

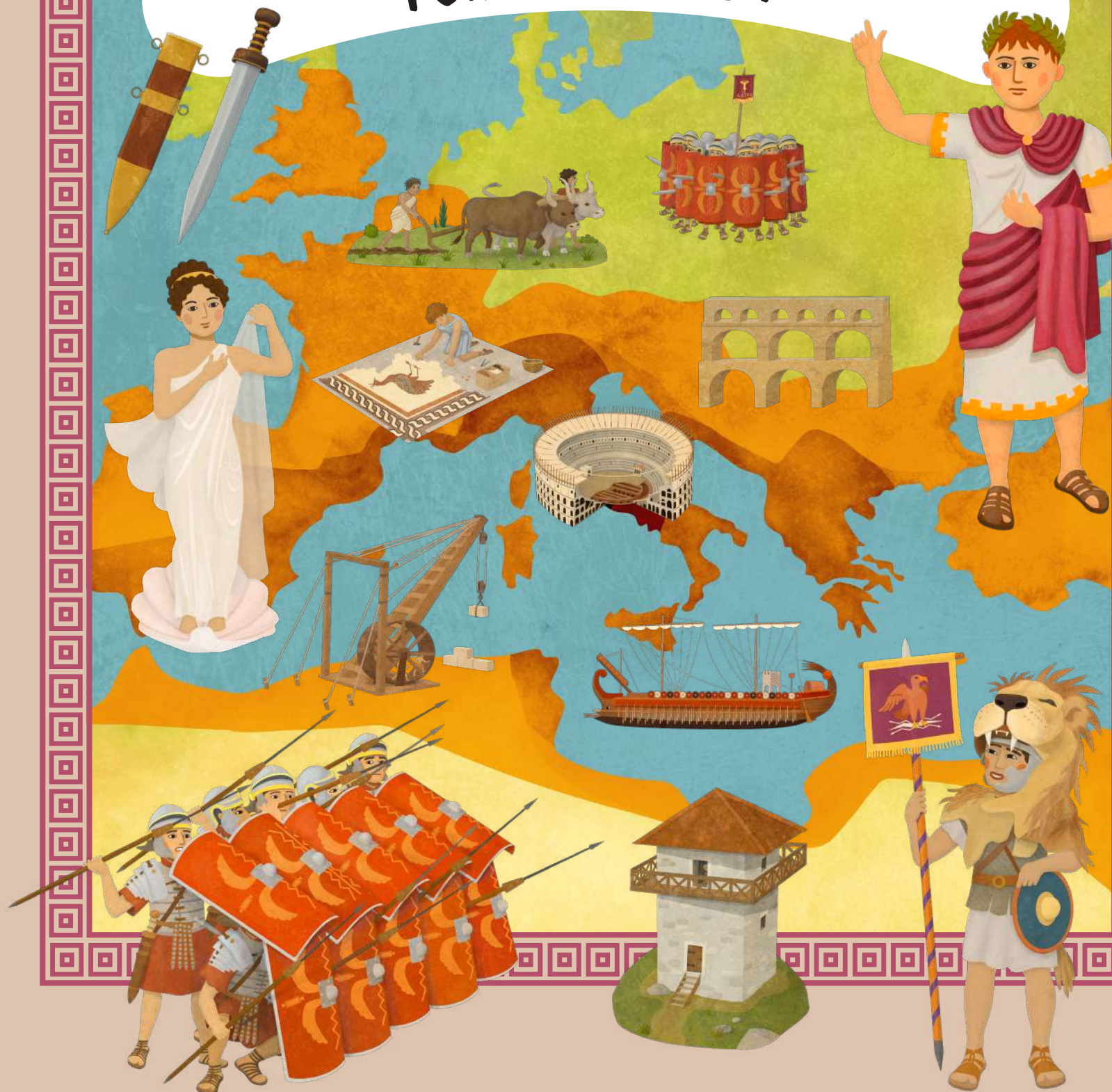


LET'S EXPLORE OLDEST EUROPEAN CIVILISATION IN SIX FOLDING MAPS



ATLAS OF ANCIENT ROME FOR CHILDREN

ATLAS OF ANCIENT ROME FOR CHILDREN



Roman republic around 320 BC

ASIA

BLACK
SEA

ASIA

AEGEAN
SEA

IONIAN
SEA

ADRIATIC
SEA

TYRRHENIAN
SEA

MEDITERRANEAN
SEA

AFRICA

EUROPE

LIGURIAN
SEA



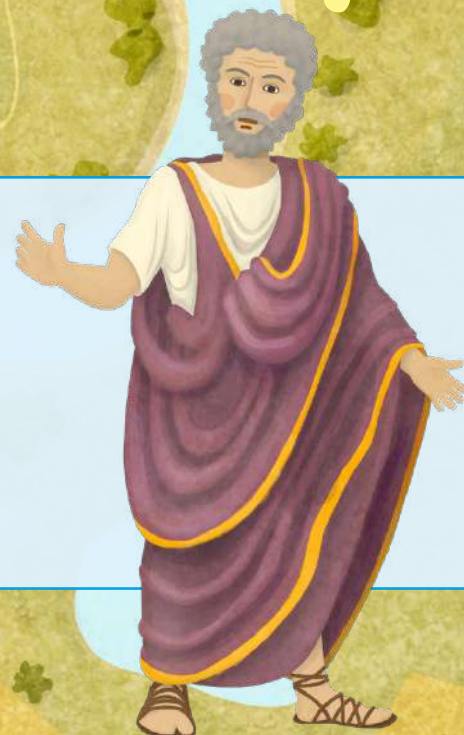
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

In ancient Rome, fruits and vegetables featured regularly in the diet of the wealthy. Romans grew peaches, apricots, lemons, onions, cucumbers, beets, and lentils, such as peas, lentils, or beans.



ROMAN KINGDOM

After its founding, ancient Rome was a kingdom, ruled by a king who had a senate, an advisory body, at his disposal. In the early period, the king's senate had one hundred members, carefully selected from among the noble and wealthy. Symbols of the king's power included a magenta, that is reddish purple, toga embroidered with gold.



I hope the wind doesn't lift my toga.

GRAINS

Grains were necessary for the production of the staple known as bread. The Romans grew mostly wheat and barley.



FISHING

In the ancient times, fishing was an essential skill to secure one's food, no matter the culture. The Romans, too, had fishing boats and fishermen who supplied the population with plenty of fresh fish.



OLIVE TREES

Olive oil was and still is an important component of the Mediterranean diet. The Romans used to grow olive trees in the stony soil and warm climate of the Apennine Peninsula.



CONTAINERS FROM GAUL

Some of the best-known ceramic containers were reddish in colour. They were made in Gallic workshops. Gaul was a Roman name for the area covering the territory of modern France, northern Italy, Belgium, and parts of Switzerland, Germany, or the Netherlands.



