

Chapter

10

Roman Civilization

▼ The Colosseum in Rome, Italy

298-299 Picture Finders Ltd./eStock

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Where & When?



100 B.C.

A.D. 100

A.D. 300

A.D. 500

c. 10 B.C.

Livy writes his
History of Rome

A.D. 395

Roman Empire
divided into eastern
and western parts

A.D. 527

Emperor
Justinian
begins rule

CONTENTS

The Big Ideas

Section 1

Life in Ancient Rome

As different societies interact, they often bring about change in each other. The Romans learned from the Greeks but changed what they borrowed to suit their own needs. The lives of rich and poor Romans were very different.

Section 2

The Fall of Rome

Studying the past helps us to understand the present. Rome finally fell when Germanic invaders swept through the empire in the A.D. 400s. Despite this, Roman achievements in government, law, language, and the arts are still important today.

Section 3

The Byzantine Empire

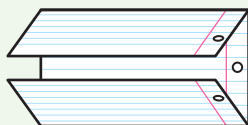
Physical geography plays a role in how civilizations develop and decline. Because it was centered at Constantinople, the Byzantine Empire developed a culture based on Roman, Greek, and Christian ideas. It also established a powerful trading economy.



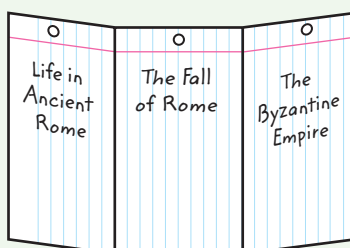
View the Chapter 10 video in the Glencoe Video Program.

FOLDABLES™ Study Organizer

Step 1 Fold a sheet of paper into thirds from top to bottom.



Step 2 Turn the paper horizontally, unfold, and label the three columns as shown.



Reading and Writing

As you read the chapter, write the main ideas for each section in the appropriate columns of your foldable. Then write one statement that summarizes the main ideas in each column.

Get Ready to Read

Making Predictions



Reading Skill

1 Learn It!

A prediction is a guess based on what you already know. One way to predict while reading is to guess what you believe the author will tell you next. As you are reading, each new topic should make sense because it is related to the previous paragraph or passage. Read the excerpt below from Section 2. Based on what you have read, make predictions about what you will read in the rest of the section. After you read Section 2, go back to your predictions to see if they were correct.

Predict how different our world may have been without the Romans.

What ideas from our system of law do you predict came from the Romans?

Our world would be **very different** if the Romans had never existed. Many words in the English language and many of our ideas about government come from the Romans. The same is true for our code of **laws** and **our knowledge about building**.

— from page 482

Reading Tip

As you read, check your predictions to see if they were correct.

Can you predict which Roman building influences will be discussed in the text that follows?

2 Practice It!

Read the excerpt below from Section 1 of this chapter.

Family life was important to the Romans. Their families were large. They included not only parents and young children but also married children and their families, other relatives, and enslaved servants. The father was the head of the household. Called the *paterfamilias* (PA • tuhr • fuh • MIH • lee • uhs), or “father of the family,” he had complete control over family members.

— *from page 465*

Read to Write

Select one blue subhead in this chapter. Without reading the text under that subhead, write a paragraph that you think might appear there. Check the facts in your paragraph to see if they are correct.

Predict what information will be discussed throughout this section, and write down your predictions. Then as you read this section, discuss your predictions with a partner, and decide if they were correct.



A Roman family at the dinner table ▶

3 Apply It!

Before you read the chapter, skim the questions on pages 494–495 in the Chapter Assessment. Choose three questions and predict what the answers will be.

Section

1

Life in Ancient Rome

Guide to Reading



History Social Science Standards

WH6.7 Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures during the development of Rome.

WH7.1 Students analyze the causes and effects of the vast expansion and ultimate disintegration of the Roman Empire.

Looking Back, Looking Ahead

You have already learned about Rome's rise to power. Life in Rome was not easy, but as the empire grew, its people accomplished many things in art, science, and engineering.

