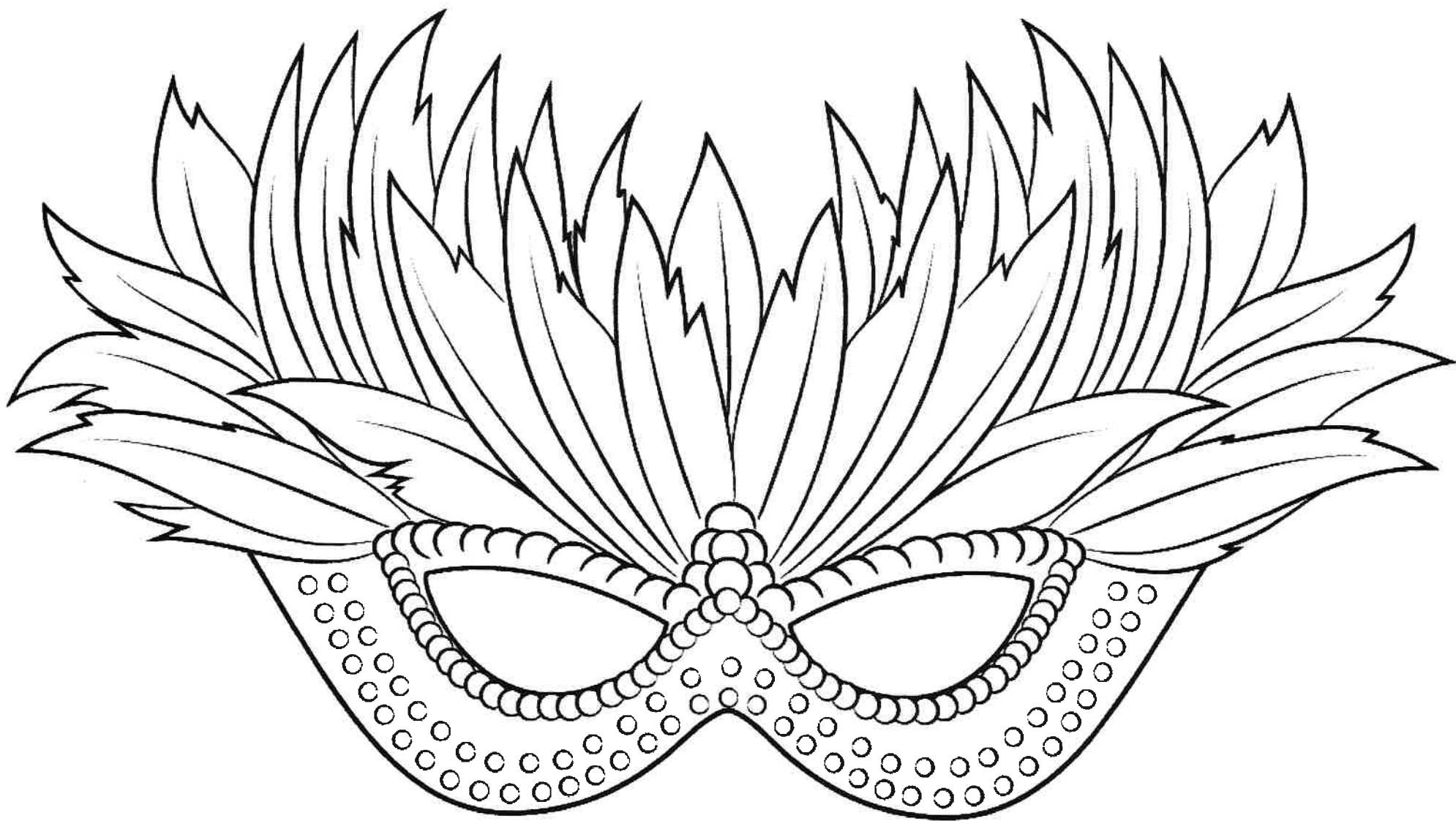
Mischief and pranks are also common during *Carnevale*, hence the saying *A Carnevale Ogni Scherzo Vale*, anything goes at carnival.

Carnevale has roots in pagan festivals and traditions and as is often the case with traditional festivals was adapted to fit into the Catholic rituals. Although carnival is actually one date, in Venice and some other places in Italy the carnival celebrations and parties may begin a couple weeks before.

Masks, *maschere*, are an important part of the *carnevale* festival and Venice is the best city for traditional carnival masks. Carnival masks are sold year round and can be found in many shops in Venice, ranging from cheap masks to elaborate and expensive masks. Walking through the streets of Venice, it's a pleasure to view the variety of masks on display in shop windows. People also wear elaborate costumes for the festival and there are costume or masquerade balls, both private and public.

Italy has many *carnevale* celebrations, but Venice, Viareggio, and Cento hold the biggest and most elaborate festivals. Many other Italian towns hold carnival festivals, some with very unusual events.





Traditional Italian Dances

The Legend of the Tarantella

No Italian wedding or celebration would be complete without the rhythmic song and dance of the tarantella. It is the most popular of all the Italian songs and it is even considered by many as the song of Italy. The song is both lively and graceful and the dance is one of light and quick steps mixed with passionate gestures. Its origin dates back to the Middle Ages and traces of a similar song can even be found in Magna Graecia.

Legend states that between the 15th and 17th centuries an epidemic of tarantism swept through the town of Taranto in southern Italy. This was as a result of being bit by the poisonous tarantula spider. The victim, which is referred to as the tarantata, was almost always a woman but never a high ranking lady or one of an aristocratic upbringing. Once bitten the tarantata would fall into a trance that could only be cured by frenzied dancing. People would surround the victim while musicians would play mandolins, guitars and tambourines in search of the correct rhythm. Each beat would have a different effect on the tarantata causing various movements and gestures. Once the correct rhythm was found it was almost certain that the tarantata was cured.

As legends have it there always seems to be more than one version. Another version states that a woman who was depressed and frustrated from the subordinate lifestyle would fall into a trance that could only be cured by music and dance. This normally lasted three days and during that time the tarantata would be the center of attention, which in turn would cure them of their frustrations and depressions.

Of these two variations that most popular is the one in which the victim is bitten by the poisonous tarantula. This is why the tarantella is sometimes referred to as the dance of the spider.

Tarantella Dance Steps

Naples (Campania)

1. 8 skipping steps backward.
8 skipping steps advancing
A skipping step is a hop preceded by a step, or a step and hop danced staccato . . . Eight Measures.
2. Stationary step.
Step on right, cross left raised in front, hop on right,
Count 1 and 2.
Step on left, cross right raised in front, hop on left,
Count 3 and 4.
Four hops on right leg, turning to right, left raised,
Count 1, 2, 3, 4.
Repeat these stationary steps commencing with the left foot
. Eight Measures.
3. Step on right, point left front.
Step on left, point right front.
Half turning to face partner . . Two Measures.

Traditional Italian Dances

4. Join right hands,
Circle about each other to original places with 16 skipping steps to be executed in a very romping manner.
separate and end side by side . Eight Measures.
5. 8 backward skipping steps . . Four Measures
6. Repetition of No. 2.
Step on right, cross and raise left, hop on right,
Count 1 and 2.
Step on left, cross and raise right, hop on left,
Count 3 and 4.
Four hops on right leg turning to the right
Count 1, 2, 3, 4.
Repeat with left Eight Measures.
7. Advancing obliquely to right, hop on left foot, and at same time point right toe to the left toe,
Count 1.
Hop on left and at the same time point right heel with toe raised to the left toe,
Count 2.
Repeat this until 16 counts have been made. Right hand on hip, left hand raised over head.
Eight Measures.
8. Transfer weight to right leg, raising the left behind, eight hops on right leg turning rapidly to the right. Right arm extended in front and left arm extended to the rear at the height of the shoulders. Stop abruptly—pause an instant—take hands—and run off Six Measures.

Traditional Italian Dances

Calabrisella Mia

Back in time, in the beautiful region of Calabria, in a pristine village where life is pure and simple, takes place a beautiful love story.

A young man in love with a beautiful girl follows her to the nearby water fountain to declare his love for her. At the fountain the shy girl is using the fresh water to wash her clothes when he steals her best handkerchief. While he is walking around trying to win her heart he asks the beautiful girl for some fresh water to drink. At first she refuses to give him water. She then decided to give him some to drink, but only after he promises to visit her tonight at her home so he could meet her parents.



The folk dance group "I Paesani", from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, performed this story at the local San Rocco festival in Pittsburgh. Members of the group all have ties to Spigno Saturnia, which is a town located in the province of Latina in the Lazio region of Italy.

Traditional Italian Dances



Modern Italian Weddings

Like many cultures there are a variety of customs and traditions that take place before, during and after one gets married. Italy is no exception. What makes Italian weddings so intriguing is that the customs and traditions vary from region to region as well as town to town.

Engagement Traditions & Customs

In Italy the tradition of arranged marriages is no longer practiced. Arranged marriages are a rarity that can be seen only in secluded areas of Southern Italy or elite noble families with ancient traditions. It is definitely not a common practice.

In the past, a groom requested the bride's hand in marriage from the woman's family (i.e. the father) first. This still happens in some areas of Southern Italy but usually a man proposes to a woman directly.

Traditionally, in the past, the typical engagement ring was a solitary diamond, which is a diamond to be worn solo; nowadays a variety of rings can be used among which one of the most common is the diamond “veretta” (a ring with diamonds all around that symbolizes the eternity of love).

For Italians the ring is the symbol of engagement. The ring signifies promise, gift and dedication. It is worn on the left hand. In the past this highly symbolic object was connected to many local traditions, which are partially (seldom) still practiced and go back to ancient symbolisms. Some local traditions are still alive like, for instance, in Bolzano and Alto Adige at the borders with Austria, where the engagement ring in golden silver represents an ancient romantic image: two hands holding a heart, a crown or a flame. The ancient Umbrian ring in silver, going back to the XV century, is characterized by an engraving representing a woman facing a man to symbolize the future spouses with a flower bouquet in the middle. In the inner side of the ring the words “Amore vole vole fe” (love flies and wants love) are engraved, decreeing the uniqueness of their love and of the beloved.

Traditionally if the man's family owns a ring, they leave the ring to their son who will give it to his fiancée as a symbol of love and to welcome the bride into the new family.

The engagement

In the past, the moment the man would give the ring to his fiancée usually coincided with the meeting of the parents. Today this is only one amongst various possibilities. To arrange the meeting, the bride's mother will call the future mother-in-law inviting her together with their husbands for a lunch or a tea/coffee. The groom's family will thank the bride's family with a bunch of flowers, returning the invitation before the wedding. In central Northern Italy, the tradition of having an official engagement party doesn't exist whereas in central Southern Italy it is common to have a party with friends and close relatives during which the intent to get married becomes official.

The groom must not see the bridal dress or know anything about it until the ceremony. If the bride wishes, but it is not necessary, she can give a special present to her fiancé: for instance a

Modern Italian Weddings

valuable watch, a pair of cufflinks, a fountain pen with wax and golden nib or a prestigious book.

A tradition which was very strong and common in the past refers to the wedding trousseau offered by the bride's family. Wedding trousseau included embroidered bed and table linens, towels, silk nightgowns, etc. There were also precise rules on quantity. Now this tradition has changed as modern brides don't want embroidered linen any longer but more practical things. However this tradition is still rather practiced in the South and in some areas of the Central South. In middle-class families it is still common to give their daughter all the linen belonging to her mother or her grandmother.

Wedding Clothing

On the wedding day the bride must wear something blue, something old, something borrowed and something new. These items are supposed to bring the bride good luck and she should honor this custom.

It is not too difficult to find something new, earrings are usually used for something old, the mother usually lends her handkerchief (used for something borrowed) and why not a blue garter or ribbon to respect the blue color tradition! Among some Italian families it is tradition to hand down from generation to generation the bridal veil. Wearing the grandmother's or great-grandmother's bridal veil means opening a present that comes from the past.

The groom on his side has to follow some important rules, for example no short socks and no tuxedo. The groom fulfils the tradition wearing black or dark grey thin socks, cufflinks, boutonniere and a tailcoat including a silk top hat and gloves.

As a rule, purple is avoided and in southern Italy nobody gets married in May because it brings bad luck.

Still nowadays in Italy, weddings are celebrated in the church according to the Roman Catholic rite. Friends and relatives wait for the arrival of the bride in front of the church, since the bride must be the first to enter.

The exchanging of the rings is definitely the climax of the religious and civil wedding and has a strong symbolic meaning in every culture. The wedding ring is the "fedè" ring (Italian for faith) both for men and women and it has very ancient and distant origins. The classic wedding band "francesina" never fades.

When the couple exits the church, the celebrations start: the throwing of the rice still remains a good luck symbol normally done both for town hall and church weddings: a symbol of love and prosperity. At each side of the church main door it is preferable to put two little olive trees as a symbol of good luck.

Modern Italian Weddings

Reception Traditions & Customs

Usually songs that talk about the story of the spouses are played. In many areas dances of the local traditions are performed (folk dancing). For example in Southern Italy it is still popular to dance to the “Tarantella”. The Tarantella is a lively, flirtly Southern Italian group dance that involves linking arms, moving in a circle and whirling and twirling about on the dance floor.

In Calabria, towards the end of the reception, the guests sing “Lauretta mia”, which is a local song that talks about the parents and of what they have done for their children...the parents get emotionally involved and cry.

Very frequently guests shout out “Viva gli sposi” (long live the couple) and make a toast. A meaningful moment at the reception is the cutting of the cake which plays also a symbolic role.

Another typical moment is the launching of the bouquet. The bride launches the bouquet to one of the ladies present at the reception (all the single women) and the tradition says that whoever catches the bouquet will be the next to get married (or will get married by the end of the year).

Other custom, not appreciated from the bon ton, is the “cutting” of the groom’s tie. It gets cut into small pieces, then a guest – usually a friend of the spouses – walks between the tables offering the guests a piece of it and gets some money back that, in the end, will be given to the wedding couple.

The bomboniere are placed in a wicker basket and the bride walks around the tables giving them out to their guests right before the cutting of the cake. They could also be given out at the moment when the couple receives a wedding gift.

La Bomboniera

It’s a typical Italian custom to give to all of the guests attending the wedding the “bomboniera” that is a sign of love, a thanking, a souvenir for taking part in an event to remember. The tradition of handing out favors dates back to the Middle Ages when it was customary for the engaged couple’s family to exchange favors. Since that time the bomboniere has evolved into an elaborate part of the wedding reception. The favors can range from something simple like a small porcelain or terra-cotta figurine to something as elaborate as a silver frame or crystal vase. No matter how simple or elaborate the favor is there is one thing that you will see in every bomboniere. That constant is confetti, which are sugar coated Jordan almonds, wrapped in tulle and either tied to the favor or handed out separately. The confetti represents the bitter-sweet union of marriage. The number of confetti, which is always an odd number & usually five, symbolize fertility, happiness, health, longevity and wealth. Attached to each favor with a piece of ribbon, is a place card with the name of the spouses and their wedding date.

Weddings in Ancient Rome

Many customs and traditions surround modern-day weddings. It was no different in Ancient Rome.

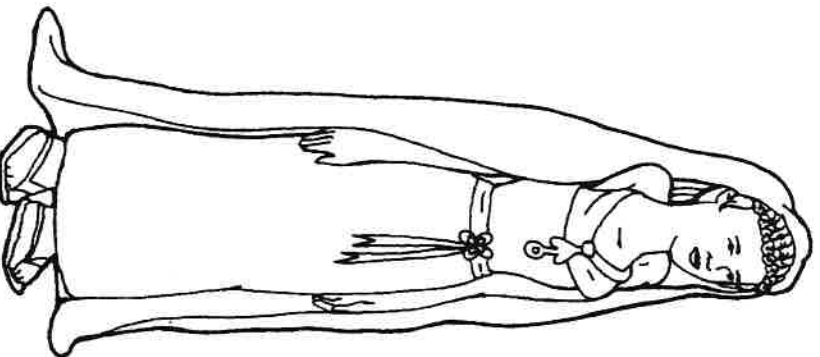
Wealthy families arranged marriages for their daughters when they were about 14 years old and considered to be women. Parents considered social status and mutual advantages when they set out to find a prosperous marriage partner for their daughter. Both sets of parents consulted together, and if both families agreed to all the terms, an engagement would take place.



The engagement was celebrated with a special party called a **sponsalia**. During this party the families determined the dowry, or property and wealth a woman would bring to her husband at marriage. The future husband then presented his new bride with gifts. One gift was usually a ring showing clasped hands, which went on the woman's third finger of her left hand. This finger was believed to have a nerve that led straight to the heart. Finally, a contract was signed and sealed with a kiss.

Then it was time to choose a date for the wedding. Days were chosen carefully because some were regarded as unsuitable and unlucky. This was especially true of festival days. Romans thought the best and luckiest time to be married was during the latter part of June.

The simplicity or elaborateness of a wedding depended upon social status and wealth. The most formal weddings, affordable by only the upper class, were called **confarreatios** and were held in the bride's family home.



The traditional dress for a bride in Ancient Rome was a pure white tunic with a bright orange veil. Over this was placed a yellow cloak. The bride's hair was arranged in six braids, and a wreath of fresh flowers was placed around her head. She also wore a special sash woven from wool and tied in a "Hercules Knot." Traditionally, only the bridegroom could untie this knot before the wedding night.

On the day of her wedding, the bride would dedicate all of her childhood toys and dresses to the gods of her father's house. A sacrifice was made, usually a pig or sheep, whose entrails would be read for lucky signs, or omens.

Weddings in Ancient Rome (cont.)

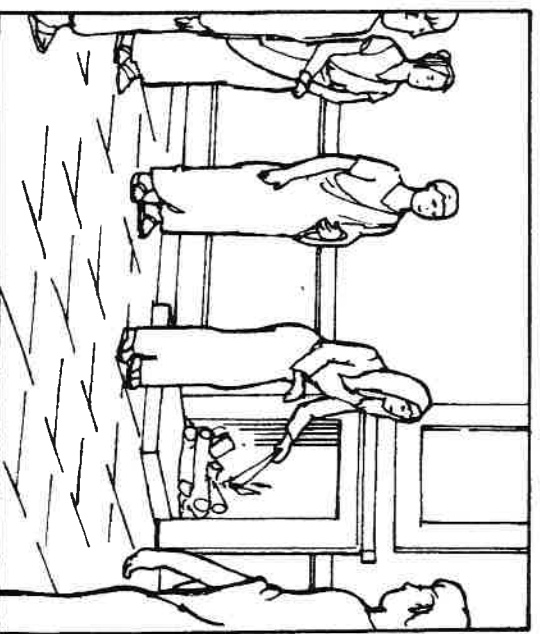
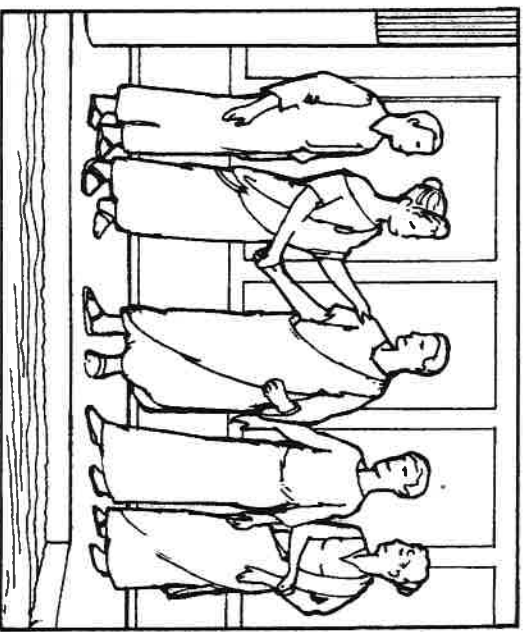
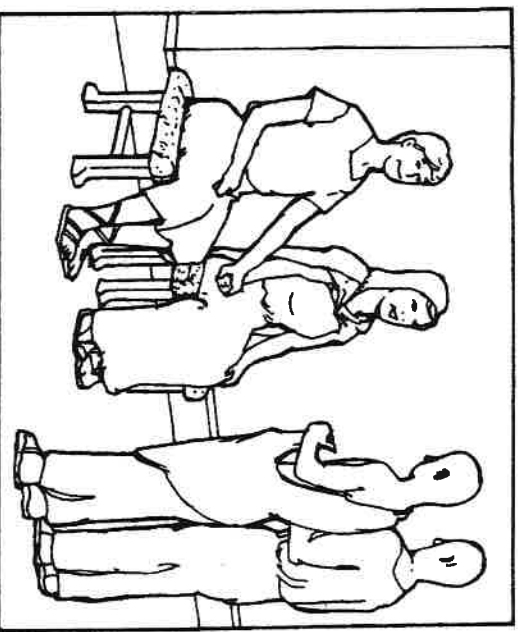
The wedding guests would gather at the bride's family home to watch the formal ceremony. The wedding couple sat on separate stools covered with a single sheepskin. Two priests stood in front of the bride and groom to perform the ceremony. Only the bride spoke wedding vows. With these vows she declared that from that day forward she was a part of her husband's family and that her first loyalty was to them.

The contract thus sealed, the couple broke a sacred wheat cake and shared it. Then they clasped their hands together as a symbol of their union.