CARPENTER

New crafts emerged with the advent of construction, allowing the Romans to erect more complex buildings. Wood processing became increasingly important for the construction of new buildings, as well as the machinery that helped the builders do their work in the first place.



Maybe I should have taken a smaller piece of wood to make a toothpick.

CATTLE

Cattle farming was another important link in the chain of Roman diet. The Romans had pastures with cows, horses, sheep, goats, pigs, but also poultry. Cattle was farmed for meat and milk, but also to draw wagons. Sheep were farmed mostly for wool.



Be careful!

CLASSICAL ANTIQUITY

The period of antiquity from roughly the 8th to the 7th century BC is called the classical antiquity.

ANTIQUITY

Antiquity is the period dating from the emergence of the first civilisations to the early Middle Ages in roughly the 6th or 7th century.

FASCES

Fasces, an axe wrapped in twelve rods, was one of the symbols of the power of Roman kings. The axe was a reminder of the fact that the king could impose the highest penalty. The twelve rods stood for the number of lictors—the king's servants and later the highest-ranking officials.



BAKER

In Rome, baking was a highly regarded trade since it provided people with a basic means of sustenance—bread. Using a brick furnace, bakers would make several kinds. Flour was made from grains, in simple mills powered by humans or animals.



I work like a donkey.

GRAPEVINE

Farmers grew grapevine on fertile hills and then turned it into wine, a popular beverage in ancient Rome.