Focusing on the Main Ideas

- In addition to their own developments in science and engineering, the Romans borrowed many Greek ideas about art and literature. (page 461)
- The rich and poor had very different lives in Rome, as did men and women. (page 464)

Meeting People

Virgil (VUHR•juhl)

Horace (HAWR•uhs)

Galen (GAY•luhn)

Ptolemy (TAH•luh•mee)

Spartacus (SPAHR•tuh•kuhs)

Content Vocabulary

vault (VAWLT)

satire (SA•TYR)

ode (OHD)

anatomy (uh•NA•tuh•mee)

Forum (FOHR•uhm)

gladiator (GLA•dee•AY•tuhr)

paterfamilias

(PA•tuhr•fuh•MIH•lee•uhs)

rhetoric (REH•tuh•rihk)

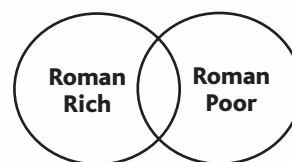
Academic Vocabulary

technique (tehk•NEEK)

constant (KAHN•stuhnt)

Reading Strategy

Compare and Contrast Use a Venn diagram like the one below to show similarities and differences between the rich and the poor in Rome.



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Where & When?



100 B.C.

73 B.C.

Spartacus leads revolt of enslaved people

A.D. 1

c. 10 B.C.

Livy writes his *History of Rome*

A.D. 100

c. A.D. 80

Colosseum completed



WH6.7.8 Discuss the legacies of Roman art and architecture, technology and science, literature, language, and law.

WH7.1.1 Study the early strengths and lasting contributions of Rome (e.g., significance of Roman citizenship; rights under Roman law; Roman art, architecture, engineering, and philosophy; preservation and transmission of Christianity) and its ultimate internal weaknesses (e.g., rise of autonomous military powers within the empire, undermining of citizenship by the growth of corruption and slavery, lack of education, and distribution of news).

Nik Wheeler/CORBIS

Roman Culture

Main Idea In addition to their own developments in science and engineering, the Romans borrowed many Greek ideas about art and literature.

Reading Connection Are there people in your life that you admire? What have you learned from them? Read to find out what the Romans learned from the Greeks.

The Romans admired and studied Greek statues, buildings, and ideas. They copied the Greeks in many ways. However, they changed what they borrowed to accommodate their own needs.

What Was Roman Art Like? The Romans admired Greek art and architecture. They placed Greek-style statues in their homes and public buildings. Roman artists, however, carved statues that looked different from those of the Greeks. Greek statues were made to look perfect. People were shown young, healthy, and with beautiful bodies. Roman statues were more realistic and included wrinkles, warts, and other less attractive features.

In building, the Romans also turned to the Greeks for ideas. They used Greek-style porches and rows of columns called colonnades. But they also added their own features, such as arches and domes. Roman builders were the first to make full use of the arch. Arches supported bridges, aqueducts, and buildings. Rows of arches were often built against one another to form a **vault** (VAULT), or curved ceiling. Using this **technique**, the Romans were also able to build domes.

The Romans were the first people to invent and use concrete, a mixture of volcanic ash, lime, and water. When it dried, this mix was as hard as rock. Concrete made buildings sturdier and allowed them to be built taller.

Rome's concrete buildings were so well built that many still stand. One of the most famous is the Colosseum, completed about A.D. 80. It was a huge arena that had a seating capacity of about 60,000 people. Another famous building is the Pantheon, a temple built to honor Rome's gods. The Pantheon's domed roof was the largest of its time.

▼ This Roman bridge still stands in Spain.
In what other structures were arches used?



Primary Source

The Book of Epodes

In this poem excerpt, Horace praises the lifestyle of those who farm their family's land.

"Happy the man who, far from
business and affairs

Like mortals of the early
times,

May work his father's fields
with oxen of his own,

Exempt [free] from profit,
loss, and fee,

Not like the soldier roused by
savage trumpet's blare,

Not terrified by seas in rage,

Avoiding busy forums and the
haughty doors

Of influential citizens."