Guests at the wedding then enjoyed a great feast. The wedding cake was distributed just before the end of the celebration.

Once the celebration was over, the wedding guests accompanied the newlyweds from the bride's family house to the groom's. Everyone carried nuts on the journey to throw to the children along the way.

Once they arrived at the groom's house, the bride was carried across the threshold by the guests, for it was considered bad luck to stumble into your new home. The groom then gave his new wife a torch to light a fire in their hearth. The bride tossed the torch into the crowd of guests, who scrambled to get it so they would have good luck.



Weddings in Ancient Rome

(cont.)

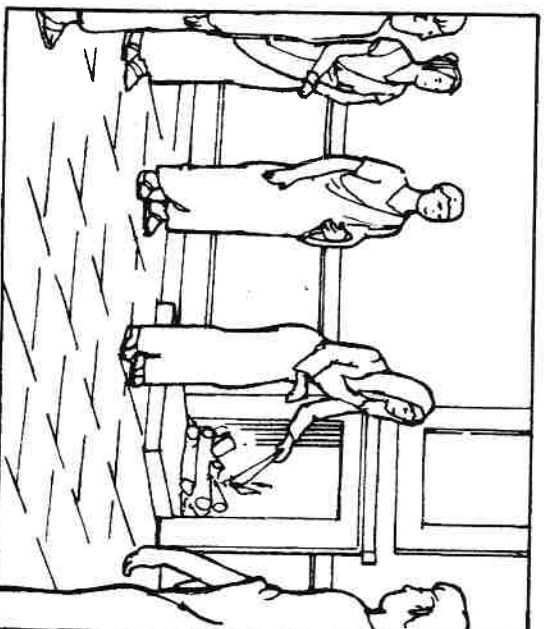
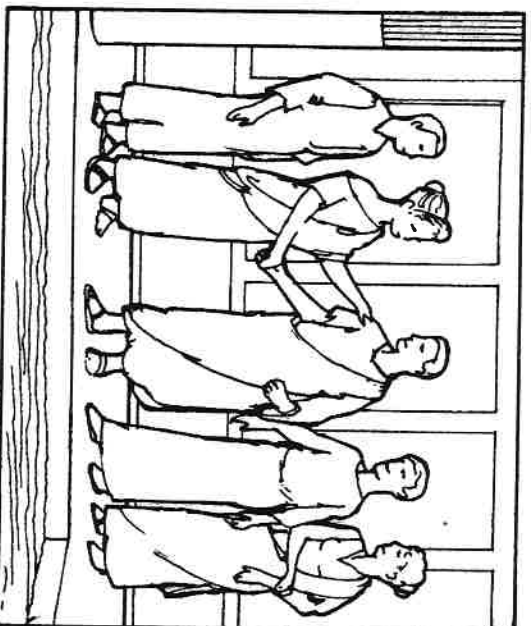
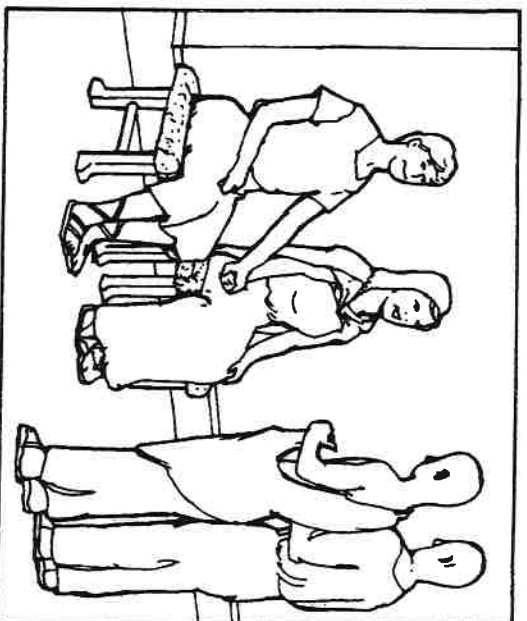
The wedding guests would gather at the bride's family home to watch the formal ceremony. The wedding couple sat on separate stools covered with a single sheepskin. Two priests stood in front of the bride and groom to perform the ceremony. Only the bride spoke wedding vows. With these vows she declared that from that day forward she was a part of her husband's family and that her first loyalty was to them.

The contract thus sealed, the couple broke a sacred wheat cake and shared it. Then they clasped their hands together as a symbol of their union.

Guests at the wedding then enjoyed a great feast. The wedding cake was distributed just before the end of the celebration.

Once the celebration was over, the wedding guests accompanied the newlyweds from the bride's family house to the groom's. Everyone carried nuts on the journey to throw to the children along the way.

Once they arrived at the groom's house, the bride was carried across the threshold by the guests, for it was considered bad luck to stumble into your new home. The groom then gave his new wife a torch to light a fire in their hearth. The bride tossed the torch into the crowd of guests, who scrambled to get it so they would have good luck.



Popular Foods of Italy

In Italy popular foods are influenced by local history and traditions, as well as by the local and seasonal availability of products. Common Italian foods and dishes include all types of pasta, risotto and pizza, some soups and delicious meat and fish dishes.

An Italian menu is typically structured in much the same way all over Italy:

Antipasto: usually a selection of cold or hot appetizers

Primo: usually pasta prepared with a sauce, risotto, gnocchi, polenta or soup

Secondo: the main dish, consists of fish, seafood or meat and served with vegetables.

Dolce: dessert

Caffe: coffee

Pasta

Pasta can be subdivided according to their composition, (only wheat flour and water or wheat flour, water and eggs), their shelf-life (fresh or dry pasta), their production method and their shape or cut.

Many shapes are available, but Italians usually group the different shapes into short and long pasta, and plain or stuffed pasta. Each shape or pasta is matched with a different sauce depending on the shape's ability to hold that specific sauce. There are approximately 60 traditional pasta shapes in Italy. The different types of Italian pasta can be divided into:

Long Shapes

Round and plain: capellini, spaghetti

Round and centrally perforated: bucatini

Flat, rectangle: fettuccine, linguine

Indented or undulating: ricciutelle, reginette



Capellini



Penne

Short shapes

Tube shapes with a "bill": penne

Tube shapes without a "bill": rigatoni

Twist shapes:

Elbows: chifferi

Shell shapes: gnocchi

Specialty shapes: anelli



Bucatini



Rigatoni



Twist shape



Fettuccine



Chifferi



Anelli



Farfalline



Ricciutelle



Tortellini



Cannelloni



Reginette



Gnocchi

Filled Pasta

Tortellini

cannelloni

Popular Foods of Italy

Pizza

Pizza is an oven-baked, flat, round-shaped bread covered with ingredients such as tomato sauce, cheese, olive oil and optionally other toppings. There are basically two types of pizza: the neapolitan one, thicker and similar to pizza crust in the U.S. The second one is the roman one, which is much thinner and crustier. Pizza is also separated by red (with tomato sauce) and white (also called focaccia with no tomato sauce).



Napoletana style pizza



Roman style pizza



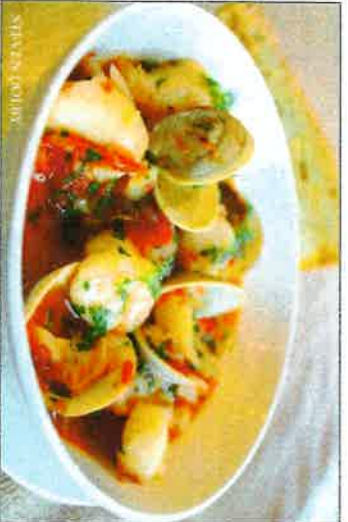
Risotto

Risotto is a rice dish typically served as a *primo* and which can be flavored in a hundred different ways. The rice is cooked in broth to a creamy consistency. The broth may be meat-based or fish-based. Nearly all risotto recipes include parmesan cheese, butter and onion.



Minestrone (vegetable and bean soup)

A variety of thick soups made with vegetables, beans and pasta, rice or potatoes. Common ingredients include beans, onions, celery, carrots, stock, and tomatoes. It is served as *primo* as an alternative to a pasta or risotto plate.



Zuppa di Pesce (Italian Fish Soup)

A fish stew prepared with fresh and local ingredients.



Osobuco

Shin of veal with marrow bone in a tomato and wine sauce.

Popular Foods of Italy



Scallopine di Vitello

Breaded veal scallops sauteed in olive oil. This dish can be prepared many different ways. The most famous one is "alla Milanese."



Zuppa di Cozze

This is not really a soup. Instead it is a way of cooking and serving mussels, in a tasty sauce of white wine, garlic and Italian parsley.



Tiramisu

Tiramisu is made of coffee-soaked sponge cake and mascarpone cheese.



Casata Siciliana

Cassata or Cassata siciliana is a traditional sweet from the areas of Palermo and Messina, Sicily, Italy.



Gelato

Gelato is the Italian word for "ice cream."



Pastiera Napoletana

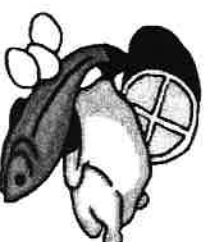
Pastiera is a type of Italian cake made with eggs, boiled wheat and ricotta cheese. It originates from the area of Naples. It is a typical cake during Easter time.

The Romans – Food



The Romans did not eat huge meals.

Their main food was *pottage*. Pottage is a kind of thick stew made from wheat, millet or corn. Sometimes they would add cooked meat, offal or a sauce made out of wine.



Food for the common people consisted of wheat or barley, olive oil, a little fish, wine, home grown vegetables, and if they were lucky enough to own a goat or cow or chickens, cheese and a few eggs.

As the Republic grew and the Empire expanded the Romans came into contact with food from other countries. They used herbs and spices to flavour their food and began eating more fish, especially shell fish.

Vegetables were plentiful and most of the Roman's recipes included vegetables. They also ate a lot of fruit, especially grapes, and made wine.

The Romans ate their food with their fingers. They used knives made from antlers, wood or bronze with an iron blade to cut their food. They also had spoons made from bronze, silver and bone which they used to eat eggs, shellfish and liquids.



A Typical Roman's Food for the day:

Breakfast - This would be eaten early, probably as soon as the sun rose and would include bread and fresh fruit.

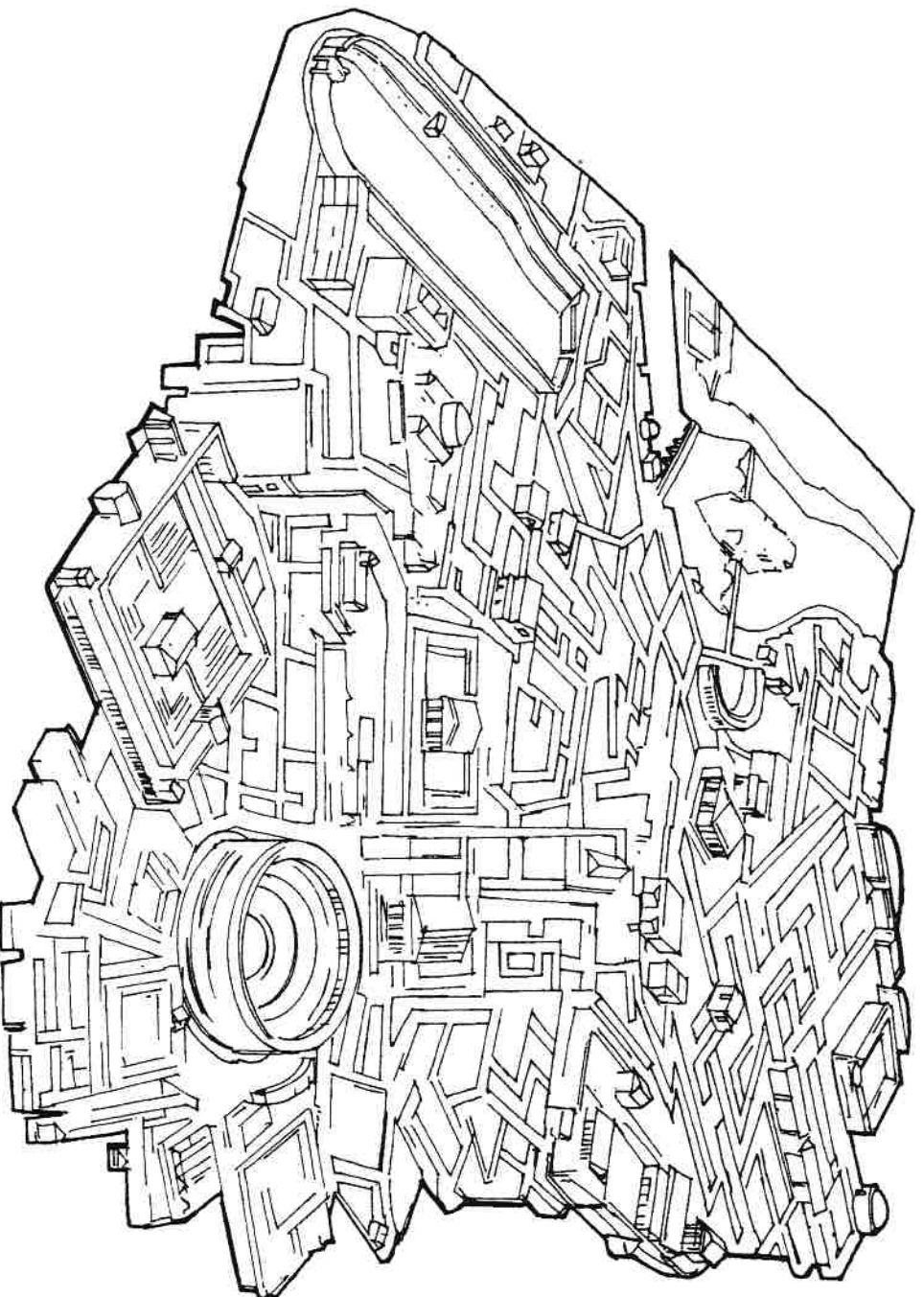
Lunch - Probably taken around noon. Lunch was only a small meal as it was thought a large meal would make one fall asleep in the afternoon. It would include some of the following - a little cooked meat - ham or salami, salad, cheese, hard-boiled eggs, vegetables and bread.

Dinner - This would begin at about four in the afternoon and could continue into the night. The starter would be either a salad or dish of small fish. The main course of fish, cooked meat and vegetables would be served next. The dessert would consist of fresh fruit and cheese. Sometimes small cakes sweetened with honey would be served.

Legacies of the Ancient Romans

The Ancient Romans were a practical people able to adopt and adapt ideas to suit their needs. Since their main goal was expansion, they mastered the skills necessary for building and governing a vast empire. Part of their lasting legacy to the modern world is embodied by their achievements in many diverse areas.

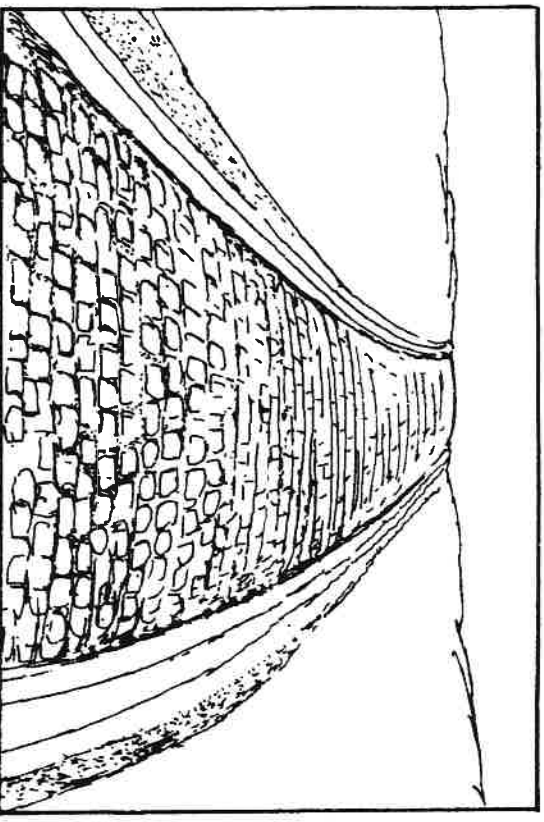
Designing and Building Great Cities—In places such as Gaul (France) and Britain, there were no organized towns. The Romans encouraged them to build cities in the Roman fashion. Roman towns were made up of networks of streets and blocks. The different blocks contained residential houses, stores, workshops, and bars or saloons. The blocks toward the center of the town were reserved for magnificent public buildings and the open forum, or marketplace, where people could gather to conduct business and discuss local events.



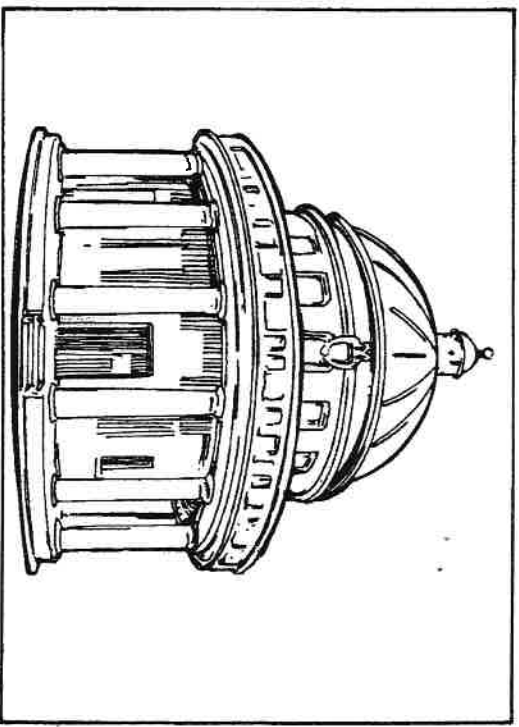
The forum often contained the main temple dedicated to the Roman gods. Around town were other temples dedicated to local gods or other local religions. Public buildings included the bath house and public fountain. Near the open forum was the basilica, or town hall, where meetings could take place. Other structures in a Roman town included theaters, stadiums, and racetracks.

Legacies of the Ancient Romans *(cont.)*

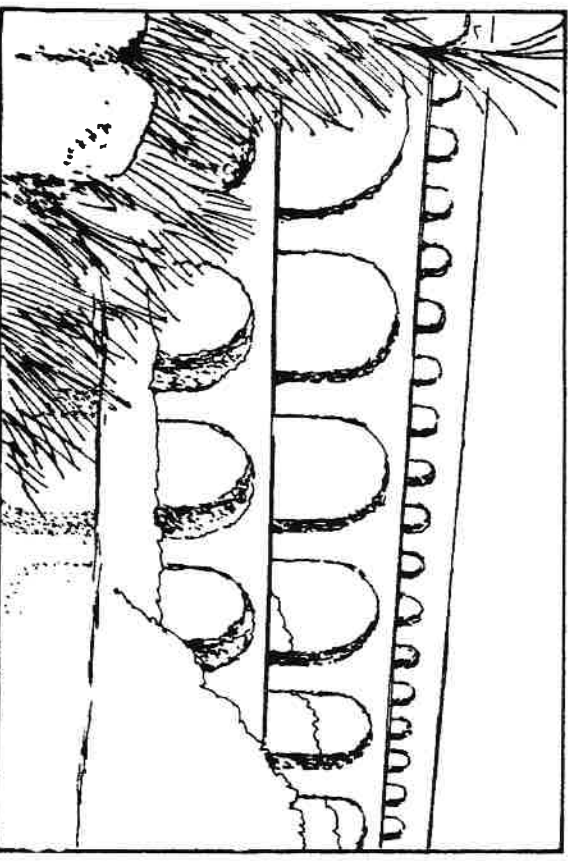
Master Road Builders—To unite their vast empire, the Romans built over 50,000 miles of roads. These roads helped to improve trade and communication throughout the Roman Empire. Many of these roads were paved with layers of stone and concrete. The roads were usually very straight, with a slight hump in the middle so water would drain down the sides into shallow ditches. Roman roads show advanced engineering skills. The Appian Way, constructed in 312 B.C., is still used today by tourists and local residents.



Architecture—Other examples of fine engineering and skillful building are found in the public works of Ancient Rome. Romans perfected the Etruscan arch and combined it with Greek architectural elements such as columns and triangular pediments. These design elements, along with a new building material called concrete, enabled the Romans to create elaborate cities with beautiful temples, coliseums, stadiums, theaters, bridges, and domed buildings.

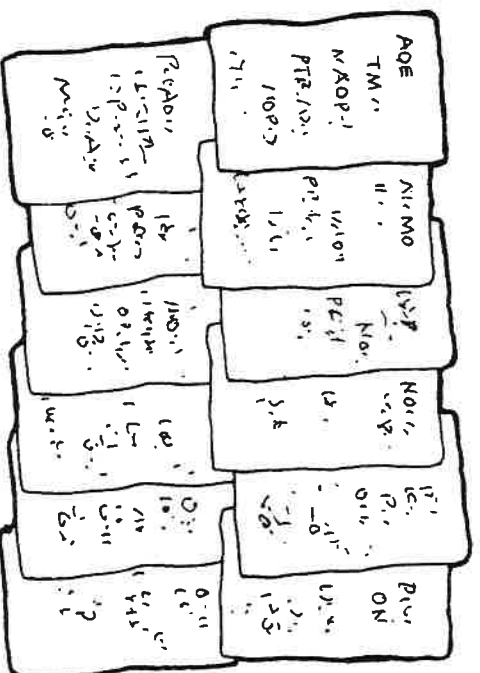


Plumbing—The Romans were also master plumbers. They designed and built complicated water-supply systems to bring fresh water into their cities. This was done through a series of special channels called aqueducts. Drains and pipelines were constructed to carry rainwater and sewage away from the cities. Most plumbing was made from lead pipes and worked because of gravity. Examples of plumbing systems in bathhouses, public fountains, and household sinks and toilets can still be observed to this day.