ROME CIRCA 700 BC AND SEVEN HILLS OF ROME

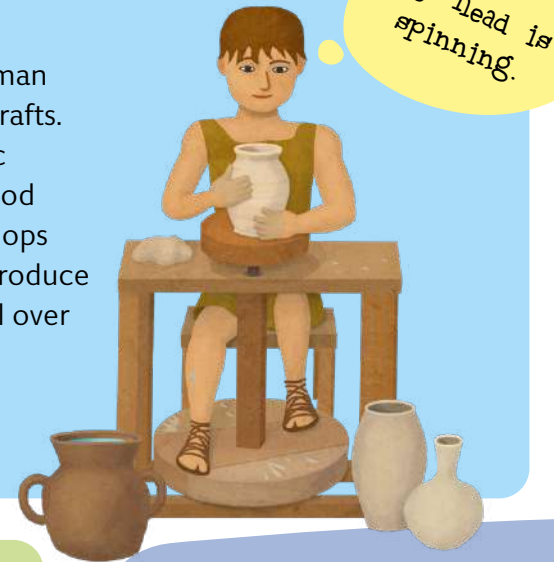
1. Aventine—according to legend, this is where Remus lived and where he's buried. Circus Maximus was later built at the foot of the hill. We'll talk about that later.
2. Capitoline—the best-known of all the hills and the esteemed centre of Rome, it was where the most beautiful Roman temple stood: The Temple of Jupiter. The Forum Romanum can be found beneath the hill.
3. Palatine—legend has it that this is where Rome originally began, in a wolf cave where Romulus and Remus are said to have been nursed. The hill was allegedly the home of Remus.
4. Caelian—ancient Roman paths can be seen on the hill today.
5. Esquiline—a hill close to the Colosseum, it's where Emperor Nero built his luxury palace Domus Aurea and the emperor Trajan his baths.
6. Viminal—the smallest of the seven hills, according to the legend it was the home of the Sabines, another people living at the time of Rome's founding.
7. Quirinal—this is where Italian presidents have their seat today.

ANCIENT ROME

Rome was founded on the Apennine Peninsula in southern Europe almost 3000 years ago; the city which gave birth to the ancient Roman Empire, one of the most significant civilisations in human history. Within a few centuries, the empire spread from the small city to cover vast territories in Europe. In many respects, it inspired and keeps inspiring the entire world.

CERAMICS

Poor strata of the Roman population pursued crafts. Potters made ceramic containers to store food in. Later, large workshops were established to produce ceramics and sell it all over the Roman Empire.



LATIN

Ancient Rome also gave the world a language known as Latin. Many modern European languages are derived from Latin, for example French, Italian, or Spanish. Latin is still used in such fields as medicine to name various diseases, in human anatomy, or biology where Latin names are given to plants and animals.



RHINITIS



QUERCUS

ACCORDING TO LEGEND ROME WAS FOUNDED IN 735 BC

AMPHORA

A ceramic container with a pointed bottom. It was used for storing wine, olive oil, fish, and other food.



ROMAN NUMERALS

The numerical system created in ancient Rome remained in use in Europe until the late Middle Ages when it was replaced by the more sophisticated Arabic numerals. But you can still see it in many places, for example on buildings where they often show the date of construction, or on clock faces.



Legends can be beautiful but often there's nothing factual underpinning them. This is the case of Rome's founding, too. In fact, the hills where Rome was established were settled by shepherds and farmers roughly 3500 years ago. Around the 8th century BC, the individual settlements united, creating a new city. Two ancient peoples—Etruscans and Latins—were among the first inhabitants.

ROMULUS' HOME

On the Palatine Hill there are ruins of the shack which is said to have belonged to Romulus, Rome's founder and its first king. We already know this is just a legend but the ruins allow us to form an idea of what the houses occupied by Rome's first inhabitants looked like. The roofs were made from straw and the walls from a combination of mud and twigs.



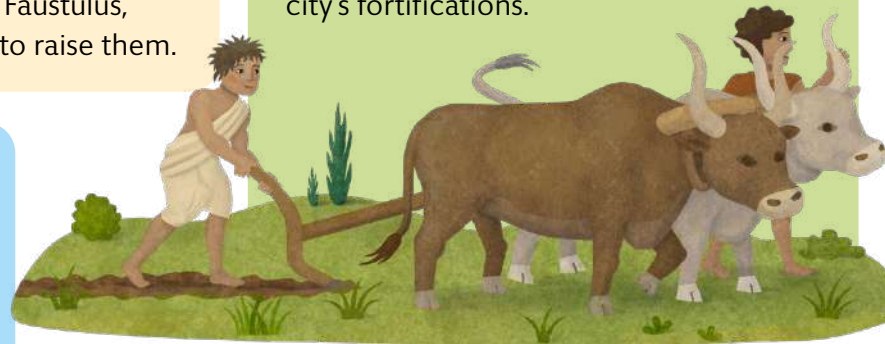
ROMULUS AND REMUS

Legend has it that after being born, the twins Romulus and Remus were placed into a wooden tub and throw into the Tiber River. They were saved from certain death by a she-wolf who lived on the Palatine Hill and nursed the brothers. Later, they were found by Faustulus, a shepherd who went on to raise them.



LEGEND OF THE CITY'S FOUNDING

When the brothers grew up, they decided to found a city. In accordance with traditions of old, they ploughed out a burrow to delineate the future town, interrupting the burrow in places where they planned to make gates in the city's fortifications.