—Horace, *The Book of Epodes*



▲ Horace



Document-Based Question

According to Horace, what kinds of things does the farmer avoid?

Roman Literature Roman authors based much of their writing on Greek works. For example, the Roman writer **Virgil** (VUHR•juhl) drew some of his ideas from Homer's *Odyssey*. Virgil's epic poem, the *Aeneid* (uh•NEE•uhd), describes the adventures of the Trojan prince Aeneas and how he came to Italy. Virgil presents Aeneas as the ideal Roman—brave, self-controlled, and loyal to the gods.

Rome's other famous writers also looked to the Greeks for inspiration. Using Greek models, the poet **Horace** (HAWR•uhs) wrote **satires** (SA•TYRZ). These works poked fun at human weaknesses. Horace also composed **odes** (OHDZ), or poems that express strong emotions about life. The

Roman writer Ovid wrote works that were based on the Greek myths. The poet Catullus also admired Greek writings. He wrote short poems about love, sadness, and envy.

Like the Greeks, Rome's historians recorded the events of their civilization. One of Rome's most famous historians was Livy. He wrote his *History of Rome* about 10 B.C. In this book, Livy describes Rome's rise to power. Livy greatly admired the deeds of the early Romans, and he believed that history had important moral lessons to teach people.

Livy celebrated Rome's greatness, but the Roman historian Tacitus took a darker view. He believed that Rome's emperors had taken people's freedom. Tacitus also thought Romans were not committed to the values that made them strong. He accused them of wasting time on sports and other pleasures.

Also like the Greeks, the Romans enjoyed plays. Roman plays were often based on Greek tragedies and comedies. Playwrights such as the tragedy writer Seneca and the comedy writers Plautus and Terence wrote plays for religious festivals. Romans especially liked plays with humor.

Roman authors influenced later writers in Europe and America, but the language of the Romans, Latin, had an even bigger impact on future generations. Latin became Europe's language for government, trade, and instruction until about A.D. 1500. Latin became the foundation for many modern European languages, such as Italian, French, and Spanish, and shaped many others. Many of the English words we use today come from Latin as well.

Roman Science and Engineering The Romans also learned from Greek science. A Greek doctor named **Galen** (GAY•luhn)

brought many medical ideas to Rome. For example, he emphasized the importance of **anatomy** (uh•NA•tuh•mee), the study of body structure. To learn about internal organs, Galen cut open dead animals and recorded his findings. Doctors in the West studied Galen's books and drawings for more than 1,500 years.