Legacies of the Ancient Romans (cont.)

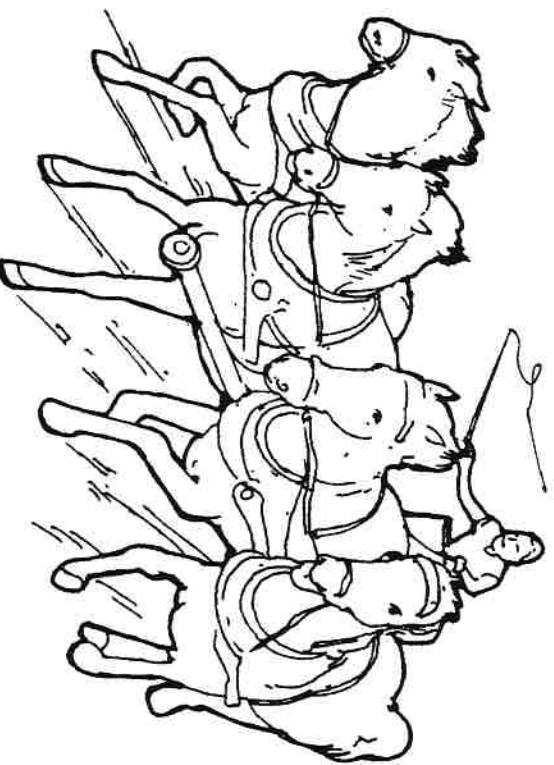
Legal Administration—In order to govern their vast empire, it was important for the Romans to develop and enforce consistent systems of laws and justice. The Romans created professional lawyers, judges, courts, and rules of conduct within the legal system. Laws were first publicized on the Twelve Tables in 450 B.C. Later, as the Roman Empire grew, the laws were codified in a series of written volumes. Roman law helped to civilize the world, because wherever the Romans conquered, they took their legal concepts with them.



Time and Money—The Romans were great organizers who insisted on accuracy in all things. Our calendars today are based on Julius Caesar's calendar and Latin. Although sundials were invented by the Egyptians and improved by the Greeks, it was the Romans who used them extensively throughout their Empire to record time. It was also the Romans who designed the format of coins with a head on one side and a national symbol on the other.



Entertainment and the Arts—Modern-day racetracks and circuses date to Ancient Rome. In grand stadiums and arenas, gladiators and animals fought in bloody combat, while chariots raced for the glory of their homeland. Roman art is still considered some of the finest in the world. The Roman quest for lifelike sculpture and painting was adapted from the Greeks. Such famous Italian artists as Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci used Greco-Roman works as their inspiration. Many Roman works of literature survive today. They are fine examples of creativity and writing skill, and they tell us a great deal about daily life in Ancient Rome.



Roman Architecture

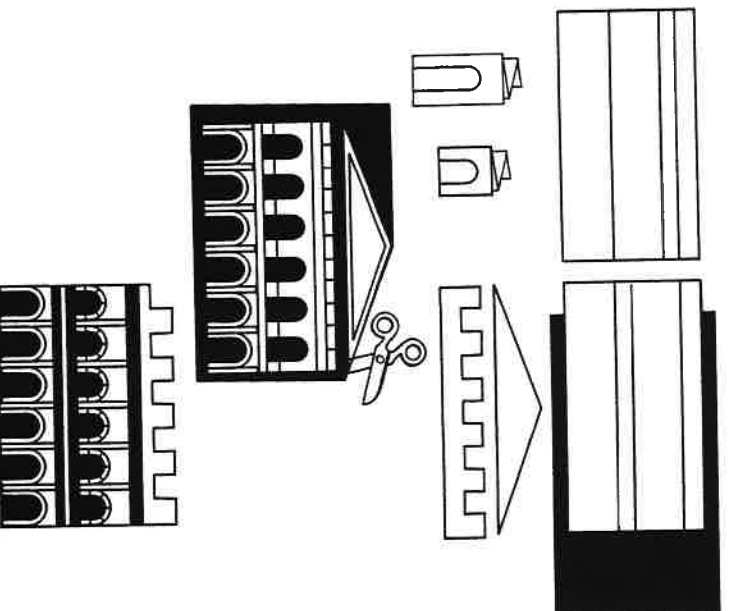
The Ancient Romans built magnificent structures that included Greek pillars and pediments and Etruscan arches. Have students research several prominent Roman buildings and design a Roman building of their own.

Preparing for the lesson:

1. Gather samples of Roman architecture from books, posters, etc.
2. Gather for each student:
 - 1 piece of 8 1/2" x 11" (22 cm x 28 cm) white copy paper
 - 12" x 19" (30 cm x 48 cm) sheet of dark-colored construction paper
 - scissors, glue, ruler, and permanent black marker
3. Make at least one example yourself before teaching the lesson.

Teaching the lesson:

1. Display several examples of different Roman structures (temple, bridge, forum, etc.) Have students note the use of Greek features such as the different styles of pillars and the triangular pediments on the top. Also point out the use of the Etruscan arch in buildings and bridges.
2. Lead students to take note of the horizontal sections (layers) of the structures. Some are thick with large arches and pillars, and some are narrow with designs carved into them.
3. Distribute the materials to the class. Have students think and plan what they wish to make. Have them draw horizontal lines onto their white copy paper and cut apart the sections.
4. To make arched layers, have students fan-fold the horizontal sections and then cut an arch shape into the folded section. (This is like cutting out a line of paper dolls.) Encourage students to use a variety of arch sizes.
5. Have students create a top for their structure. This could be a triangular pediment or other Roman style feature.
6. Direct students to glue their white sections onto the construction paper. When the glue is dry, have them use a black permanent marker to outline and draw different features, such as bricks, carvings, designs, pillars, pediment murals, etc.
7. Trim the edges of the construction paper to fit. Display the buildings on a bulletin board. Overlap structures to give the illusion of a Roman city.



Housing

There were big differences between the housing of the rich and the poor in Roman times

Poor Romans lived in insulae



An insulae consisted of six to eight three-storey apartment blocks, grouped around a central courtyard. The ground floors were used by shops and businesses while the upper floors were rented as living space.

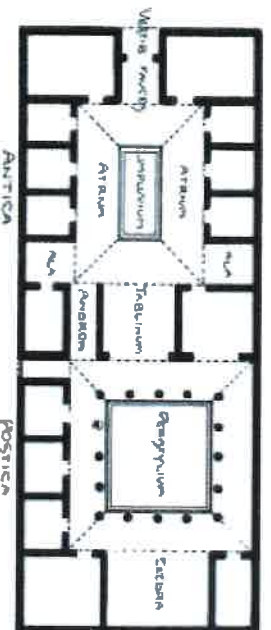
Insulae were made of wood and mud brick and often collapsed or caught fire. There was no heating or running water and often no toilet. The upper floors were the most unsafe and therefore the cheapest to rent.

An entire family would often occupy just one or two rooms. Insulae were dirty, noisy and unhealthy places to live.

Rich Romans lived in a domus

A domus was a very grand single storey building decorated with marble pillars, statues, plaster or mosaic walls and mosaic floors.

A domus was divided into two sections the antica, which was at the front and the postica, which was at the back.



Both sections were designed in the same way with small rooms leading off a large central area.

The front door of the domus was at the end of a small passageway called the vestibulum.

A corridor called the fauces led from the front door to the central area of the antica which was called the atrium.

There was an opening in the centre of the atrium ceiling, beneath which there was a shallow pool called an impluvium to catch rainwater.

The bedroom (cubiculum), dining room (triclinium) and other general living rooms surrounded the atrium.

The ala was an open room which had windows in the outside wall. There were two alae, found on each side of the atrium, and it is thought that their main function was to let light into the house.



The main reception room of the house was located between the antica and postica and was called the tablinum. It was separated from the atrium by a curtain which was often drawn back when the weather was warm. A door or screen separated the tablinum from the postica.

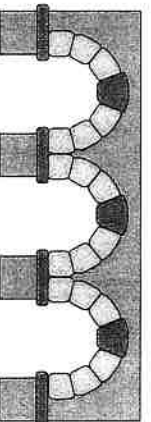
The main feature of the postica was the peristylum which could be reached by going through the tablinum or through an arched passageway called an andron. The peristylum did not have a roof and was the garden of the house. The Romans grew both herbs and flowers and when the weather was warm would often eat their meals here. The kitchen (cucina), bathroom and other bedrooms surrounded the peristylum. The exhedra was a large room used as a communal dining room or lounge during the summer months.

Home Life

In the cities, poor Romans lived in crowded apartment buildings, but the wealthy could afford private homes. These elegant homes were built around a spacious courtyard called an atrium. The atrium had a large opening in the roof to allow rainwater to be caught in a pool below that drained under the stone floor.

The rooms surrounding the courtyard had high ceilings and wide doorways, but few windows. The walls were brightly painted and the floors were often decorated with mosaics. There was little furniture to clutter the rooms.

Large houses also had a colonnaded garden called a *peristyle* at the back, laid out with statues, shrubs, flower beds, and herbs for the kitchen.



Project

Build a diorama of a Roman courtyard.

Materials

- shoebox
- scissors
- tempera paints, crayons, or markers
- construction paper
- white paper
- aluminum foil
- tape
- glue
- paintbrushes
- cardboard (the box lid would work well)

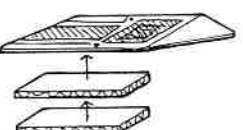
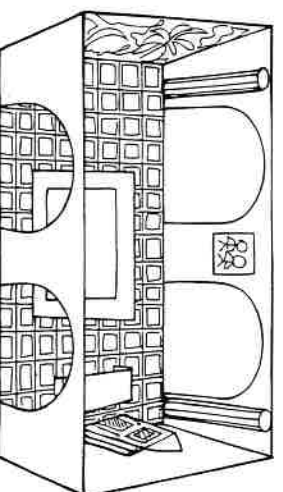
Directions

1. Paint the shoebox inside and out with a bright color.
2. Set the box upright. Cut door openings in all four sides of the box.

3. Cut a piece of construction paper to fit the floor of the box. Glue a rectangle of aluminum foil to the center to create the "pool." Using markers or crayons, create a design on the floor to simulate marble tiles. Glue the floor in place.

4. On a separate sheet of white paper use crayons, markers, or paint to make wall murals. Glue onto "walls" of the box. Make columns by drawing vertical lines on paper. Roll the paper around the pencils and tape. Glue to the edges of the doorways.

5. Create a household shrine (see page 20). On paper draw a shrine with a sculpture or picture of an ancestor in it and cut out. Cut small squares from cardboard and glue several together to hold the shrine away from the wall. Glue the shrine cutout to the cardboard, trimming away excess. Glue to the wall.
6. Add figures cut from paper and a bench made from cardboard.



Make a Mosaic

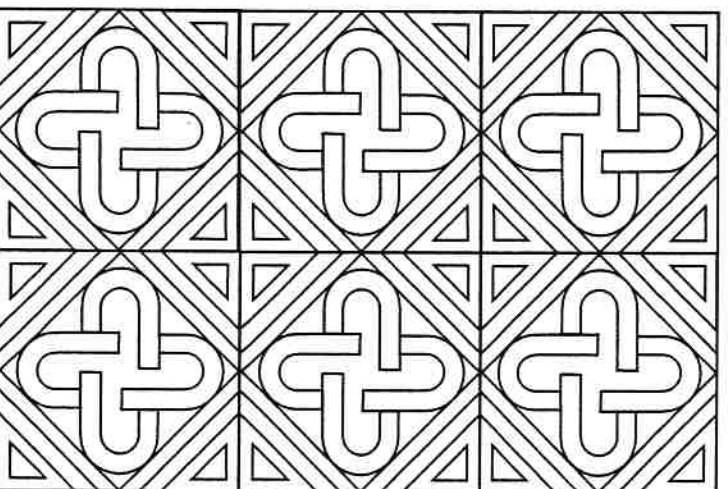
Have students create paper mosaics using techniques developed by the Romans. Students will create individual mosaic panels that combine to form a large mosaic to display on a bulletin board.

Preparing for the lesson:

1. Reproduce a Mosaic Panel (page 157) for each student onto gray construction paper. Trim the edges so that each panel is a square.
2. Cut $\frac{1}{2}$ " (1 cm) squares of white and at least four other colors of construction paper. Place the squares into containers for students to share.
3. Gather glue and scissors for each student.
4. Gather pictures of mosaics from books, and make a sample mosaic panel yourself as a sample.

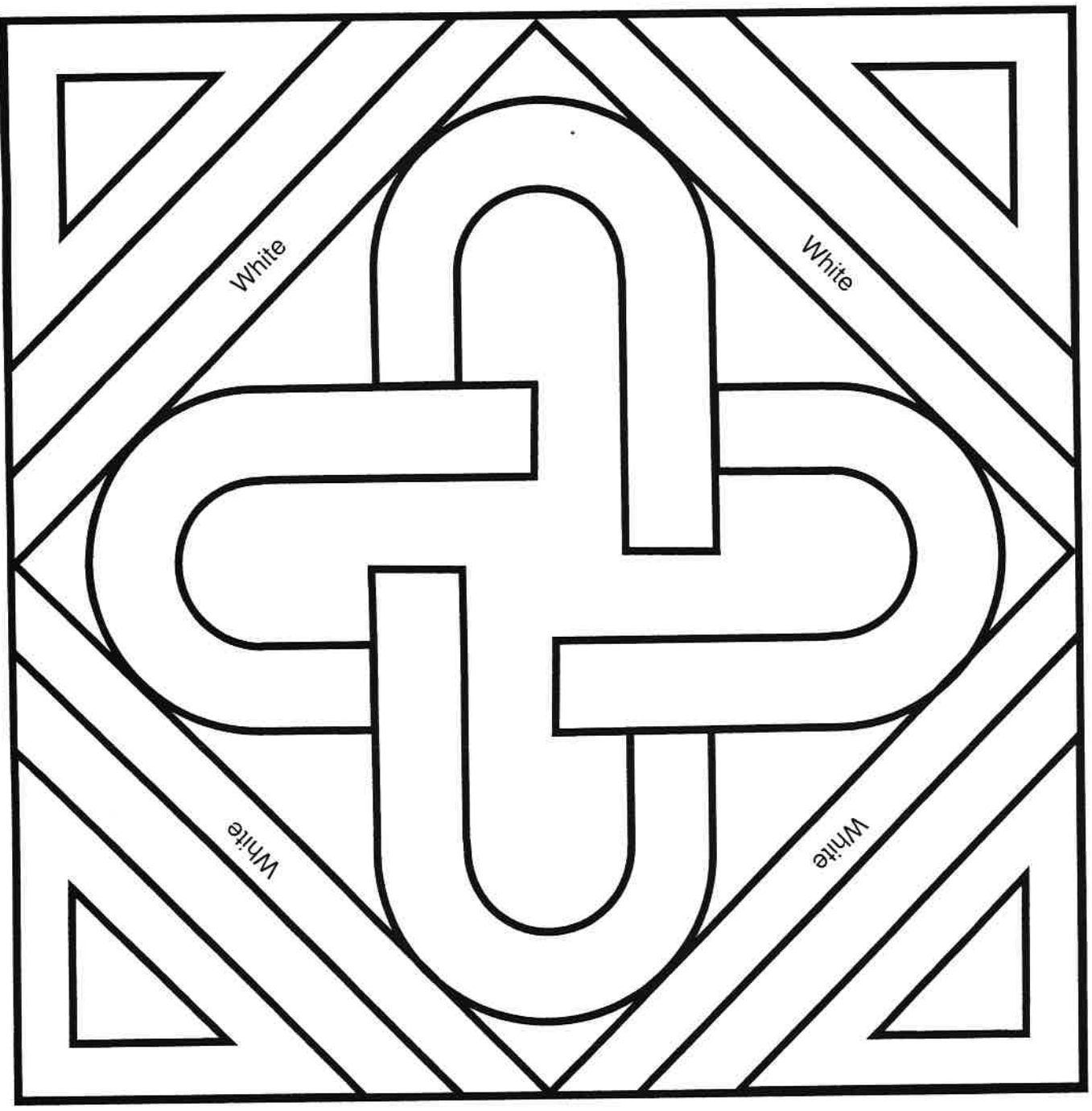
Teaching the lesson:

1. Display the examples of mosaics. Note that many Roman mosaics were intricate portraits and scenes created on the floors of homes, temples, and other public buildings. Ask students if they have ever seen a mosaic and what it looked like. Today, most mosaics are created from pieces of tile set into mortar to form pictures and designs. This technique is similar to the Roman mosaics.
2. Tell students that sometimes the mosaics were created on smaller panels and then combined to form a larger mosaic. This is what they will do as a class, only instead of tile and mortar they will use paper and glue.
3. Distribute the Mosaic Panels, glue, scissors, and paper squares to students. (You may want students to push their desks together to share materials easily.) Have students write their names on the back of the panel. Tell students to use only white squares on the sections labeled "white" on their patterns. They may use any color and pattern on the rest. The white border will help incorporate all of the panels so that it looks like one large mosaic when completed. Show your completed sample.
4. Encourage students to cover only a small area with glue, then cover the glue with colored squares. The squares should be close together but not touching or overlapping. They may use scissors to cut the squares to a different shape to make it fit the pattern outline. All portions of the mosaic panel should be covered with paper when finished.
5. Let the mosaic panels dry. Then arrange them all on a bulletin board to form a large square or rectangle. Use strips of white paper to make a border around the entire mosaic. If bulletin board space is not available, line them above the chalkboard as a border.



Make a Mosaic (cont.)

Mosaic Panel



Activity **1** make a mosaic

B | B | C

HANDS ON HISTORY THE ROMANS

Make a marvellous mosaic



Activity 1



Those clever Romans were ahead of their time in so many ways.

These days we make our pictures on TV, computers and in print using lots of coloured dots or pixels to build up the image. The Romans had their own version using coloured stone tiles (a bit like tiny versions of the tiles you might find in your bathroom or kitchen) to create colourful mosaics on floors and walls.



Here is a Roman mosaic from a distance and close up.



Bignor Roman Villa, Sussex

Making your own mosaic is a great family activity with lots of different jobs. Share out the preparation so that one family member doesn't have to cut up all the small pieces of card!

You will need:

- Piece of stiff paper or card
- Ruler
- Scissors
- Pencil
- Glue
- Coloured 'tiles' (made from card or paper)
- Cups to hold your tiles
- A bit of patience!



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HISTORY
THE ROMANS

Activity 1

1. Make the base

Start by deciding how big you want your finished mosaic to be. A4 size works well to start with but you can go bigger if you want.

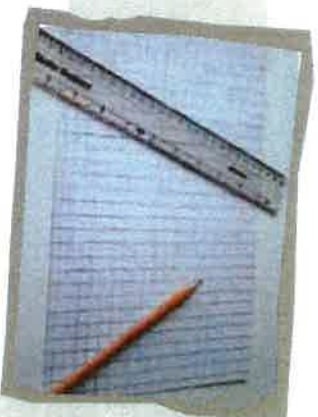
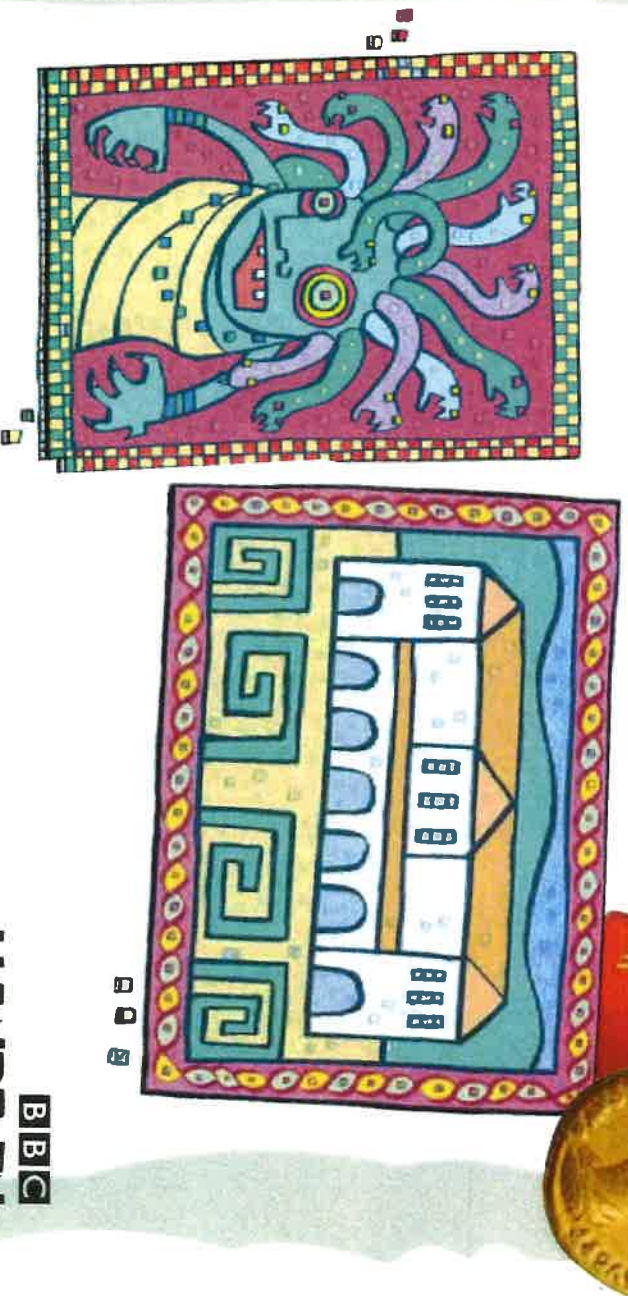
Use a piece of card or thick paper – the thicker the better, as the glue may make your base soggy.