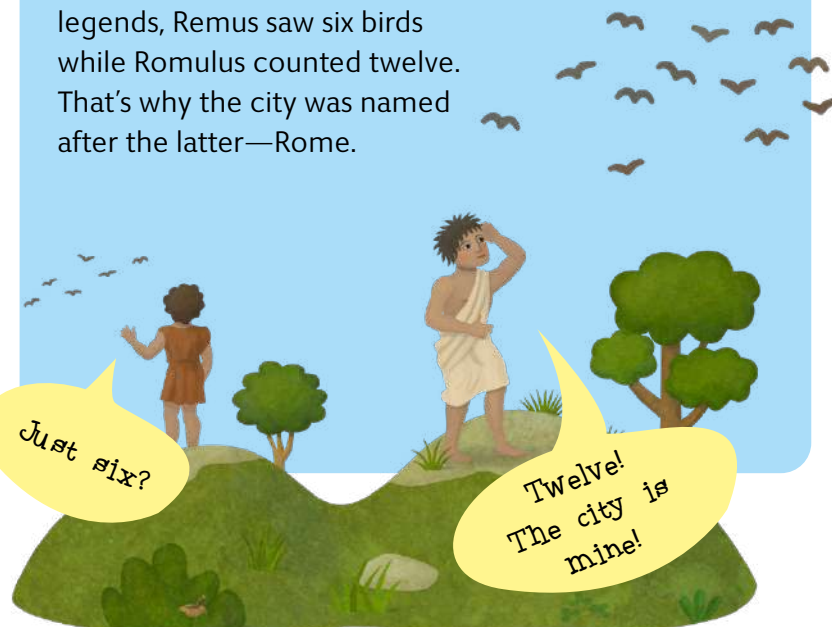
AGRICULTURE

Agriculture was absolutely crucial for the ancient Romans to feed themselves. The Romans learned how to water their fields and drain muddy land. They could use fertilisers to ensure better harvests, grew cereals, as well as pulses, fruits, and vegetables, and harvested them with simple sickles.



DISPUTE BETWEEN THE BROTHERS

The brothers couldn't agree on who should the new city be named after. The irreconcilable difference was settled by a prophecy delivered by a flock of birds. According to legends, Remus saw six birds while Romulus counted twelve. That's why the city was named after the latter—Rome.



Just six?

Twelve!
The city is mine!

AQUEDUCT

Romans created many unique buildings with the view of making life in the city easier. Watercourses were one of these constructions. The stony channels that distributed water around Rome had to be slightly inclined throughout in order for the water to flow downwards. The gradient forced the Romans to deal with valleys and various bumps in the terrain. This is what the aqueducts were for—arched constructions with a channel on top to distribute the water.



DOMUS

These were houses inhabited by wealthy families. Such buildings were often abundantly decorated and panelled with marble. They tended to have several rooms, a garden, and a courtyard. The entrance hall led to the atrium, the heart of the house. The other rooms, such as the kitchen, study, or bedroom, were placed around the atrium. The back part contained the so-called peristyle, a small garden lined with pillars.

1. Vestibule—entrance hall
2. Atrium
3. Peristyle
4. Garden



VILLA RUSTICA

A rustic farm, surrounded with vast lands. The building included residential areas for the owner **1** or administrator **2**, farm areas for animals **3** and crops **4**, and a place for the housing of agricultural workers and slaves **5**. In the middle there was a residential garden **6**. Only the wealthy citizens of Rome could afford to own a villa.



INSULA

The poor and middle-class plebeians who couldn't afford their own villas lived in the rental houses known as insulae. An insula had several floors and contained roughly six flats. On the bottom floor there were shops, taverns, and workshops.



ROMAN REPUBLIC

PATRICIANS

Members of Rome's wealthy class were called the patricians. They came from rich families and had lots of power, viewing themselves as the descendants of Rome's founders.

PLEBEIANS

The city inhabitants who didn't come from noble houses were known as the plebeians. Although they were free citizens, for a long time they weren't allowed to participate in Rome's governance and had to fight to have the same rights as those enjoyed by the patricians.