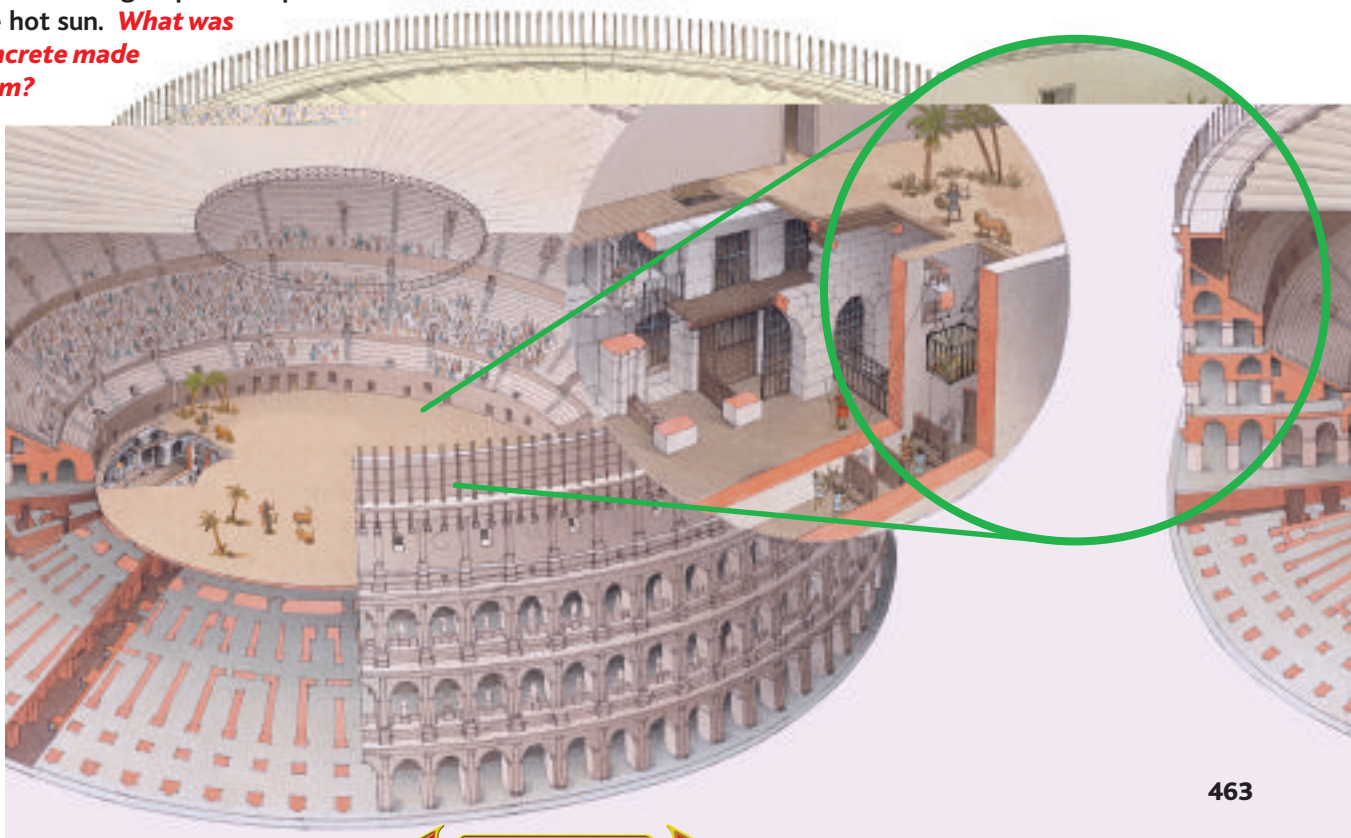
Another important scientist of the Roman Empire was **Ptolemy** (TAH•luh•mee). Ptolemy lived in Alexandria, in Egypt. He studied the sky and carefully mapped over 1,000 different stars. He also studied the motion of planets and stars and created rules explaining their movements. Even though Ptolemy inaccurately placed Earth at the center of the universe, educated people in Europe accepted his ideas for centuries.

While Roman scientists tried to understand how the world worked, Roman

engineers built an astonishing system of roads and bridges to connect the empire. Have you ever heard the saying "All roads lead to Rome"? Roman engineers built roads from Rome to every part of the empire. These roads were well built and made travel and trade more accessible.

The Romans also used advanced engineering to supply their cities with fresh-water. Engineers built aqueducts to bring water from the hills into the cities. Aqueducts were long troughs supported by rows of arches. They carried water over long distances. At one time, 11 great aqueducts fed Rome's homes, bathhouses, fountains, and pu*(c1 Tc 0.117380.1477 T e, 26 T

The Colosseum in Rome could hold 60,000 people. It was made of concrete and had a removable canvas awning to protect spectators from the hot sun. **What was concrete made from?**





The Way It Was

Sports & Contests

Ancient Roman Sports Sports were important to the Romans. Paintings on vases, frescoes [moist plaster], and stone show Romans playing ball, including a version of soccer. Roman girls are shown exercising with handheld weights and throwing an egg-shaped ball.

Some Roman sporting events took place in the Colosseum. Wild beast fights, battles between ships, and gladiator contests attracted Roman spectators by the thousands. Chariot racing was held in the Circus Maximus, and the drivers wore team colors of red, white, green, and blue.



▲ Scene showing gladiators in battle

Connecting to the Past

1. How do we know sports were important to the Romans?
2. How are today's sports different from Roman sports? How are they similar?