Use a ruler and pencil to divide the page into a grid of 1cm squares. Romans wouldn't have made a grid, but this is really useful for first-time mosaic makers. On an A4 sheet you will get 21 squares along the short edge and 30 along the long edge creating a grid of 630 squares. So you'll need 630 tiles for your finished mosaic – plus a few spares.

Six hundred and thirty squares may seem like a lot, but on an ordinary-sized Roman mosaic (around 6m x 8m) there might be half a million tiles in total, and bigger mosaics would have had many more.

2. Create your design

A simple, clear design works best for mosaics. You can take a Roman theme – below are a few ideas to get you started. Alternatively, a geometric pattern using shapes and lines can be very effective. You could even make a mosaic of your name.



Activity 1 **make a mosaic**

Create your design

Use some plain paper to sketch out some designs first. Once you are happy with your design, draw it onto your gridded base. Use the grid as a guide for the width and length of different parts of your design where you can, this will make things easier later when you come to add your tiles.

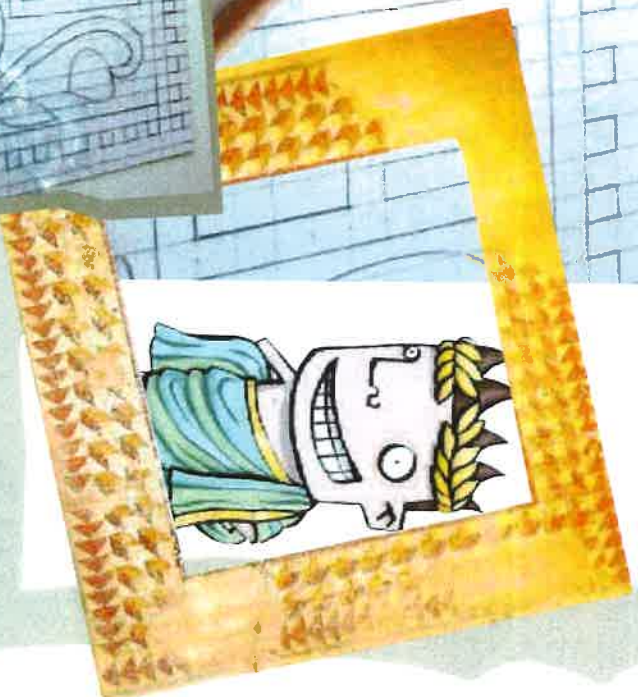
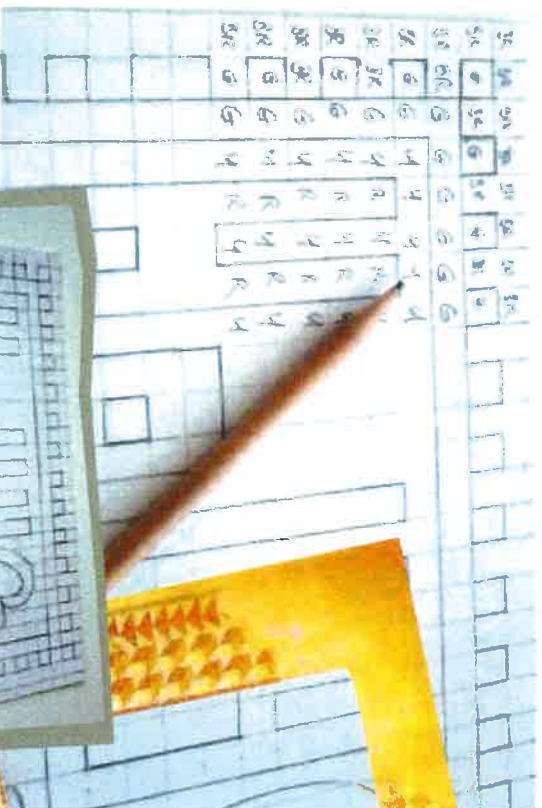
Which colours?

Now decide which colours you are going to use. It's best to choose around four to six colours, as it can get a bit tricky with more.

Roman floor tiles were made from cut stone, not painted, as paint would have worn off. So the tiles would have been the natural colours found in rocks.

Mark out the different coloured squares on your grid ready for when you add the tiles later, using the following letters to represent each colour:

B – blue **G – green** **R – red**
Y – yellow **BR – brown** **BL – black**



Activity **make a mosaic**

3. Make the mosaic tiles

You can make your tiles in a variety of ways:

- Use paint, pens or coloured pencils to colour plain card before you cut it into tiles.
- Use coloured card from craft shops, or from old files or other stationery.
- Collect packaging boxes and cut the colours you need from the card.

Whatever you choose to use, make sure that it's thick enough not to soak up all the glue.

Once you have your coloured card, use your ruler to draw another 1 cm x 1 cm grid to create tiles to match the size of the squares on your base grid. Use your scissors to cut out the tiles carefully. You don't have to be too precise with the edges – a slightly rough look is more authentic.

Collect each set of coloured tiles in different pots ready to make your mosaic.



Top tips

If you have a computer, you can print out a 1 cm x 1 cm grid onto your paper by drawing out a grid in Word or similar computer software. For younger children you can buy ready-to-use paper squares from craft shops.

If you don't fancy making the fiddly tiles at all, you can create the look of a mosaic by completing sections one and two of this activity and then use paints, pens or coloured pencils to draw 'tiles' straight onto the grid!

Activity 1 **make a mosaic**



4. **Make your marvellous mosaic**

Use a glue stick to assemble your mosaic. Apply glue to a small area of the base sheet and then press on a few tiles at a time before moving on to the next section. Make sure you cover any pencil lines that are visible with your tiles.

Cut your tiles to fit curves and any awkward spaces – just like the Romans did!

If you are left with a lot of white space around your main design, you can either leave it white (you may want to use a rubber to erase the pencil lines that are left) or choose another colour to fill all the gaps with tiles.

And that's it. Leave your masterpiece of Roman design to dry before displaying it on your wall – or use it in your Roman Villa model. You'll find the Roman Villa building instructions on the Hands on History website.



For groups and schools:

Mosaics make a great group activity. Teams or individuals can make different coloured tiles with each team responsible for part of a larger mosaic built up in sections on sheets of card. Alternatively you can break the group up into different teams, one to create the base and grid, one cutting all the tiles and another drawing out the design. They can then all work together to stick the tiles onto the base.

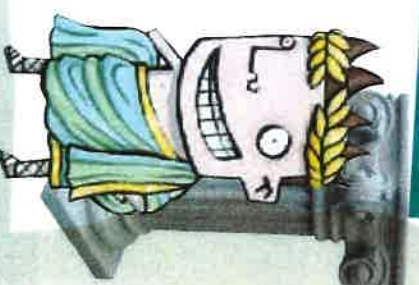
If you're making a lot of tiles you can use this as a 'free time' activity for when group members finish other tasks early or have spare time. For a Roman-themed event, create an impressive gladiatorial or Roman life scene, or localise your mosaic by picking an important local story, place name or character to depict.

Many historic sites offer free or discounted pre-booked trips to schools or groups. You can find out more on our partners' websites:

www.english-heritage.org.uk/education www.historic-scotland.gov.uk

www.cadw.wales.gov.uk

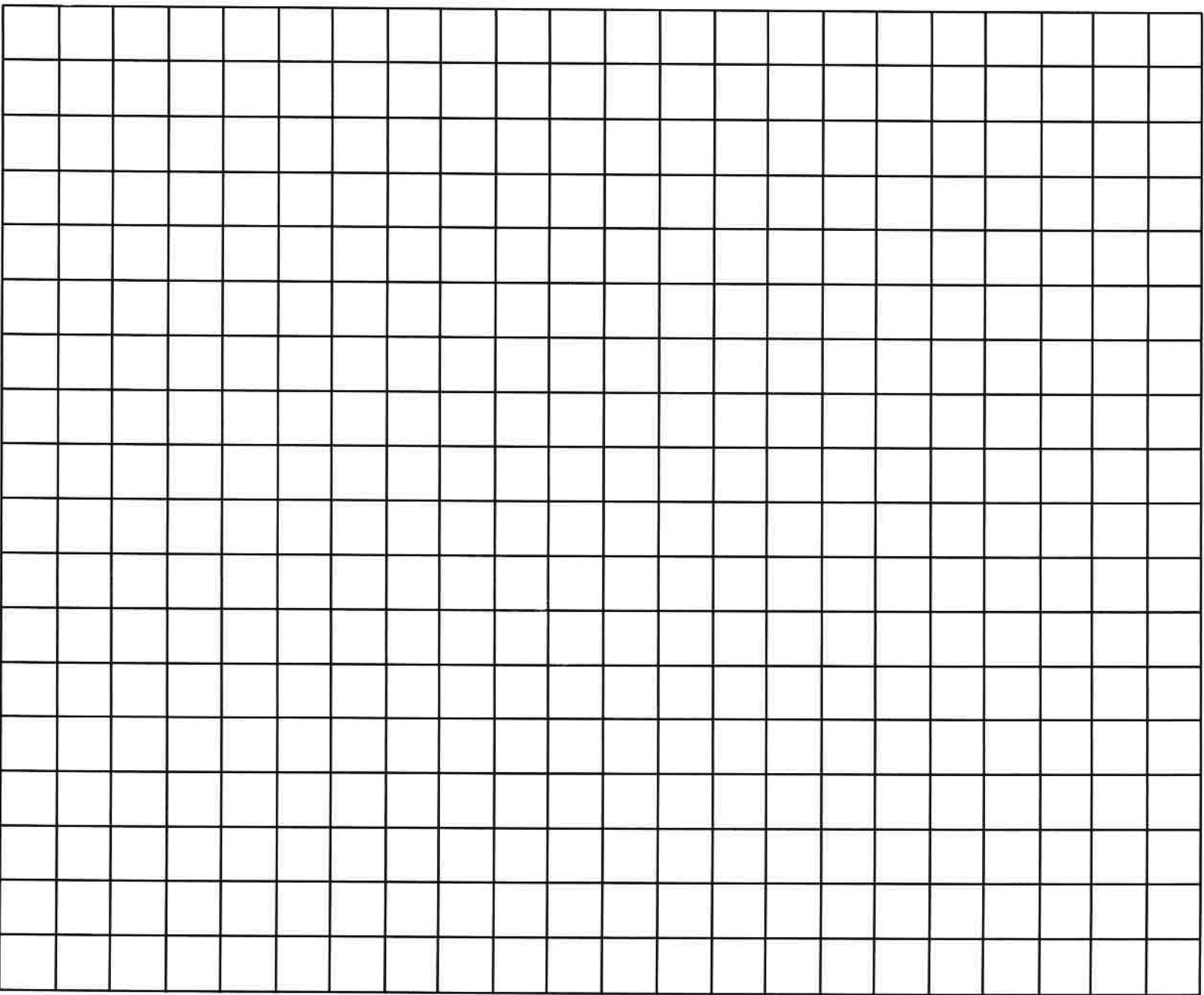
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1-CENTIMETER GRID PAPER



Early Beliefs and Worship

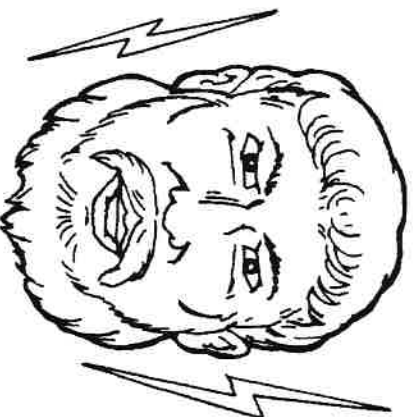
When Rome was little more than a small farming community located on the plains of Latium, nature was the people's greatest friend or foe. Farmers rejoiced when the gods favored their farming efforts with enough sun and rain. But they also continually feared that flood, drought, or storm winds would be sent to destroy their crops. They had no doubt that these works of nature were controlled by different spirits or divine powers called **numina**. These primitive people believed that numina were everywhere and that their powers were beyond man's understanding. These people practiced **polytheism**, or the worship of many gods, and their religious beliefs and practices were steeped in **superstition** and ritual.

As Ancient Rome expanded its empire and conquered other people, they began to absorb and accept or modify some of the other cultures' beliefs. The Romans especially adopted and adapted the religious beliefs of the Greeks. Although early Romans thought the numina had no form, they gradually developed the belief that the gods took on human qualities and bodies.

The Romans began to identify their gods with those of the Greeks. Eventually, the two sets of gods could barely be distinguished except for their names. For example, the Greek god Zeus, ruler of the heavens and was king of all the gods, became the Roman god Jupiter. Hera, his wife, became known as Juno. Athena, the Greek goddess of wisdom, war, and handicrafts, became the Roman goddess Minerva.



Hera—Greek
Juno—Roman



Zeus—Greek
Jupiter—Roman

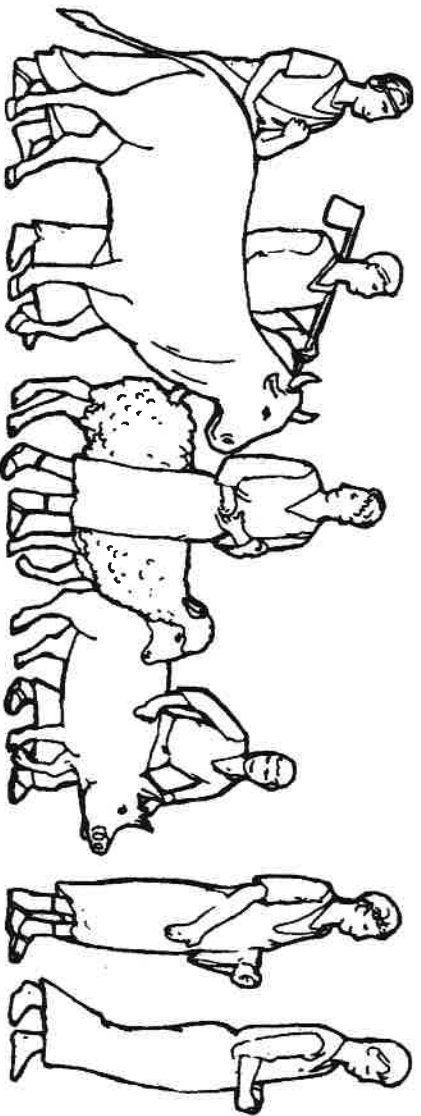


Athena—Greek
Minerva—Roman

Because the people of the Roman Empire came from a wide variety of cultures and heritages, they worshipped in many different ways. The Roman government tolerated this as long as they also paid homage to the official gods of Rome and participated in Roman religious rituals.

Early Beliefs and Worship *(cont.)*

There were two basic ways to worship in Ancient Rome. The first was to worship and make offerings at your own family **shrine**, or **lararium**. Each morning the family would pay homage to the goddess of the hearth, Vesta, and to other numerous household spirits who were asked to work on behalf of the members of the family. These included Janus, who guarded the home's entrance, and Penates, who looked after the food cupboard.

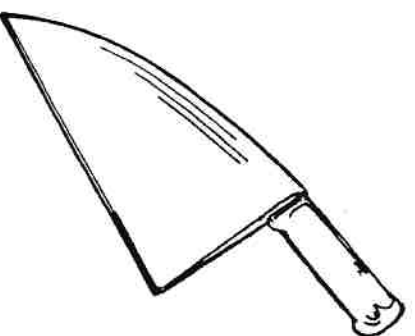


Family ancestors were also worshipped, and figures called **lares** were kept in the family shrine in their honor. Children were taught from a very early age to pay close attention as their parents offered prayers and petitions to the spirits and gods. Each family believed that it was necessary to offer suitable sacrifices so that the gods would act in the best interests of the family.

The second form of religious practice was a type of public worship conducted regularly at local **temples** or on holy days (holidays) with special festivals. There were many temples, each dedicated to a god the Romans believed was in charge of their daily fate. However, the Romans did not go to the temples to attend religious services. Instead they went to make offerings and sacrifices. Some left coins, pieces of jewelry, small statues of the god, food, and drink. Sometimes messages would be left at the temple asking for something special or for a curse to be placed on an enemy.

Animal sacrifice was common, and incense was burned at the altars where these sacrifices took place. Sacrifices ranged from a single bird to a whole herd of cattle. Different animals were sacrificed in different ways. Larger animals like boars or cows were felled with an axe.

A sacred knife was used to slit the animal's throat open. Its inner organs were examined for **omens**, or signs from the gods. For example, a special priest called a **haruspex** would read the god's will from the shape and condition of the liver. It was a very bad omen if an sacrificed animal's organs were deformed in any way. When the signs had been deciphered by the priests, the organs would be burned on the altar with libations poured from special jugs and bowls. The smoke would ascend to the heavens to appease the gods. Many times the meat from the animal was then cooked and eaten by the faithful in a sacrificial meal.



Religion in Rome

The Romans were very superstitious. They believed that good or bad luck was given by the gods – if the gods were happy then you would have good luck but if they were unhappy then your luck would be bad. There were many different gods and each of them looked after different things.



Jupiter was the god of the sky and the most important god.



Neptune was the god of the sea.



Mars was the god of war.



The Romans worshipped their gods in a temple. They made sacrifices of animals and precious items to their gods. They believed that when an Emperor died he became a god and so a sacrifice was also made to the Emperor.

Christians worshipped one god and refused to recognise or make sacrifices to either the Roman gods or the Emperor. Many of them worshipped in secret. The Romans were very suspicious of the Christians and believed that they were dangerous to Rome. Christians who refused to sacrifice to the gods were put into the arena with lions.



Although the Christians were persecuted by the Romans for 400 years, the religion continued to become more popular and by 500AD it was the official religion of Rome.

Activity A – Answer the following questions

1. Why did the Romans worship different gods?
2. Where did the Romans worship?
3. How did the Romans worship their gods?
4. Why did the Romans hate the Christians?
5. How were Christians punished?
6. When did Christianity become Rome's official religion?

Activity B

Write an account explaining why the Romans mistrusted the Christians. (Include details of how the Romans worshipped).

Make a Mobile of the Roman Gods

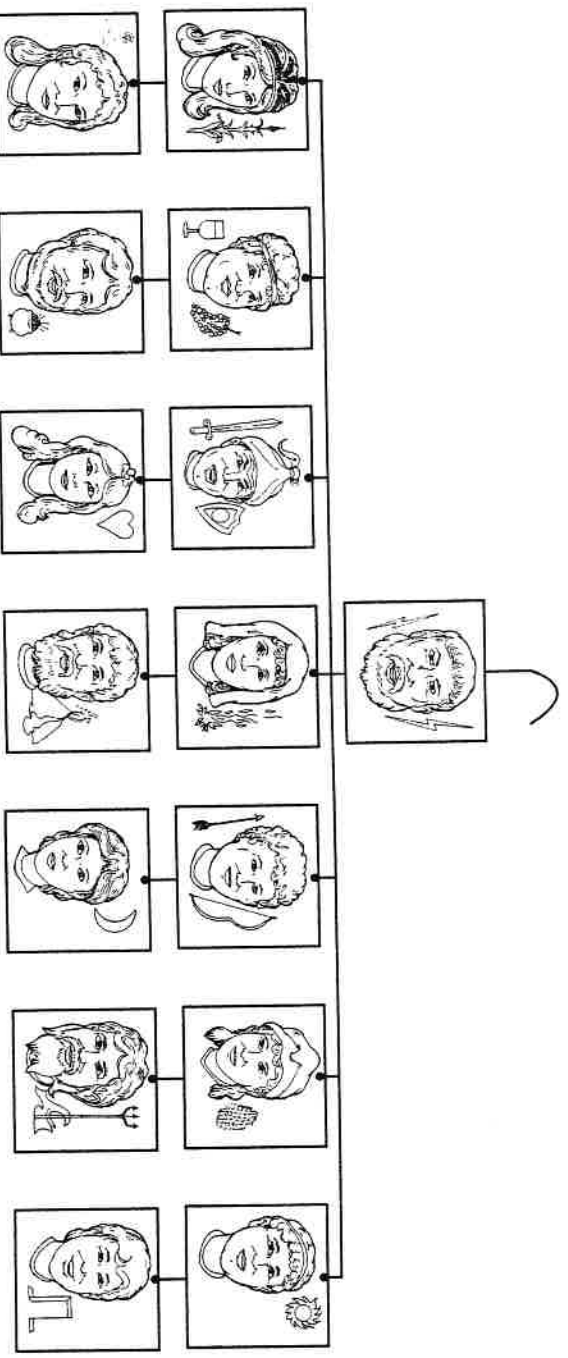
There were many different gods and goddesses in early Roman religion. Each had a particular responsibility in daily life. The Romans believed that most of the gods were related and belonged to one enormous extended family. Work in a small groups and make a mobile displaying the cast of important Roman gods.