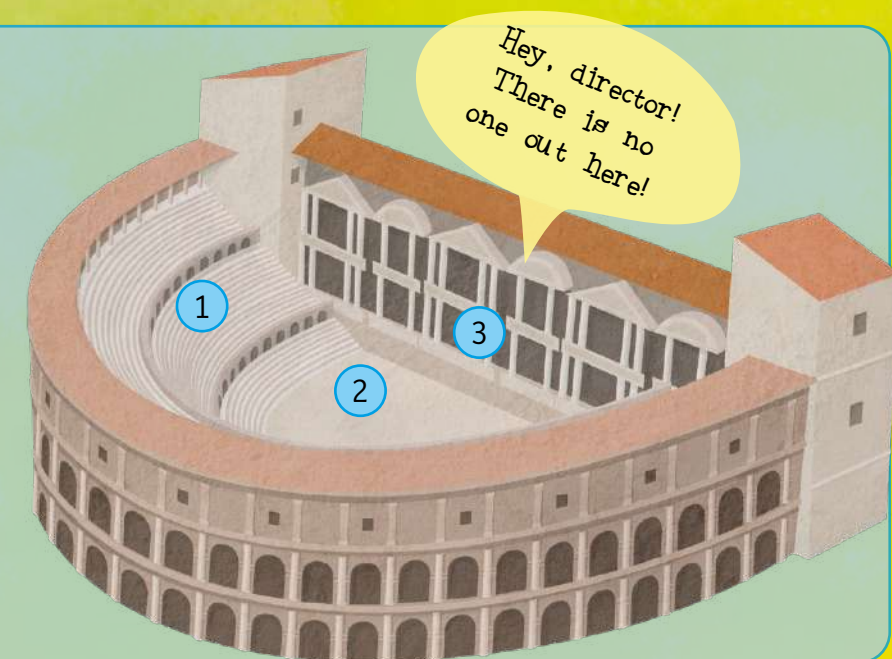
TRIBUNES OF THE PLEBS

The beginnings of the Roman Republic were marred by disputes between the patricians and the plebs regarding who'd be making the decisions in the country. In the end, the plebeians succeeded in establishing the office of the tribune of the plebs to defend their interests against those of the patricians. The tribune was to protect the plebeians from officials, and later could veto, that is reject, any decision made by the officials and the senate. He was voted in by the plebs for the term of one year. But his authority was limited to the city only.

THEATRE

Roman theatres were very popular, especially during celebrations. They put on plays to entertain the spectators. Unlike the Greek theatre which allowed only male actors, in the Roman theatre female parts were played by women.

1. Cavea—the auditorium was separated with three terraces, each one assigned to a different class depending on prominence. The lowest part was used by the highest-ranking citizens. The auditorium was shaped like a half circle.
2. Orchestra—a place for the actors and important visitors.
3. Scaena—where the plays were staged.



ROMAN BATHS

Baths were another construction whose purpose was to make life in the city more pleasant. The Romans loved baths and used them regularly. In Rome, water mains wisely ended in fountains or directly in houses, allowing water to be brought directly into the baths. The baths were public. The Romans turned daily hygiene into a social event and the baths became a place of public meetings and discussions.



GUARD TOWER

Romans built guard towers on their territory. There, permanently stationed guards ensured the country would be protected against a sudden enemy attack. Some of these buildings or their ruins can still be seen in certain European countries.



ROMAN TERRITORY

As the Republic's power grew, the aggressive Romans began eyeing foreign territories. First, they conquered the whole of the Apennine Peninsula and then ventured into the rest of Europe. The country which originally started as a small area surrounding the seven hills of Rome soon became the most significant power in the known world.

EUROPE

I would like to go out for a lunch but I am on duty.

ROMAN REPUBLIC AROUND 320 BC

LIGURIAN SEA

ADRIATIC SEA

TYRRHENIAN SEA

ANCIENT GREECE

AEGEAN SEA

ASIA

IONIAN SEA

THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

ROMAN ROADS

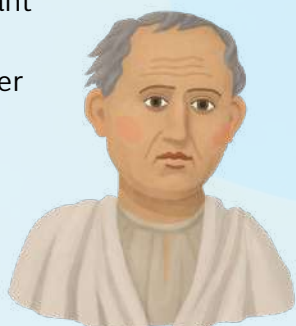
You may have heard it said that all roads lead to Rome. How did it come to be? Maybe in response to the fact that Rome is where many ideas originated and that the Roman Empire influenced the entire world. But it could also be a reflection on the sophisticated system of roads covering the regions under the Roman administration. The roads were high quality by the standards of the time and consisted of several layers.

1. The base was made out of large stones and an adhesive.
2. The second layer included small stones and rough gravel.
3. The penultimate layer consisted of fine gravel or sand.
4. The top layer comprised carefully laid blocks of stone.



CICERO

He was an important philosopher, politician and writer of the Roman Republic.



ROMAN REPUBLIC

When the last king was driven out of Rome, the country was rearranged into a new form—the republic. It was governed by two elected consuls who relied on the support of the senate and public assembly. The assembly voted in the consuls, approved laws, or decided whether or not the republic would go to war. Wars were Rome's bread and butter, and while the republic covered only a small area surrounding the city in 320 BC, 50 years later, around 270 BC, the Roman Republic controlled almost the entire Apennine Peninsula.