Materials:

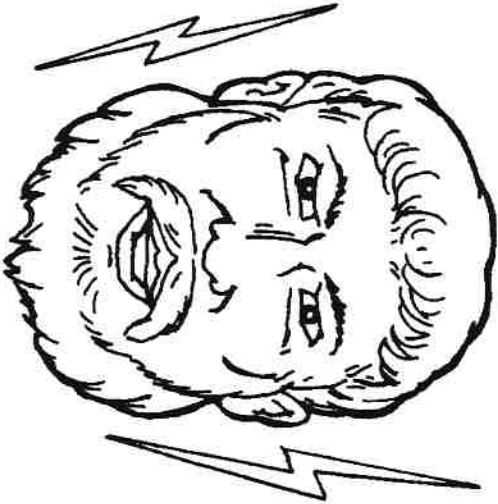

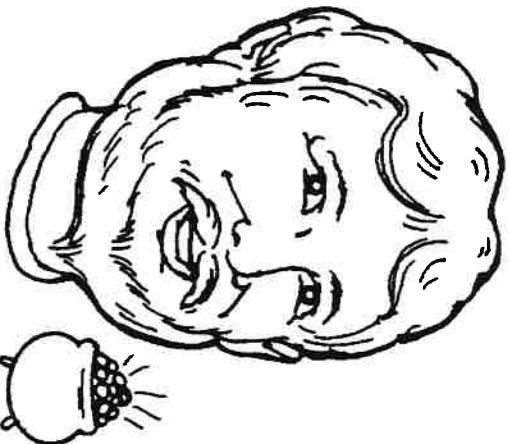
- construction paper in a variety of colors
- a copy of the cards and pictures (pages 108–112)
- scissors, glue, crayons, markers, or colored pencils
- 15 large paperclips
- hole puncher
- metal hangers or strong wire
- tape
- ruler
- resource materials on the Roman gods

Directions:

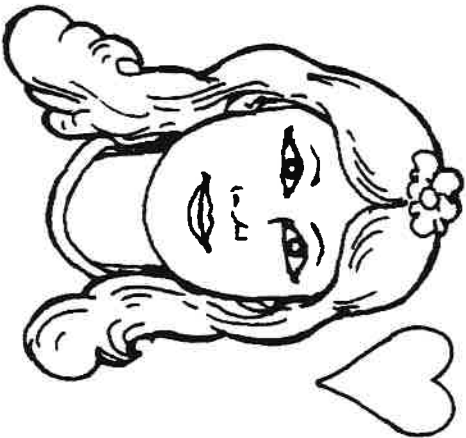
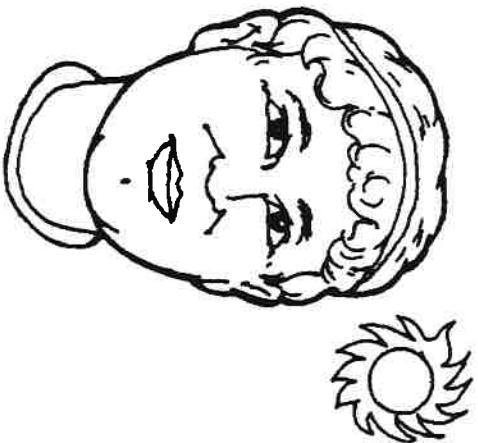

1. Cut out the cards and pictures.
2. Color the pictures. In the box on the card write the Greek equivalent of the Roman god. Use resource material to find other information about the gods, such as special symbols, family members, gifts to humans, personality traits, famous myths, etc.
3. Cut pieces of construction paper in half lengthwise. Then cut these strips into squares big enough to glue the cards and pictures onto with a border around the outside.
4. Glue the information card to one side of a construction paper square and the corresponding picture to the other side. The colored border will add excitement to your mobile.
5. Punch a hole in the top and bottom of each construction paper square.
6. Connect the cards/pictures to each other with wire or paperclips and then to a hanger to create a mobile. You may wish to tape the top paperclips to the hangers so they don't shift together when they hang. Bend the top wire to form a clip if you use wire.
7. Display your mobile in the classroom.



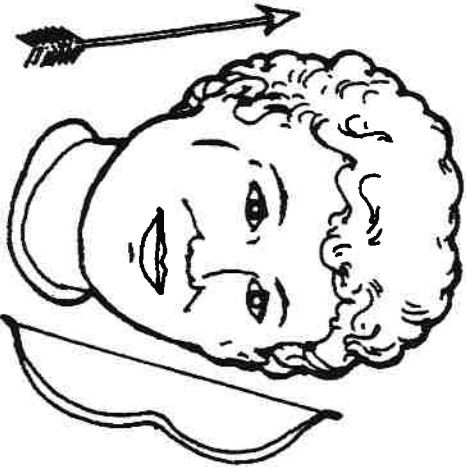

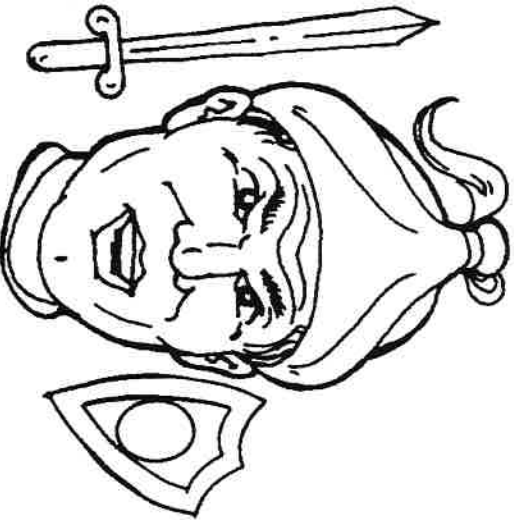
Make a Mobile of the Roman Gods (cont.)

<p>Jupiter <input type="text"/></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King and father of the gods • Lord of the heavens • Controls weather • Wisest of the gods • Often in trouble with his wife and sister, Juno • Children: Apollo, Diana, Mars, Mercury, Minerva, Venus, Vulcan • Symbols: thunder and lightning; thunderbolts of anger • Other information: 	
<p>Juno <input type="text"/></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wife and sister to Jupiter • Queen of the gods • Goddess of motherhood and childbearing • Jealous and angry with husband Jupiter • Special day: March 1st; Roman women celebrated in her honor • Other information: 	
<p>Pluto <input type="text"/></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brother of Jupiter and Neptune • God of the dead and the Underworld • Captured Cere's daughter, which created the seasons • God of greed and wealth. • Other information: 	



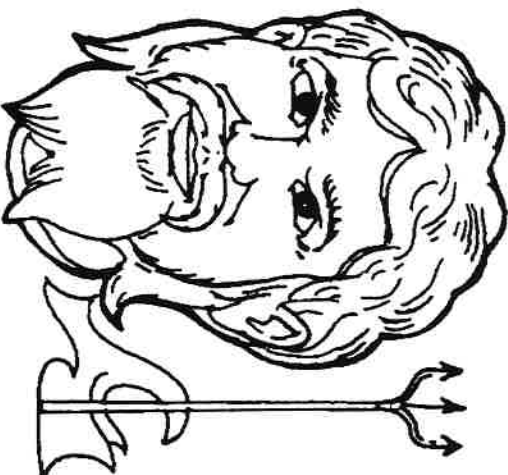
Make a Mobile of the Roman Gods (cont.)

<p>Venus <input type="text"/></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daughter of Jupiter • Born from sea foam • Goddess of love and beauty • Statue honoring her: Venus DiMilio in the Louvre at Paris • Painting honoring her: "Birth of Venus" by the famous Italian painter Sandro Botticelli • Other information: 	
<p>Apollo <input type="text"/></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Son of Jupiter and twin of Diana • God of light and truth • God of healing, archery, and music • Associated with inspiration, prophecy, and intelligence • Handsome, talented, and charming • Other information: 	
<p>Vulcan <input type="text"/></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Son of Jupiter and Juno • Thrown from the heavens by his mother; represents home • Sent Juno a golden chair out of revenge. When she sat down, she couldn't move. • God of fire and warmth; connected to volcanoes • God of the forge, weapons, armor • Other information: 	

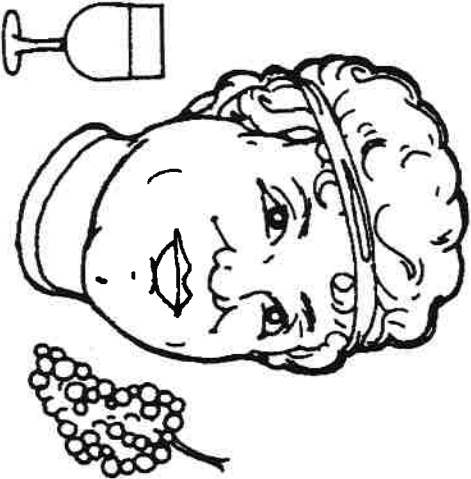

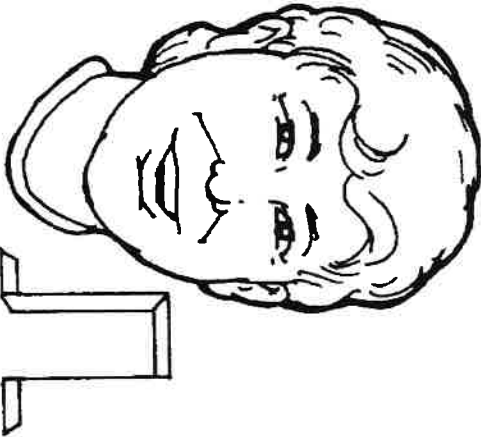
Make a Mobile of the Roman Gods *(cont.)*

<p>Cupid <input type="text"/></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Son of Venus• God of love• Symbols: carries a bow and arrow to pierce the heart of humans and make them fall in love• Other information:	
<p>Diana <input type="text"/></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Daughter of Jupiter and twin sister of Apollo• Goddess of the moon and hunting• Guardian of wild animals, especially deer and bears• Protector of women and of youth• Legend: if a woman died quickly and without pain, Diana had shot a silver arrow through her heart.• Despite strong association with women, she despised love as a weakness• Other information:	
<p>Mars <input type="text"/></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Son of Jupiter and Juno• God of war and violence• Soldiers made sacrifices to him before they went into battle so that they might conquer their enemy.• Symbols: gleaming helmet with a large plume• Other information:	

Make a Mobile of the Roman Gods *(cont.)*

<p>Vesta <input type="text"/></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sister of Jupiter • Goddess of the hearth • Protector of home and family • One of the first gods to ever have been worshiped • The Vestal Virgins guard her flame at her temple in Rome • Other information: 	
<p>Ceres <input type="text"/></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sister of Jupiter • Goddess of agriculture and fertility • Closely associated with farmers, who worshipped her to ensure a good crop. • Loves springtime and saddened by the coming of winter • Legend: can only see her daughter in springtime (her daughter was captured by Pluto) • Festival: Cerealia, celebrated in her honor • Other information: 	
<p>Neptune <input type="text"/></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brother of Jupiter • God of the sea, rivers, streams, lakes, and fountains • Sea storms a sign of his anger; worshipped by sailors • Carries a large trident • Other information: 	

Make a Mobile of the Roman Gods *(cont.)*

<p>Bacchus <input type="text"/></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Son of Jupiter• God of wine• Associated with vines and their fruit• Legend: traveled throughout the world teaching men about the vine and its products• Jovial trickster• Theater festivals were held in his honor• Other information:	
<p>Minerva <input type="text"/></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Daughter of Jupiter• Legend: sprang full-grown from Jupiter's head• Goddess of wisdom, weaving, handicrafts, the arts, and war• Symbols: carries a spear and wears a helmet and battle robes• Other information:	
<p>Janus <input type="text"/></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• God of beginnings, departures and returns, doors, gates, and doorways• Worshipped in every home each morning• His likeness was put on doors• Shown with two faces, a young face looking toward the rising sun, and an old face looking toward the setting sun• Month of January named for him• Other information:	

Roman Society

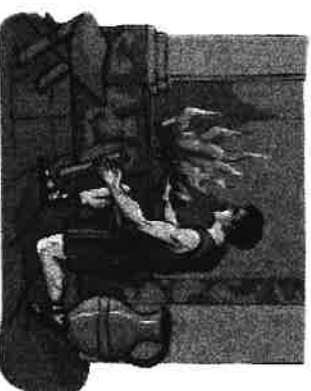
In ancient Rome the population was divided into two groups: patricians and plebeians.



Patrician

The patrician class were the descendants of the most ancient and powerful noble families. They were landowners, lived in large houses and they had political power in the Senate.

The patricians married and did business only with people of their own class.



Plebeian

Plebeians were mainly artisans or peasants who worked the patricians' land; they lived in apartments and they had no political rights.

If they were lucky plebeians could become clients (obedient servants) of a patrician family. They offered their services in return received the protection of the head of the patrician family, who became their patron.

Society in the Era of the Empire 27BC - 1453AD

The Emperor

head of Society and ruler of all Rome

Patrician families

wealthy influential landowning families

Senators

Served in the Senate and governed Rome

Equestrians

Wealthy property owners who chose business over politics

Plebeians

Working class. Men without substantial wealth who worked for their living at jobs such as artisans, craftsmen, bakers etc

Freed Slaves

Slaves who had either been given their freedom or had paid for their freedom and now worked for their living.

Slaves

Generally prisoners of war but sometimes abandoned children who were owned by their master

The Romans - Education

The only children to receive a formal education were the children of the rich. The very rich families employed a private tutor to teach their children. Those that could not afford to do this used either slaves or sent their children to a private school.

Children of poor families, those living in the country or those whose parents were slaves were not educated at all.



A Roman school would be one room with one teacher. Teachers were very badly paid and worked long hours. Children learned to read and write. It was important to be able to read and write because words were everywhere. If a boy answered a question with the wrong answer, the teacher would beat him with a cane. If he spoke in class without permission he would be dragged to the front of the class and beaten with a cane or a whip.



Boys and girls did not receive the same education

BOYS

Boys would be given lessons in honourability and physical training which were considered preparation for a man's role in society and the army. Although they learned how to do simple addition and subtraction more difficult mathematics was not taught because it was difficult to add up numbers written in the Roman system.

GIRLS

Girls were only allowed to learn to read and write.

The Romans - Clothing

Roman clothes were made of wool, spun into cloth by the women of the family. Later on the richer people had slaves to do this work for them. If you could afford to buy clothes, you could buy linen, cotton or silk, which was brought to Rome from other parts of the Empire. Washing clothes was difficult because the Romans did not have washing machines or soap powder. They used either a chemical called sulphur or urine.

These are the clothes that Romans wore:

The Toga

This man is wearing a toga. Only male citizens of Rome were allowed to wear togas. They were made out of wool and were very large. The material was not sewn or pinned but was draped around the body and over one arm. Togas were very expensive because of the large amount of material needed to make them and very heavy. It was the law that all citizens wore togas for public events. They were even told which colour of toga they had to wear:

A plain white toga was worn by all adult male citizens

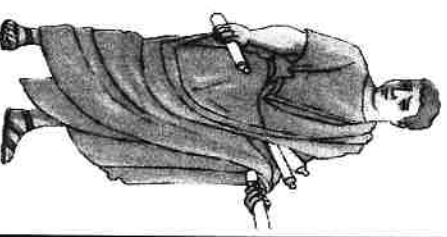
An off-white toga with a purple border was worn by magistrates and upper class boys

A toga made of dark coloured wool was worn after someone had died

A bleached toga was worn by politicians

A purple toga with gold embroidery was worn by a victorious general and later by emperors.

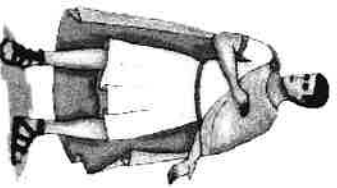
In later times it became more acceptable to wear togas of different colours with embroidery but this was frowned on by those who preferred to keep to the established order.



The Tunic

The tunic was standard dress for all men from slaves to the nobles. It could be worn plain, belted at the waist or under a cloak. Citizens of Rome would wear a tunic under their toga.

The simplest and cheapest tunics were made by sewing two pieces of wool together to make a tube with holes for the arms. For those that could afford it tunics could be made of linen or even silk. The tunic would be worn belted at the waist and just covering the knees.



Underwear

Both men and women wore a simple loincloth called a subligaculum under their clothes.

Shoes

Indoors, the Romans wore open-toed sandals. However, outdoors they preferred to wear shoes that covered their toes. The Romans made shoes and sandals by fixing strips of leather to a tough leather or cork base. Sandals, to be worn indoors or in the summer, had a smaller number of leather strips. Shoes for walking, for winter or for soldiers had many more leather strips to cover the toes and provide more warmth.



Jewellery

Men were only allowed to wear one piece of jewellery - a ring that was used to make a mark in wax for sealing documents. However, many ignored the rules and wore several rings and brooches to pin their cloaks.

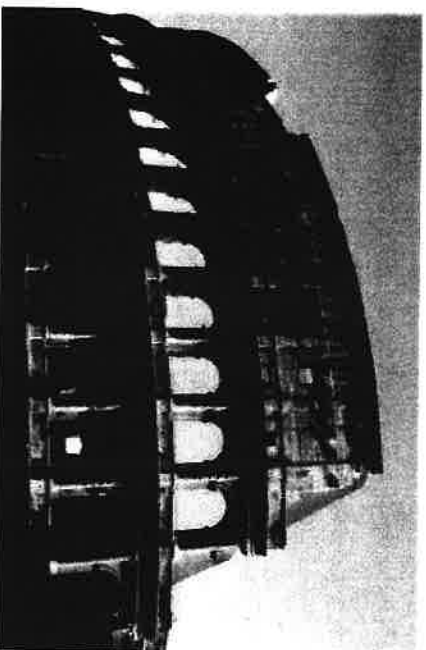
Hairstyles

All men had their hair cut short and shaved. After the time of Hadrian some men began growing beards.

The Romans - Entertainment

What did the Romans do for fun?

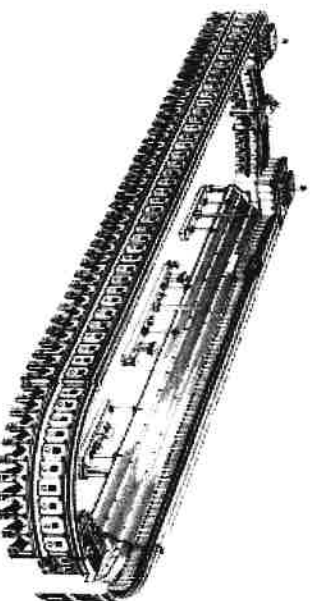
You might find them in the amphitheatre, the hippodrome or the theatre.



The Colosseum in Rome could seat up to 50,000 people and was the largest amphitheatre in the Empire. It was here that people gathered to see the fights between gladiators, slaves, prisoners and wild animals like lions.

The Emperors encouraged people to go to see the fights as it stopped them from being bored and criticising their ruler. The fights were very violent and ended when the loser died.

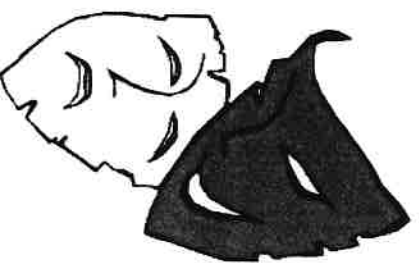
Sometimes, when the arena was flooded there would be fights with boats. The cells where the animals and prisoners were kept was underneath the floor of the main arena. The Colosseum even had a lift to bring them up to the arena.



The Circus Maximus was the largest hippodrome in Rome and could hold up to 250,000 people.

Chariots were pulled by 2 - 4 horses, and were driven seven times around the ring at extremely fast speeds. Sometimes accidents happened and drivers were often trampled to death.

There were four teams - red, white, blue and green - and fans of each team would wear their team's colours.



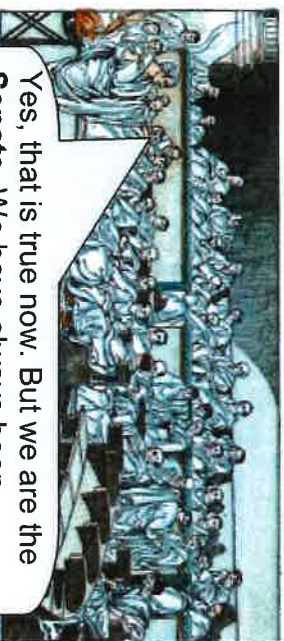
People went to one of the big theatres in Rome to watch plays.

Because the audience would not stay quiet the actors had to wear costumes. The actors wore masks - brown for men, white for women, smiling or sad depending on the type of play. The costumes showed the audience who the person was - a purple gown for a rich man, a striped toga for a boy, a short cloak for a soldier, a red toga for a poor man, a short tunic for a slave etc.

Women were not allowed act, so their parts were normally played by a man or young boys wearing a white mask.

The actors spoke the lines, but a second actor mimed the gestures to fit the lines, such as feeling a pulse to show a sick person, making the shape of a lyre with fingers to show music. The plays were often violent and could result in the death of an actor by mistake.

How was Rome Governed?



Yes, that is true now. But we are the **Senate**. We have always been powerful and you need to watch your back. Don't get too powerful or you will make people very unhappy.



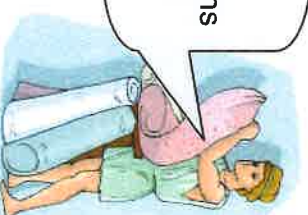
I am the **Emperor**. I am in complete charge. People have to do what I say.

Before Julius Caesar took control in 48BC, the Roman Empire was not ruled by the Emperor but by two **consuls** who were elected by the **citizens** of Rome. Rome was then known as a **Republic**.

The Republic



I am a **Patrician**. I am wealthy and I am a citizen of Rome which means I can go to the Assembly to vote.



I am a **Plebeian**. I have to work for a living, but I am a citizen of Rome which means I can go to the Assembly to vote

The Assembly
Citizens of Rome – **Plebeians** and **Patricians**, met in the assembly to vote for **Consuls**, **Magistrates** and **Tribunes**.

Women and slaves were not allowed to vote



I am one of the two **Consuls** elected by the Assembly. We are elected for one year. It is our job to govern Rome. And we have to agree on all decisions.

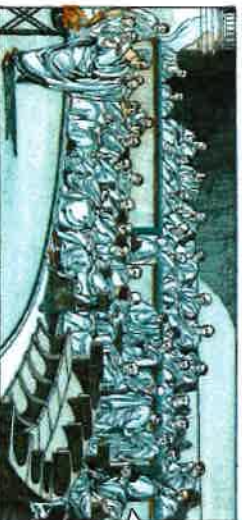


I am one of the **Magistrates** elected by the Assembly. It is our job to keep law and order as well as looking after Rome's finances. When I retire I will become a Senator.



I am one of the **Tribunes** elected by the Assembly. It is our job to make sure that the people are treated fairly.

The Senate



We are all **Senators**. We are retired magistrates and know a lot about how to govern Rome. It is our job to give advice to the consuls.

When Rome had an Emperor we gave advice to him. Unfortunately Emperors don't always listen.

Key Words

Empire – Land ruled by an Emperor

Emperor – Rules over an Empire

Republic – Land ruled by elected ruler.

Senate – Gives advice to the ruler.

Senator – A member of the Senate

Citizen – Divided into Patrician or Plebians

Assembly – Where citizens went to vote

Consuls – Two, elected to rule Rome

Magistrates – Elected to keep law and order

Tribunes – Make sure people are treated fairly

How to make a Roman Laurel - a crown of leaves

Materials:

Paper – gold or green or even white paper if you want to color it
 Paper glue
 Scissors
 Small piece of cardboard
 Black pen
 String to measure your head size
 Leaf optional



1. Draw freehand or trace the outline of a leaf on the cardboard.
Cut out the leaf shape



2. Trace the outline of the leaf shape on the backside of the paper you want to use for the leaves. You can fold the paper in half to make 2 leaves at a time



3. Draw a line from the center top to bottom of the leaves and add a few veins on each side



4. Measure the size of your forehead with the string. Add an inch or 2 for overlapping.
Cut strips of paper about $\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and glue them together to get the length of the string.



5. Glue a leaf about an inch from the end of the paper strip - at an angle with the stem end on the bottom.



6. Glue a second leaf about halfway over the first and pointing down.



7. Glue the third leaf over the second - pointing up.



8. Continue gluing leaves alternately pointing up and down until you have covered most of the strip



9. Continue adding leaves after measuring it around your head to see where it reaches the first leaf. Cut off the extra a little under the last leaf



10. Overlap the uncovered part of the strip next to the first leaf you glued and glue it in place.

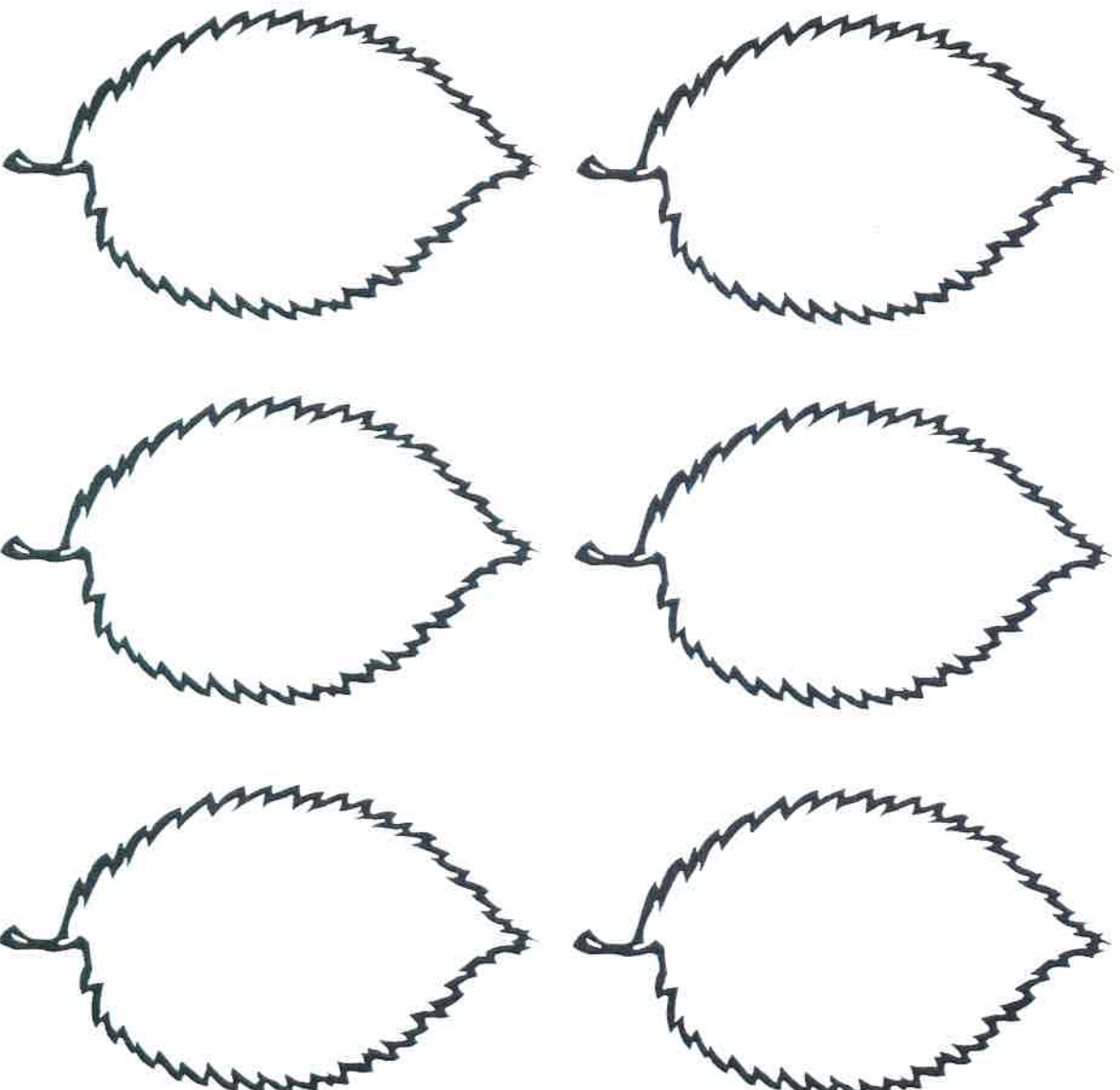
Your Roman Laurel is ready!

Make a laurel wreath

This image shows a statue of the Roman Emperor, Julius Caesar, wearing a laurel wreath.



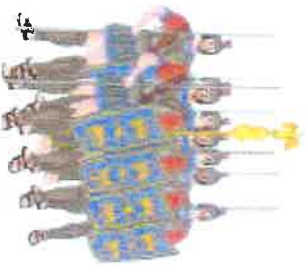
Colour and cut out the leaves below and fix them to a hairband to make your own Roman wreath.



CAEL...OM WIKIMEDIA COMMONS; LEAF © 2011 PHOTOS.COM/GETTY IMAGES

The Roman Army

Read through the worksheet then answer the questions in either Activity A or B.



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. Some soldiers were away from their families for long periods of time

When a soldier had served in the army for 25 years he could become a citizen of Rome.

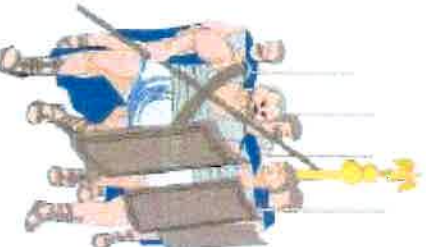
Organisation of the Army

The army was organised in a very simple way:

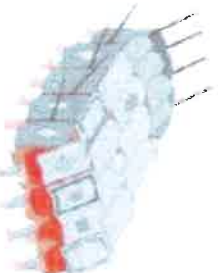
800 Legionnaires (Roman Citizens who were in the army) would form a Legion.

The Legion would be split into centuries (80 men) controlled by a Centurion.

The centuries would then be divided into smaller groups with different jobs to perform.



Roman soldiers had to be tough. They were expected to march up to 20 miles per day in line, wearing all their armour and carrying their food and tents.



Roman soldiers were trained to fight well and to defend themselves. If the enemy shot arrows at them they would use their shields to surround their bodies and protect themselves.

They fought with short swords, daggers for stabbing and a long spear for throwing. They also carried a shield for protection as well as wearing armour.

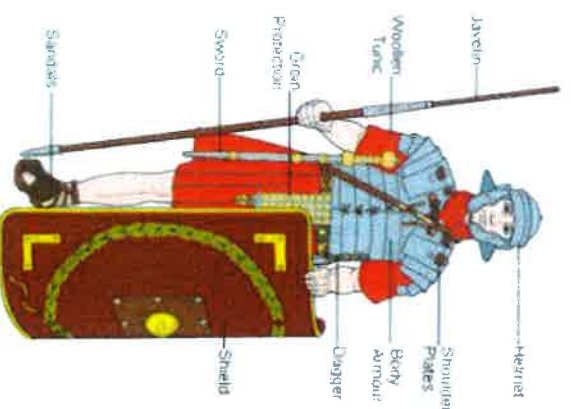


Activity A

1. What was the army used for?
2. Why did Roman soldiers carry daggers?
3. How many men were in a century?
4. Which weapons were used by Roman soldiers?

Activity B

1. How did the Roman army help to build the Empire?
2. What were the advantages of being a Roman soldier?
3. What were the disadvantages of being a Roman soldier?



HOW TO MAKE A ROMAN SHIELD



Here's a quick and easy Roman soldier's shield in 8 steps - perfect for your school project.

You will need:

- Card - a big box is great or you can stick card or empty cereal boxes together
- scissors
- a ruler
- glue and sticky tape
- tin foil
- red wrapping paper - we used leftover Christmas wrapping paper (you can use paint) and if you haven't got that - you could cover the whole shield in foil.

Make a shield in minutes

1. Draw out the shield shape on cardboard. Make it curved up at the top.

Our shield is 46cm wide and 56cm in height or two cereal packets plus the side of the packet across and two boxes high (see image below left).

2. Then cut it out.

3. Cover the shield in red paper and sticky tape it down at the back of the shield (see below right).



L-R: how to make a Roman shield

Now for the straps.



A Roman shield only had one strap at the back for the soldier's hand to go into but you can have two for added comfort.

4. Cut out two rectangular straps out of cardboard - the top strap where your hand goes can be shorter than the other one.

5. Secure the straps with sticky tape, or something stronger like duck tape if you've got it, to the shield's back.

Do you know what the metal bit on the front of the Roman shield was called? It's called a shield boss.

The shield boss was in the center of the shield and would help make it stronger and protect the soldier's hand.



Now it's time to make your own shield boss...

Make your shield boss

6. Make your shield boss out of a square of tin foil (see below left).

7. Then stick some scrunched up tin foil to make a dome-shaped piece to the middle of the shield boss (see below right).



Canon World Papercraft Mini-book

Native Costumes of the World Series

Ancient Rome Soldier's Uniform

Soldiers in the armies of ancient Rome were organized into Legions, groups of about 5000 men, all of whom were Roman citizens. The armor for the upper body was formed to fit the body closely, making it easy to move. The soldiers wore skirts. The armies of Rome were also skilled in engineering and construction technology; some bridges and buildings built by the Roman army still stand today.



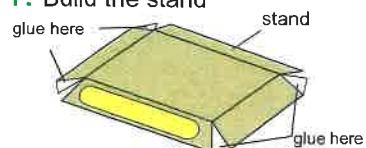
*Cut out the card above and save it. You can collect the cards from each of the Papercraft projects to make your own mini-book!

*Note that the details of clothing design may vary by region.

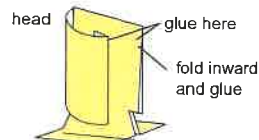
★Directions

Print out pages 1 through 3, cut out each individual part along their cut lines, and fold along the mountain and valley fold lines.

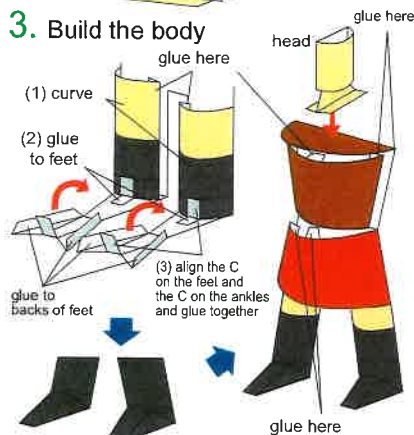
1. Build the stand



2. Build the head



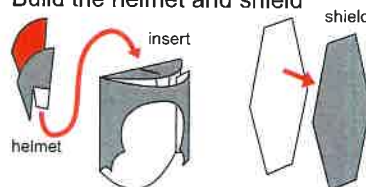
3. Build the body



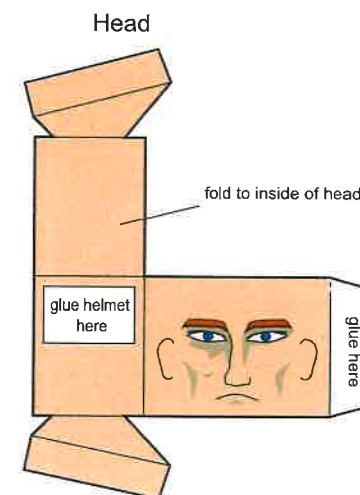
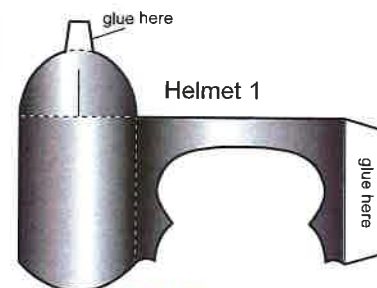
4. Build the cape