SENATE

Up until the establishing of the Republic the senate was more or less an advisory body. Only when Rome drove out its last king did the senate assume a lot of authority and began influencing the country's affairs, supervising the finances and officials, deciding whether or not the country would go to war, and concluding agreements. The senate grew to have 300 members, all from Rome's wealthy social strata.

PUBLIC ASSEMBLY

Regular public assemblies were held in Rome, at a place known as Forum Romanum, the heart of the country's affairs. The assembly voted in consuls and officials, adopted laws, issued judgements, and approved punishments. Power in Rome had several levels. Governance was shared between the public assembly, senate, officials, and consuls.



The last Roman king driven out, the founding of the Roman Republic.

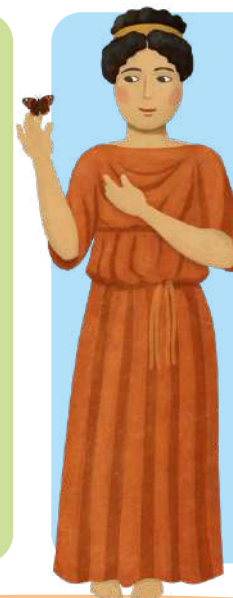


Twelve Tables.



TUNIC

The tunic was a garment favoured by poor Romans. It was made from two strips of woollen fabric, sewn together, and worn strapped with a belt or a piece of rope.



WOMEN'S TUNIC

The tunic worn by women was similar to the men's tunic, only longer, reaching all the way to the ankles.



SENATOR'S TOGA

The toga, a white garment with a purple stripe worn by senators, was a symbol of the senator's office. It consisted of a long half-circle strip of fabric thrown over a tunic. One end would be left hanging over a shoulder while the other continued towards the back.



OTHER CLOTHING

The stola looked like the men's toga but was made from finer fabric. Palla, worn by women, also resembled the toga but the strip of fabric wasn't cut in the shape of the half-circle, rather of the rectangle.

IN THE REPUBLICAN ERA ROME WAS RULED BY THE PEOPLE, SENATE, AND CONSULS

TWELVE TABLES

The oldest code of Roman law. Patricians tended to interpret certain legal provisions to their benefit, and in their dissatisfaction plebeians eventually engraved all the established legal customs into slabs of stone. The Twelve Tables were displayed in the Forum Romanum for all citizens to see.



SYMBOL

The Roman republic's emblem had four letters which stood in for the words Senatus Populusque Romanus, meaning the Roman Senate and the People.



FOOTWEAR

Romans mostly wore sandals made from strips of leather.

THE MUREX PURPLE DYE

High-ranking officials also wore tunics embellished with the colour purple. The dye was sourced from the murex, a sea snail.



The mythical date of Rome's founding.

753 BC

509 BC

circa 450 BC

218 BC

27 BC

The founding of the Roman Empire.



The Roman Empire at its largest.

117 AD



The Roman Empire is split into the Western and Eastern Roman Empire.

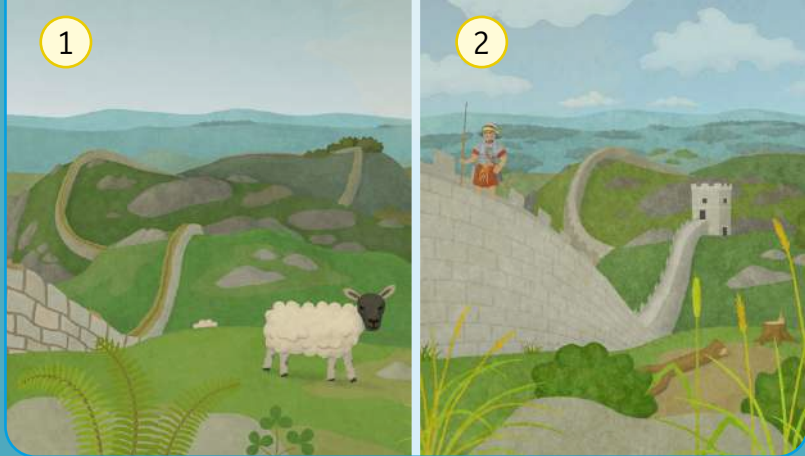
395 AD

The collapse of the Western Roman Empire.