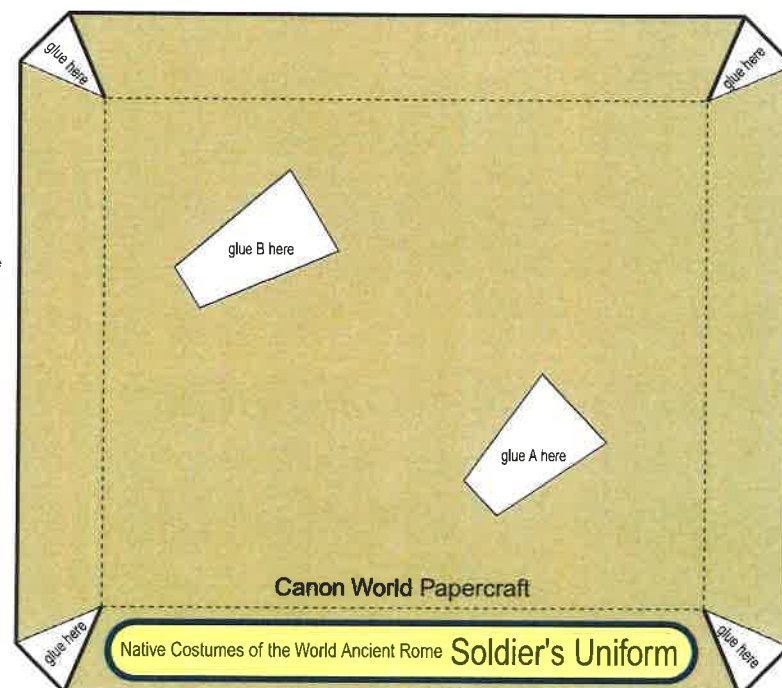
5. Build the helmet and shield

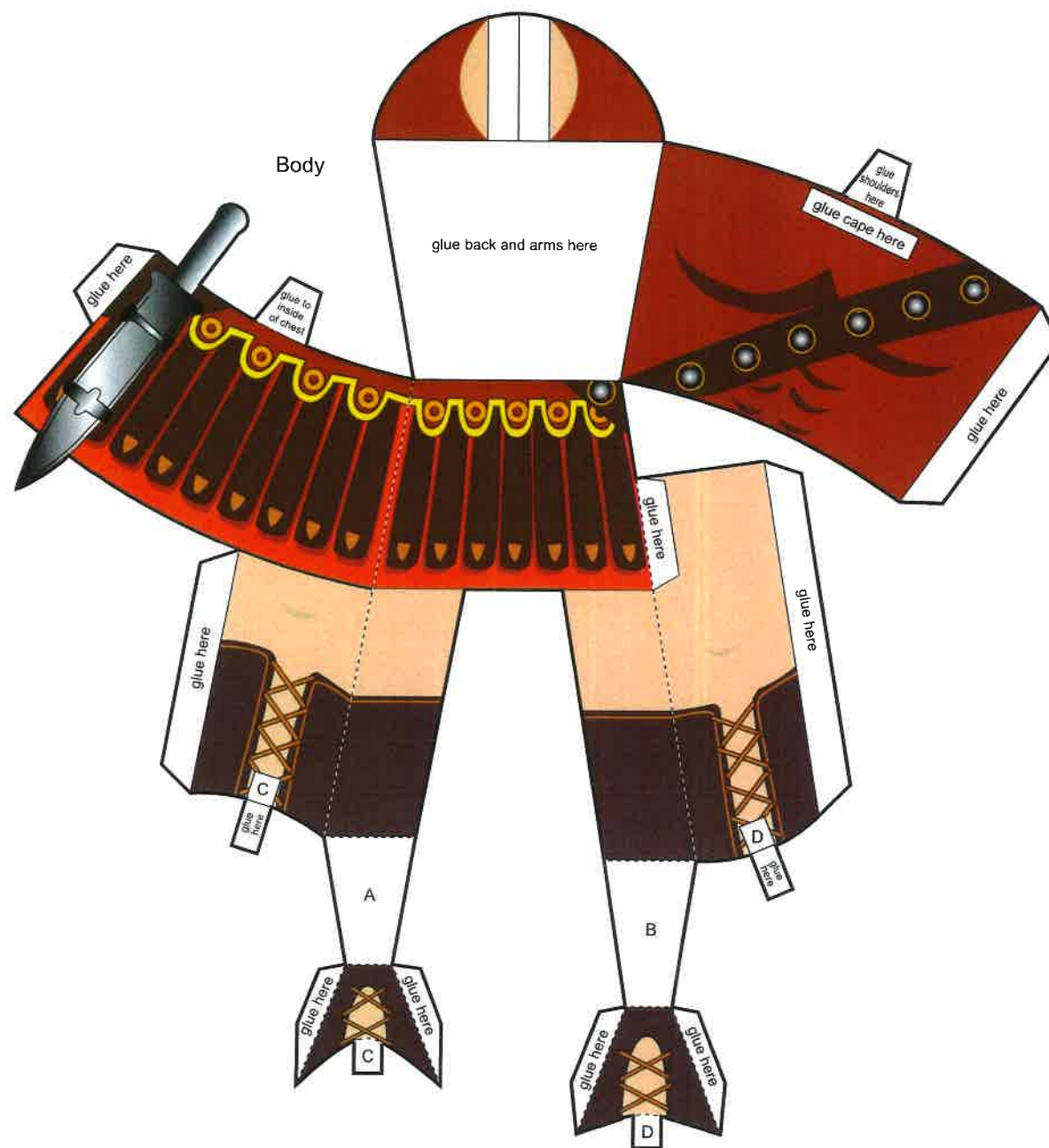


6. Put it all together



Stand

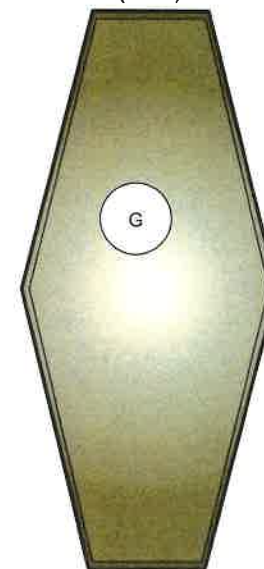


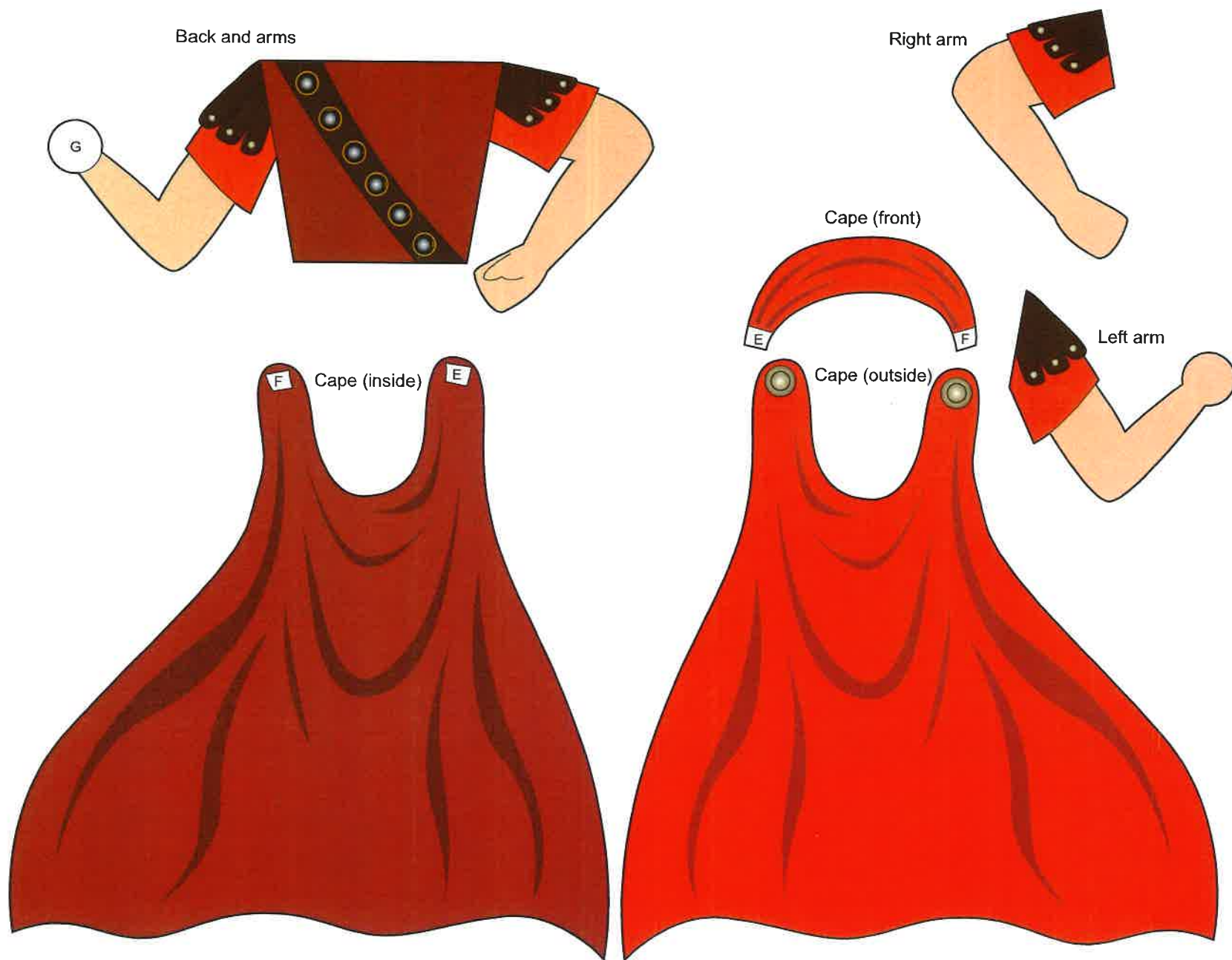


Shield (front)

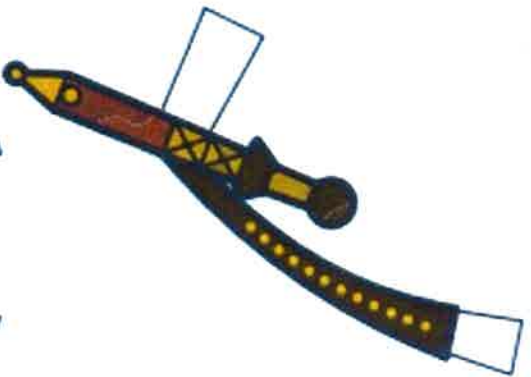


Shield (front)

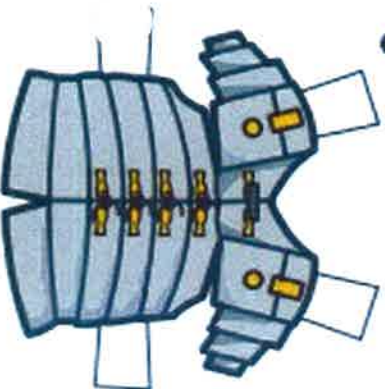




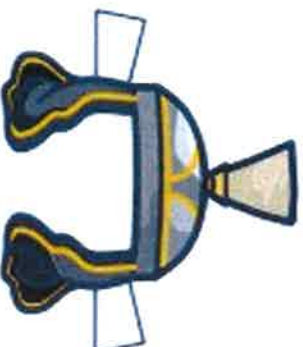
Cut out the Soldier along with his uniform (Don't forget to leave on the little tabs). You can dress up the soldier by placing on the items and holding over the white tabs to make them stay in place.



The Gladius was a terrible stabbing weapon.



The metal jacket helped to protect the soldier but is was very heavy to wear.



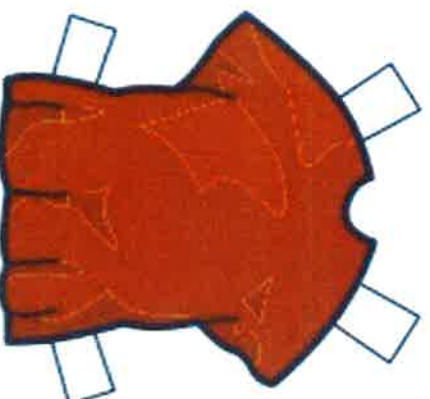
The helmet helped to protect the head face and neck. Centurions and other officers wore a crest on their helmets so the other soldiers could see them clearly.



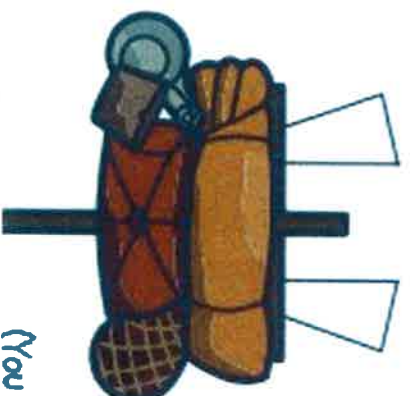
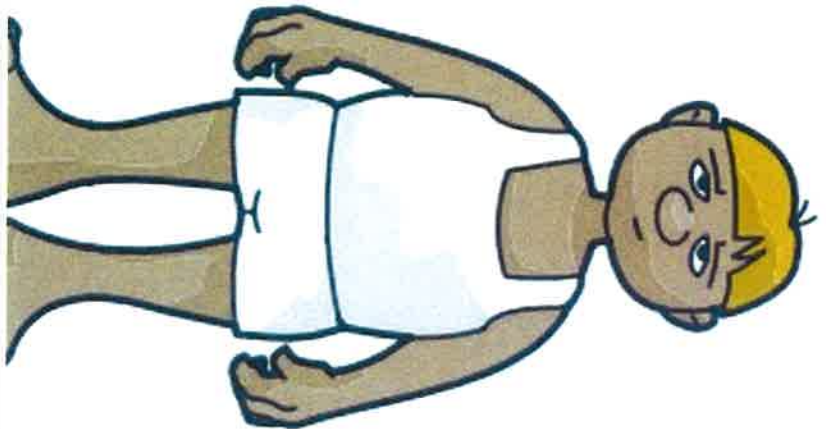
The belt helped to protect the groin. When the soldiers marched they made a jangling noise to scare the enemy.



The sandals were strong and well ventilated.



A coarse wooden tunic was worn under the armour.



The soldiers carried equipment with them such as a cloak, some wine (mixed with water), a pot and some food rations.

(You will need to turn the soldier

Leonardo da Vinci



Leonardo da Vinci was a true genius. Leonardo was born on April 15, 1452, in the Vinci, which is found in the Arno River's lower valley. His hometown was within the territory of the Republic of Florence under the rule of the Medici.

During his childhood, he received informal education in mathematics, geometry and Latin. It was only when he was 14 years old that he took up art training, under the guidance of Andrea di Cione, who was popularly called as Verrocchio.

As an apprentice, Leonardo was taught a wide range of areas including metallurgy, plaster casting, carpentry, chemistry, metal working, leather working, and mechanics. He also refined his artistic skills in modelling, sculpting, and painting.

Aside from being a great painter, Leonardo was also a gifted draftsman. He kept a journal of sketches and drawings that he made throughout his life. These sketches served as the preparation for his works including *The Virgin of the Rocks*, *The Last Supper* and *The Adoration of the Magi*. His earliest drawing, Landscape Drawing for Santa Maria Della Neve, dated back to August 5, 1473, featured in detail the farmlands, Montelupo Castle and the mountains around it. Leonardo's drawing of The Vitruvian Man is one of the most popular world icons. There have been countless attempts over the years to understand the composition of Leonardo's illustration of Vitruvius' principles.



The **last supper** is a mural painting painted from 1495 to 1498 on the back wall of the dining hall at the Dominican convent of Sta Maria delle Grazie in Italy. The **Last Supper** is Leonardo's visual interpretation of an event chronicled in all four of the Gospels (books in the Christian New Testament). The evening before Christ was betrayed by one of his disciples, he gathered them together to eat, tell them he knew what was coming and wash their feet (a gesture symbolizing that all were equal under the eyes of the Lord). As they ate and drank together, Christ gave the disciples explicit instructions on how to eat and drink in the future, in remembrance of him. It was the first celebration of the Eucharist, a ritual still performed.

Leonardo da Vinci



The Mona Lisa is Leonardo's most famous painting. The painting's focal point was the Mona Lisa's rather elusive smile, as well as the mysterious quality of the woman as depicted in her eyes and corners of the mouth. There was also quite a shadowy feature in this painting, which was obtained from Leonardo's smoke or sfumato.

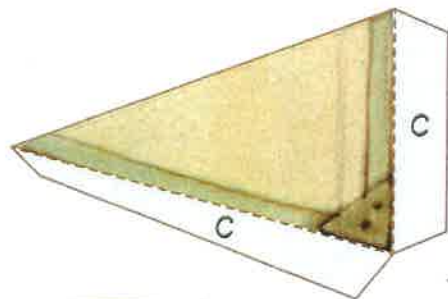
Portrait of **Mona Lisa**, also known as La Gioconda, the wife of Francesco del Giocondo; This painting is painted as oil on wood and is owned by the Government of France. It is on the wall in the Louvre in Paris, France.



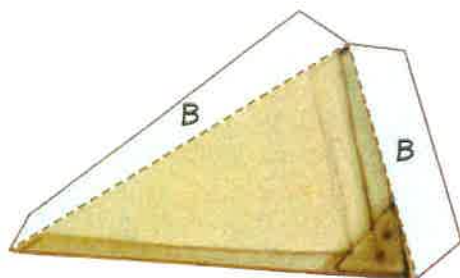
Leonardo studied the flight of birds with his customary zeal, and it is well known that he made designs for a flying machine. Diagrams of constructions like the one above were the result of exhaustive observation of the movements of birds to examine how the wings achieved flight.



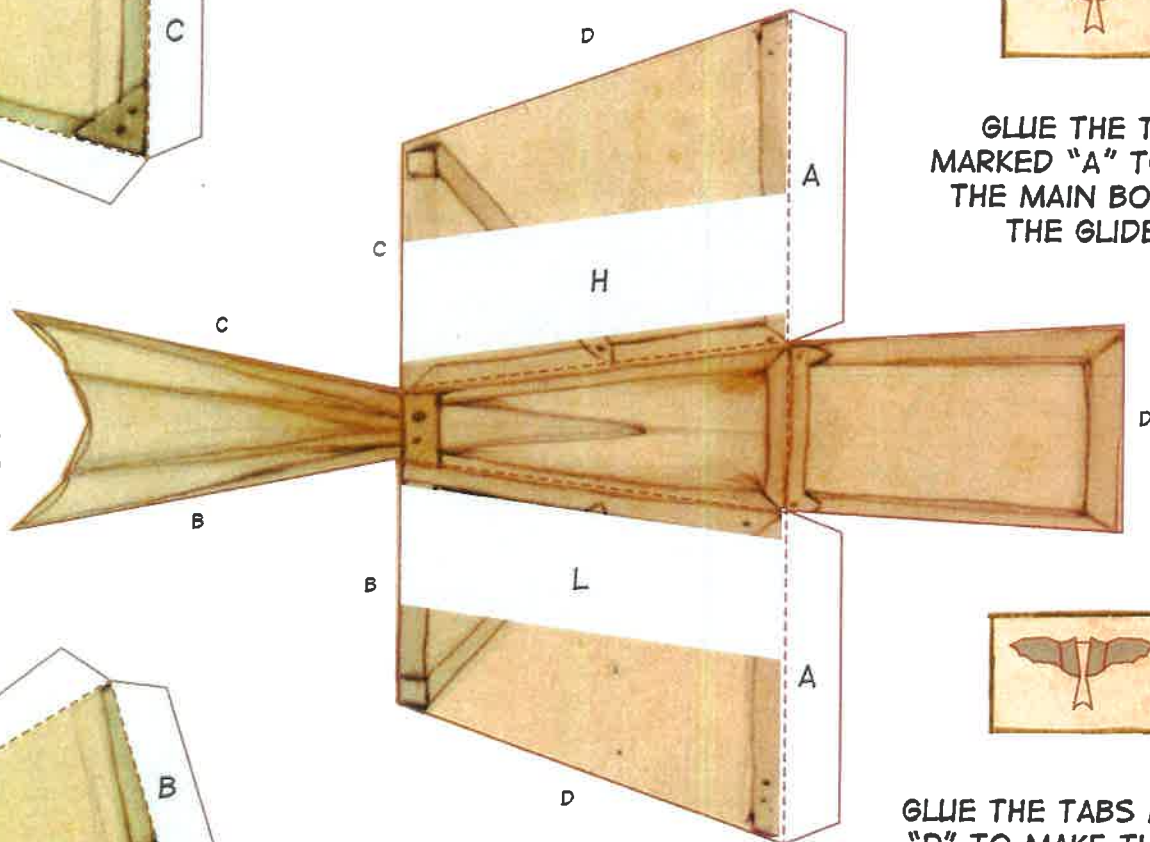
	CUT	WINGS MODEL.
	FOLD	
	GLUE TAB	
		FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS TO BUILD LEO'S WINGS.



GLUE THE TABS MARKED "C" TO MAKE THE MAIN BODY OF THE GLIDER.



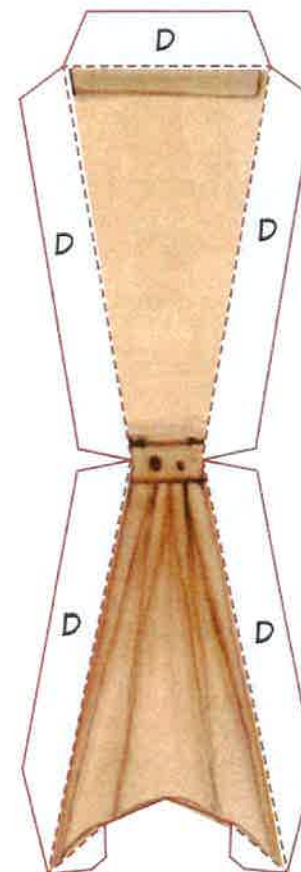
GLUE THE TABS MARKED "B" TO MAKE THE MAIN BODY OF THE GLIDER.

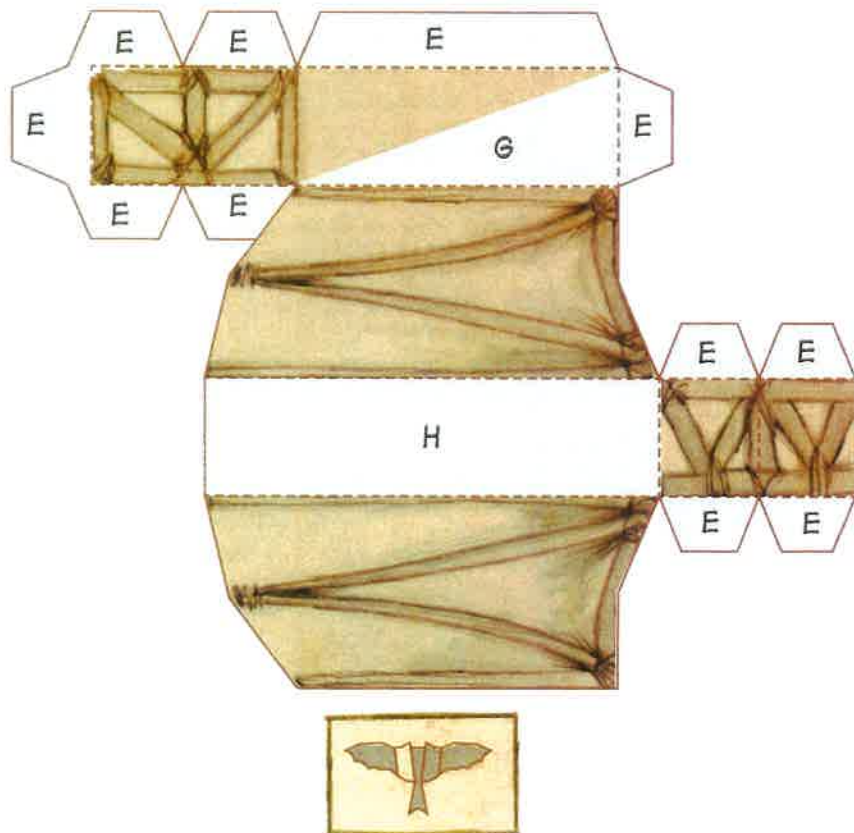


GLUE THE TABS MARKED "A" TO MAKE THE MAIN BODY OF THE GLIDER.



GLUE THE TABS MARKED "D" TO MAKE THE MAIN BODY OF THE GLIDER.





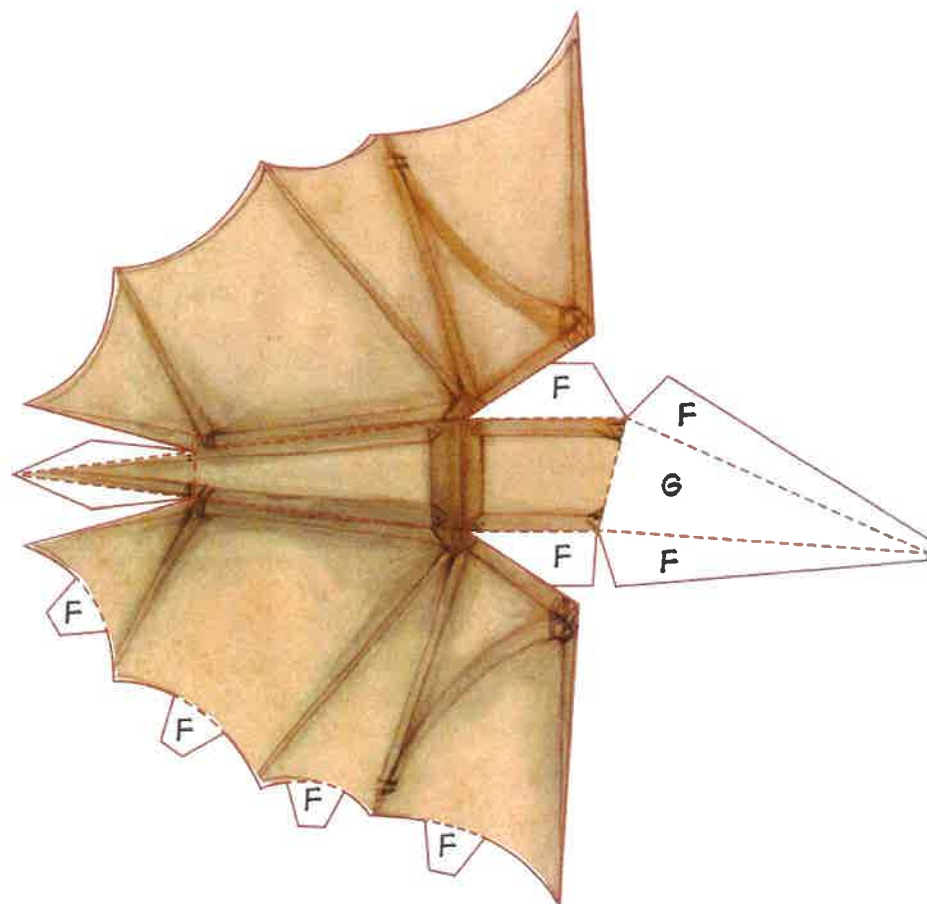
GLUE THE TABS MARKED "E" TO
MAKE THE FIRST SECTION OF THE
LEFT WING.