476 AD

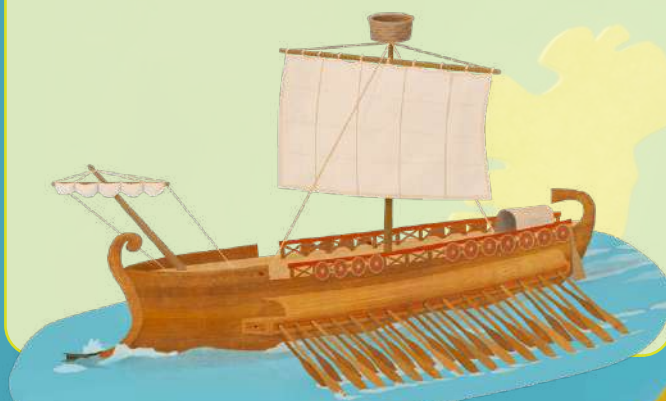
HADRIAN'S WALL

In England, the northern part of the occupied territory, the Roman Empire needed to defend against the invasion of Scottish tribes. That's why the emperor Hadrian had a fortified wall built there. The Romans attempted to erect a similar wall, the Antonine Wall, even further up north. But they didn't manage to control the space between both fortification and had to fall back to Hadrian's Wall. Hadrian's Wall was over 117 kilometres long, connecting one sea with another and serving as the Roman Empire's northernmost boundary for many years. The pictures show what the wall looked like at the time of its construction **1** and what it looks like now **2**.



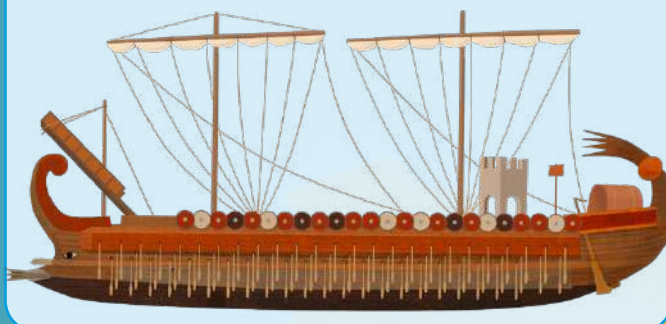
ROMAN SHIPS

The Romans were excellent sailors and came to control the entire Mediterranean Sea. Their ships were used for the transportation of armies to foreign territories, but also for chasing pirates who were a regular occurrence in the Mediterranean.



FORCED LABOUR

Roman ships were equipped with several rows of oars. Prisoners of war or slaves, sentenced to serve on the ship for various offences, were chained to the oars. Oaring the ships was extremely exhausting.



THE SEGOVIAN AQUEDUCT

The expansiveness of ancient Rome is also evident from the many monuments in modern European countries. One of such monuments is the aqueduct in Segovia, Spain. Its 167 arches span the town's square at the height of 28.5 meters. The aqueduct was erected by Roman builders in the 1st century AD.



ROMAN INVENTIONS

Many of the things we now consider to be a matter of course were created in ancient Rome—certain pieces of construction machinery, construction elements, concrete, surgery tools, or bookbinding.

ARCHITECTURAL ARCHES

Roman architects used half-circle arches to erect such monumental constructions as aqueducts, triumphal arches, temples, or bridges.



COMPOSITE ORDER

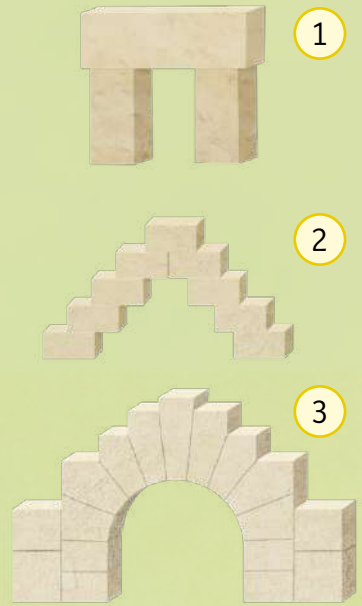
Roman architects adopted certain elements of the Greek architectural style and suited them to their needs and style. The column with the composite head **3**, used in Roman construction, was a combination of the Ionic **1** and Corinthian **2** column.



ARCHES IN CONSTRUCTION

Arches are a construction element used to bridge a gap in a construction, for example an opening made for a window or doors. The Romans learned about arches from the Etruscans and perfected them.

1. A simple stone block arch.
2. An architectural arch used in ancient Egypt.
3. A perfected ancient Roman arch in a half-circle vault.



ROMAN EXPANSIVENESS

Thanks to its political and military tactical skills, the Roman Empire was able to annex new and new territories. The greatest boom came under the Emperor Trajan. The map shows Rome's territorial gains in various time periods.

1. circa 510 BC
2. circa 300 BC
3. circa 140 BC
4. circa 70 BC
5. circa 117

MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS

Ancient Roman doctors performed interventions with tools that were quite modern by the standards of the time.