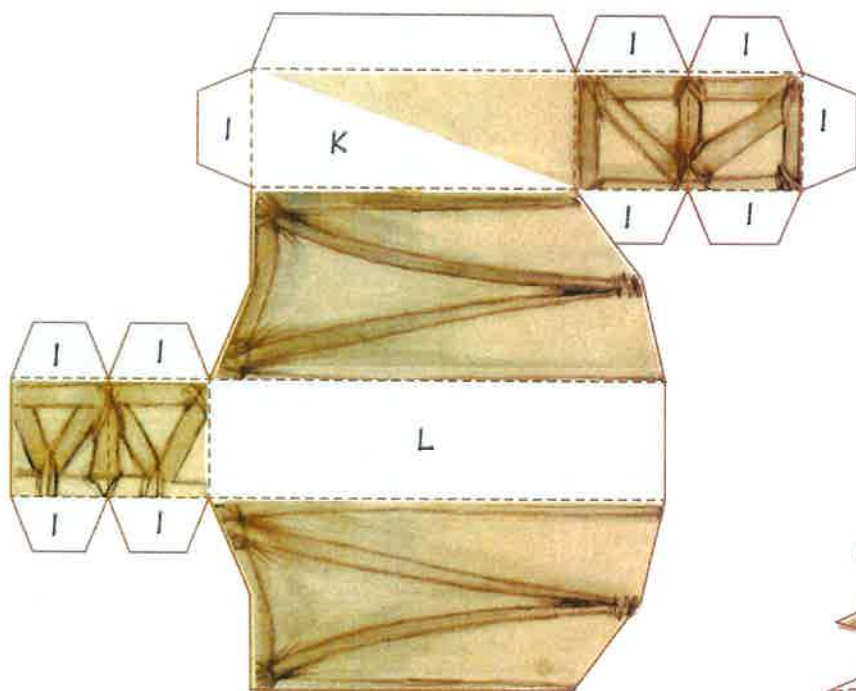
GLUE "H" TO THE MAIN BODY
OF THE GLIDER.



GLUE THE TABS MARKED "F" TO MAKE
THE SECOND SECTION OF THE LEFT
WING.

THEN GLUE "G" TO THE FIRST
SECTION OF THE WING.





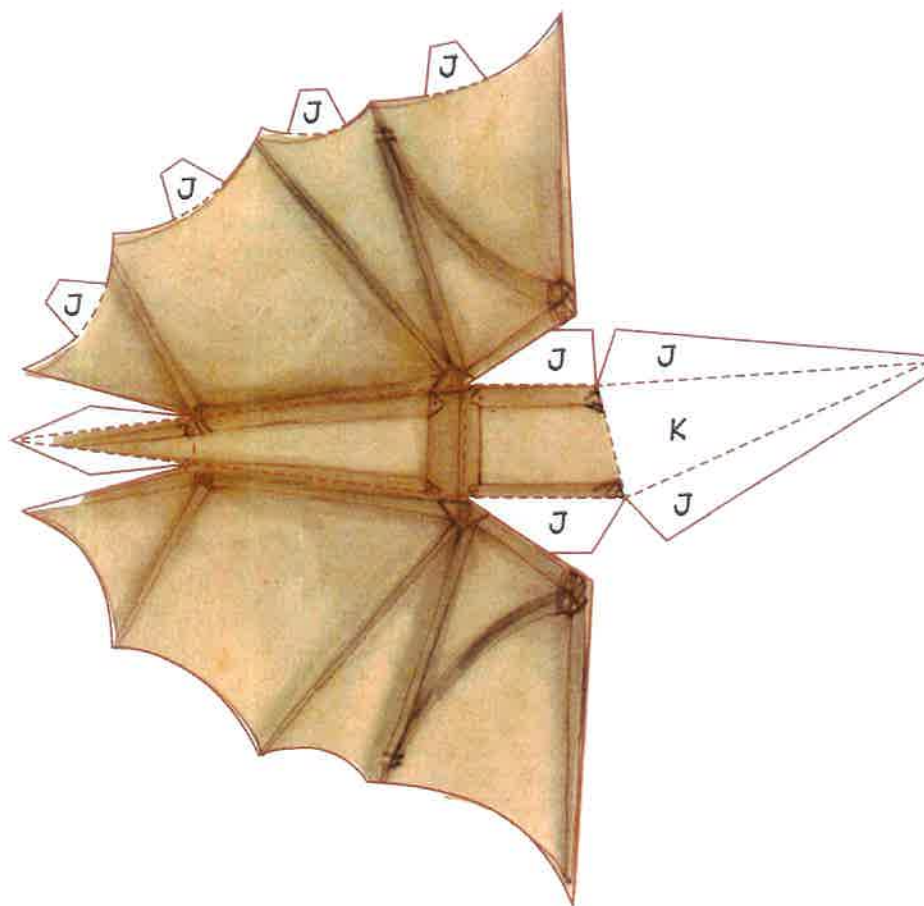
GLUE THE TABS MARKED "I" TO
MAKE THE FIRST SECTION OF THE
RIGHT WING.

GLUE "L" TO THE MAIN BODY
OF THE GLIDER.



GLUE THE TABS MARKED "J" TO MAKE
THE SECOND SECTION OF THE RIGHT
WING.

THEN GLUE "K" TO THE FIRST
SECTION OF THE WING.



Here's a kite based on Leonardo's drawing of a parachute.

MATERIALS

16-inch square piece of plastic (you can use a cut-up plastic garbage bag)

Scissors

Kite string

Ruler

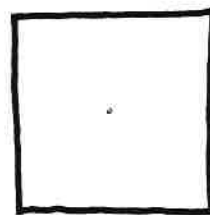
Darning needle

Small toy figure

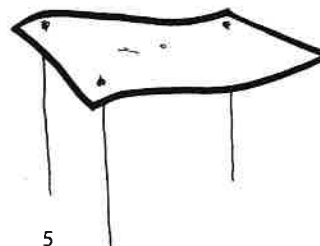
Ribbon, 1 inch wide by 2 feet long

Cut a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch round hole in the center of the plastic. Cut 3 pieces of string into 12-inch lengths. With the darning needle, draw one piece of string through the plastic at one of the corners. Make a knot at one end of the string, as shown in the illustration. Do the same with the two other pieces of string at two other corners. Pull the three pieces of string together and tie them in a knot. You can tie a small toy figure (the parachutist) to this spot. Then tie the end of your kite string to the knot, too. Cut another piece of string into a 6-inch length and thread it through the fourth corner in 2 places, as shown. Tie the ribbon to this piece of string to make the kite's tail.

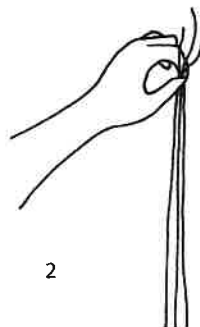
Take your kite out on a windy day. Unwind about 1 yard of the kite string, and let your parachute kite catch the breeze. Run into the wind to help your kite gain lift and let the string out as it climbs.



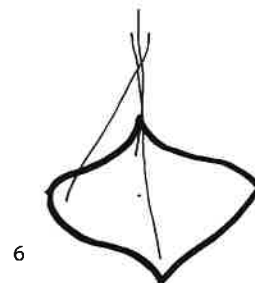
1



5



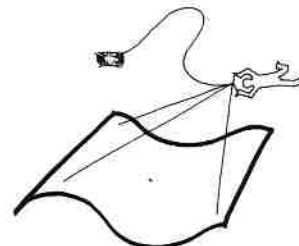
2



6



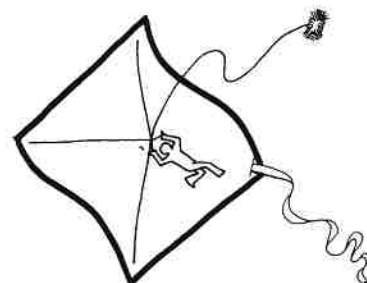
3



7



4



8

Make a Simple Sundial

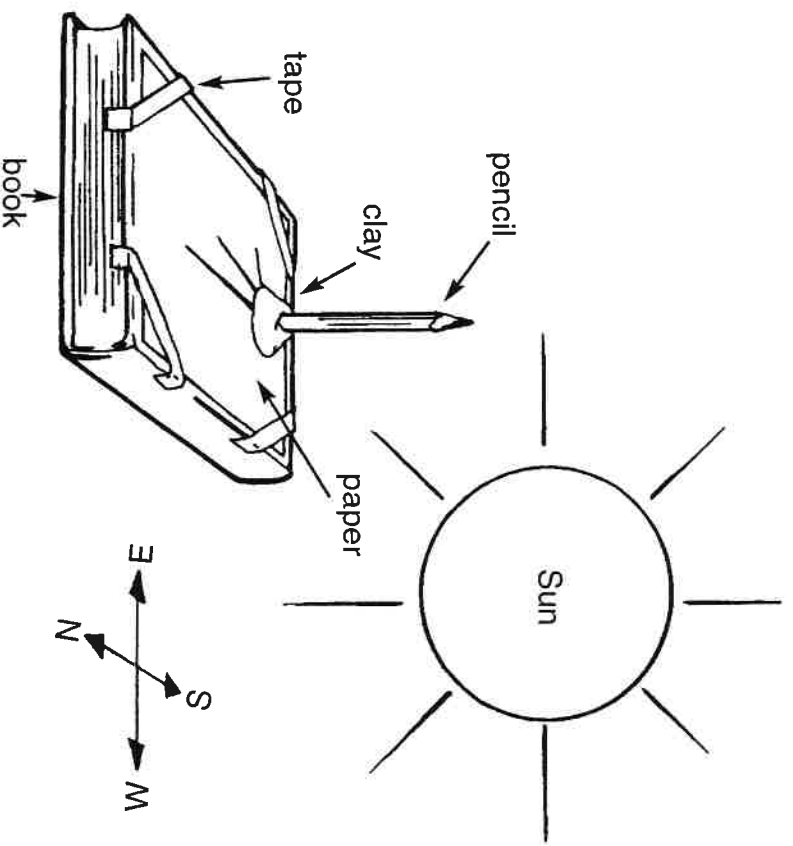
Although the shadow clock was not an original invention of the Romans, it was they who took the sundial to the countries of the Roman Empire. The Roman sundial consists of two parts—a surface onto which a shadow falls and an indicator that causes the shadow. This indicator is known as the gnomon. Make your own simple sundial.

Materials:

- pencil (gnomon)
- ball of modeling clay
- 8 1/2" x 11" (22 cm x 28 cm) sheet of white paper
- box top or bottom at least 8 1/2" x 11" (22 cm x 28 cm)
- tape
- compass
- sunshine
- timer
- clock or watch

Directions:

1. Tape the sheet of white paper to the box top or bottom so the sundial's surface is raised.
2. Place the ball of modeling clay at one short edge of the paper. Push the pencil into the clay ball, making sure it stands as straight as possible.
3. Find a level and sunny spot to place your sundial. Make sure it will not be shaded at any time of the day.
4. Use your compass to locate north/south/east/west. Turn the sundial so that the edge with the gnomon (pencil) faces exactly south.
5. Starting early in the morning, mark the shadow made by the gnomon (pencil). Set your timer for one hour.
6. When the timer goes off, trace over the exact shadow cast by the gnomon. Label the shadow mark with the actual time of day.
7. Follow this same procedure several times during the day. Notice the distance between the lengths of the shadows and the spaces between the shadows each hour. How could these shadows be used to tell time?



Design a Personal Coin

The Ancient Romans made coins from gold, silver, and bronze. Their style of coin design is still used today. Have students create their own coin using the crayon-resist technique.

Preparing for the lesson:

1. Gather for each student two sheets of 18" x 18" (46 cm x 46 cm) white drawing paper.
2. Provide scissors, glue, pencils, metallic crayons (gold, silver, bronze), tempera washes (brown and black), and paintbrushes.
3. Provide a light source (flashlight or overhead projector) for tracing the silhouettes.
4. Gather pictures of Roman coins, and make at least one example yourself before teaching the lesson.

Teaching the lesson:

1. Display the different examples of Roman coins. Have students notice that typically the silhouette of a leader appears on one side and a national symbol on the other. Usually the coin had the name of the leader and a motto, or short expression of a guiding principle.
2. Tell students to pretend they are the new Roman Emperor. They will design and create their own personal coin. Tell them they will work at their seats and take turns tracing their silhouettes.
3. Distribute white drawing paper, pencils, and scissors. Have students draw a large circle free-hand on the paper and cut out both sheets together so that they match. The circles need to be as large as possible, yet need not be perfect—Roman coins certainly weren't. Have students hold their paper circles together and make a mark on the inside tops of both sheets so that they can match them up again later.
4. Have students choose and draw a national symbol on one paper circle. Around the edge of the circle and surrounding the symbol they should write their motto. Brainstorm with the class possible symbols and mottoes.
5. Have students take turns getting their silhouette drawn on the other circle. To draw a student's silhouette, tape or pin his or her paper circle to the wall. Have the student stand in profile in front of the paper. Shine a light source on the student's profile. With a pencil, trace around the silhouette on the paper.
6. Have students use the coin examples to help them add profile details to their silhouette. They may wish to add Roman head gear, jewelry, etc.
7. Once both sides of the coin are drawn, have students choose a metallic crayon to trace over all of their drawing and writing. Tell them to make the crayon thick and heavy so it will resist the tempera paint wash.
8. Have students paint over the crayon on both circles with tempera paint wash. Let the paint dry.
9. Have students match up the two sides of their coin, painted sides out, and glue them together. Punch a hole in the tops and hang the coins from the ceiling with string or yarn.



Make Samian Pottery

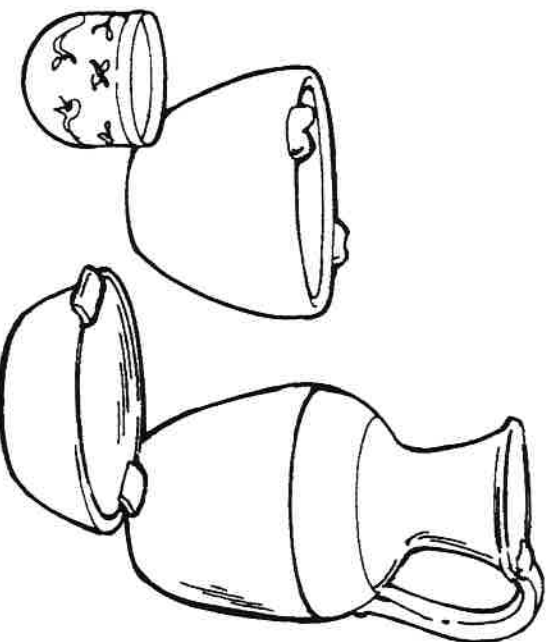
In the 1st and 2nd centuries A.D. a glossy red pottery called Samian Ware was very fashionable among the upper class. A wide range of shapes and sizes were created for use in the kitchen, serving, and eating. The pottery was made on a large scale at factories in Italy and Gaul (France) and shipped by the millions all over the Roman Empire and beyond. They became quite popular because they were elegant, easy to clean, and stacked well, allowing for easy storage and transport. Have students make some of this popular Roman pottery.

Preparing for the lesson:

1. Gather enough red clay for each student to have a portion about the size of a softball.
2. Cover all work surfaces with paper or plastic. Provide students with small containers of water and carving tools such as plastic knives.
3. Review the directions for using your kiln if you will be firing the pottery pieces. The pottery does not have to be to be kiln-fired, but firing will strengthen the pottery.
4. Supply clear glossy-coat spray enamel for glazing the pottery.

Teaching the lesson:

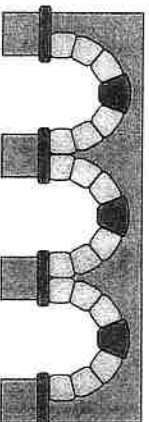
1. Remind students that the Romans used a special pottery called Samian Ware at their elaborate dinner parties. Tell them that they will have the opportunity to replicate this pottery using red school clay.
2. Cover the work areas and distribute the materials. Allow students to experiment with pottery designs. Show several examples of jugs, cups, platters, etc., to suggest shapes.
3. Have students carve their names on the bottom of their pottery pieces. Allow several days for the pottery to air dry before firing it in the kiln.
4. Once dry (or fired), spray a glossy coat of clear enamel over the students' pottery. Remember to do this only in a well-ventilated room or outside, without the students present. Spray several coats.
5. Display your students' Samian Ware on a counter with a sign and labels. You may wish to allow students to create construction-paper food to go on their pottery.



Jewelry

Rings, necklaces, and bracelets were worn by both Roman men and women. Armbands and necklaces were awarded to soldiers who were brave in battle. The wearing of rings was regulated by law. Only freeborn citizens were allowed to wear gold rings. To be proper, men were limited to a single piece of jewelry—a signet ring which was used to authorize documents. However, some men ignored custom and wore rings on every finger.

The Romans were one of the first cultures to use rings as a symbol of engagement—as a promise to marry. A wedding ring sometimes had a tiny key attached to it as a symbol of the “key to the heart.” Women also wore necklaces and earrings made of gold and precious stones.



Project

Make several pieces of Roman-style jewelry.

Materials

- aluminum foil
- gold spray paint
- chenille sticks
- scissors
- glue
- white and colored plastic lids from coffee, oatmeal, or nut cans
- pencils
- buttons with two holes
- tag board
- magazine pages

- string and/or yarn
- hot-glue gun
- pennies
- stapler
- black marker
- pin backs

Directions

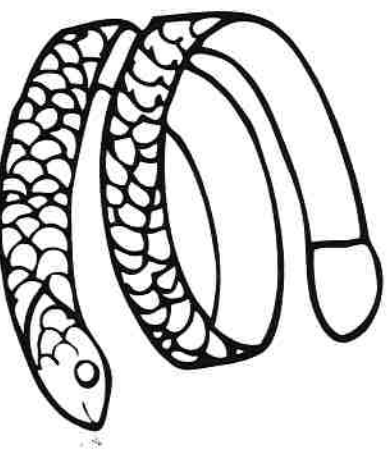
Choose several jewelry projects to make and follow the directions. Wear your own or trade with someone.

For the Teacher

Make one copy of each jewelry project per student.

Snake ARMBAND

1. Cut a piece of aluminum foil about 8 inches (20.32 cm) long. Lay a chenille stick on the foil longways and fold it over and over to make a foil strip about 1 inch (2.54 cm) wide.
2. Cut two snakeheads from tagboard and cover with foil. Glue and staple to ends of foil strip. Spray-paint gold if you wish. Using a black permanent marker, gently draw on the snake's eyes and scales.
3. Coil around the arm.

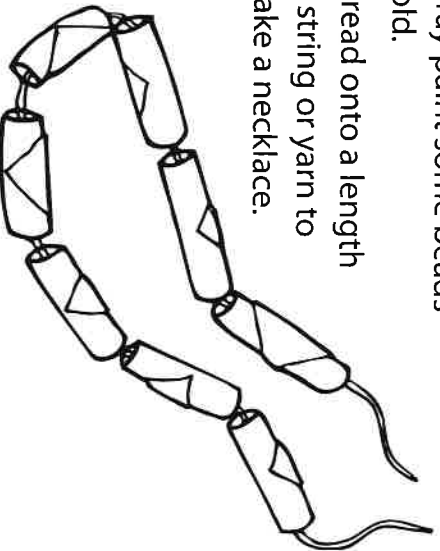


Jewelry Project Page

Necklace

Make a necklace using gold and beads, a popular combination in Roman jewelry.

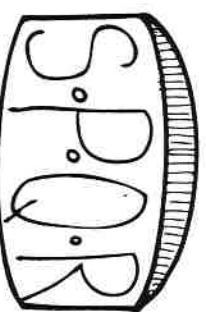
1. Cut magazine pages into long thin triangles the length of the page.
2. Roll up from the wide end around a straw. Glue the point in place.
3. Spray paint some beads gold.
4. Thread onto a length of string or yarn to make a necklace.



Armband

Make an armband like the ones awarded to Roman soldiers.

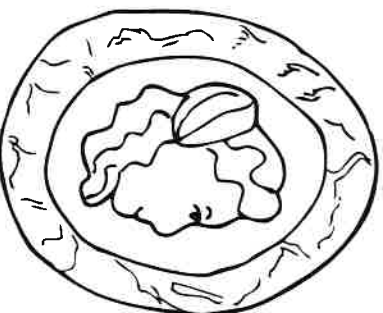
1. Cut tag board to fit the upper arm. Cover with aluminum foil and spray paint gold.
2. With a permanent marker, copy S•P•Q•R on the bracelet. This stands for Senatus Populus que Romanus (The Senate and the Roman People). This symbol of Rome was used in art, writing, and architecture.
3. Staple the ends together.



Cameo Brooch

Make a cameo brooch similar to one worn by a Roman woman on her gown.

1. Cut an oval from a colored plastic lid. Cut a larger oval from tag board. Cover the tag board oval with aluminum foil and spray paint it gold.
2. Trace an outline of a profile on a white plastic lid. Cut out and glue to the colored plastic oval.
3. Glue a pin back to the back of the oval.



Rings

Rings made from coins were a popular design among the Romans.

1. Use a button with two holes. Push a chenille stick up through one hole and back down into the other. Twist the ends of the stick together, adjusting to fit your index finger.
2. Use a glue gun to attach a penny to the button.