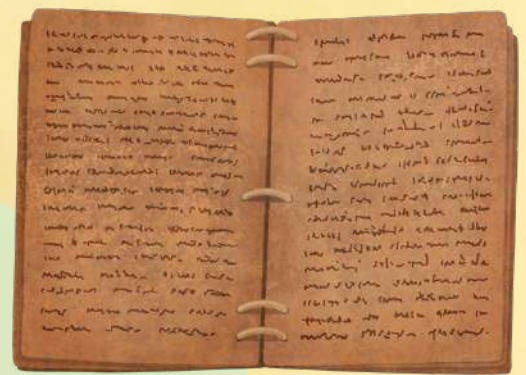
MOSAICS

Roman artists decorated monumental buildings with stone mosaics, placing small four-sided stones of various colours into the soft plaster to create paintings on palace floors and walls.



CODEx

A codex is a predecessor of modern bound books. The Romans replaced impractical individual scrolls with bound codices. The individual pages were sewn together on one side, creating a book-like volume.



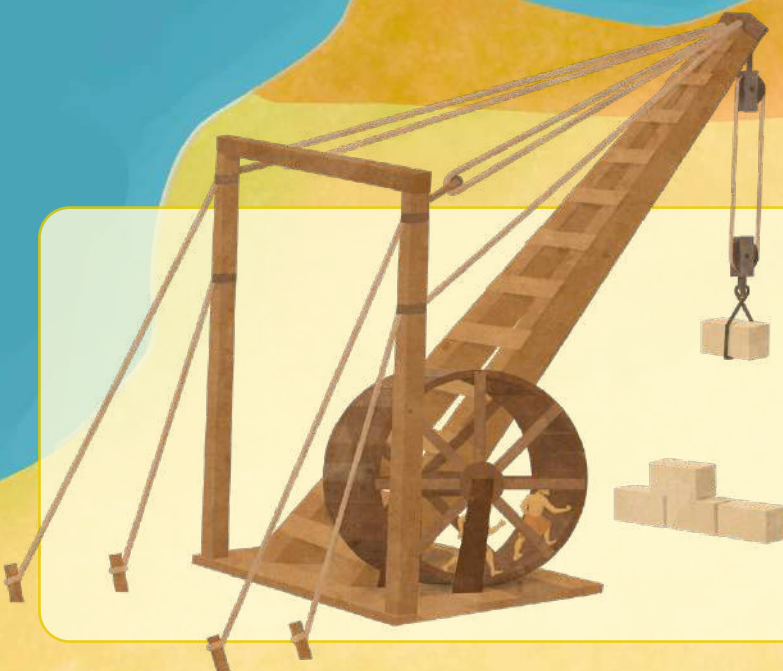
CONCRETE

This basic element in the construction of many modern buildings was known even to ancient Romans. As an adhesive they used volcanic dust whose properties were similar to those of the current concrete. This concoction then went into building roads, bridges, aqueducts, and many constructions that have survived to this day.



CRANE

Although the crane was invented in ancient Greece, the Romans adopted and perfected it. This crane was propelled by a person walking inside a wooden wheel, setting it in motion. The rope, attached to a load, would be wound onto the wheel, hoisting it up high.



Roman empire around 117 AD

EUROPE

BLACK
SEA

ASIA

LIGURIAN
SEA

ANCIENT
ROME

ADRIATIC
SEA

TYRRHENIAN
SEA

AEGEAN
SEA

IONIAN
SEA

MEDITERRANEAN
SEA

AFRICA



ATLAS OF ANCIENT ROME FOR CHILDREN

**PLAYFULLY DISCOVER INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT
THE OLDEST EUROPEAN CIVILISATION**

Written by Oldřich Růžička

Illustrated by Tomáš Tůma



Over 4,000 years ago, the first tribes arrived at the Balkan Peninsula and laid the foundations of the oldest European civilisation. Ancient Greece gave democracy to the world, as well as an endless amount of knowledge of mathematics, architecture, military affairs, or philosophy. Many modern scientists used Greek mathematicians or philosophers as a basis for their own work. Nowadays, Greece is littered with remnants of beautiful temples and ancient buildings whose architecture shaped the taste and style of modern builders. Let's travel a few thousand years into the past and take a look at how the ancient Greeks lived, worked, fought, or created art.



over 200
full-colour
illustrations

The atlas contains:

- Ancient Greece in six large-format folding maps.
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- Ancient Greek games.
- Greek military and the role of Alexander the Great.
- Ancient Greek democracy and city states.



LEARN AND HAVE FUN



big
folding
maps

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WARNING:
CHOKING
HAZARD
Small parts.
Not suitable for
children
under 36 months.