Daily Life in Rome

Main Idea The rich and poor had very different lives in Rome, as did men and women.

Reading Connection Do you think there is a big difference in the lives of boys and girls you know today? Why or why not? Read to learn how the lives of Roman boys and girls were very different from each other.

What was it like to live in Rome over 2,000 years ago? Rome was one of the largest cities in the ancient world. By the time of Augustus, over a million people lived there. Rome was carefully planned, as were many Roman cities. It was laid out in a square with the main roads crossing at right angles. At its center was the **Forum** (FOHR•uhm). This was an open space that served as a marketplace and public square. Temples and public buildings were built around it.

Wealthy Romans lived in large, comfortable houses. Each home had large rooms, fine furniture, and beautiful gardens. In the center was an inner court called an atrium. Wealthy Romans also had homes called villas on their country estates.

The city of Rome was crowded, noisy, and dirty. People tossed garbage into the streets from their apartments, and thieves prowled the streets at night. Most people in Rome were poor. They lived in apartment buildings made of stone and wood. High rent forced families to live in one room.

Roman apartments were up to six stories high. They often collapsed because they were so poorly built. Fire was a **constant** danger because people used torches and lamps for lighting and cooked with oil. Once started, a fire could destroy entire blocks of apartments.

To keep the people from rioting, the Roman government provided “bread and circuses,” or free grain and shows. Romans of all classes flocked to the chariot races and gladiator contests. **Gladiators** (GLA•dee•AY•tuhrz)



▲ Chariot races were held in an arena called the Circus Maximus, one of the largest arenas ever made. *Besides chariot races, what other types of shows attracted Romans?*

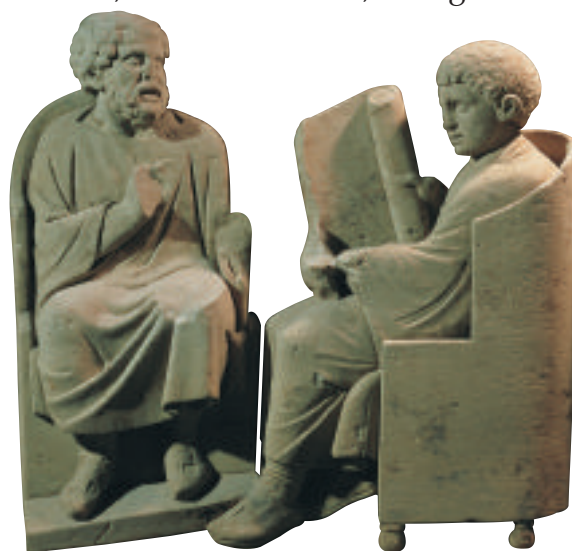
fought animals and each other. Most gladiators were enslaved people, criminals, or poor people. Gladiators were admired, much like sports heroes are today.

What Was Family Life Like? Family life was important to the Romans. Their families were large. They included not only parents and young children but also married children and their families, other relatives, and enslaved servants. The father was the head of the household. Called the **paterfamilias** (PA•tuhr•fuh•MIH•lee•uhs), or “father of the family,” he had complete control over family members. For example, he punished children severely if they disobeyed. He also arranged their marriages.

In some cases, the paterfamilias made sure his children were educated. Poor Romans could not afford to send their children to school. Wealthy Romans, however, hired tutors to teach their young children at home. Some older boys went to school, where they learned reading, writing, and **rhetoric** (REH•tuh•rihk), or public speaking.

Older girls did not go to school. Instead, they studied reading and writing at home. They also learned household duties such as cooking, weaving and cleaning.

Between the ages of 14 and 16, a Roman boy celebrated becoming a man. He would burn his toys and put on a toga, a loose-fitting robe that Roman men wore. Once he came of age, a man might join his family’s business, become a soldier, or begin a career



▲ A Roman teacher and student

in the government. Roman women did not become adults until they married. A woman usually wore a long flowing robe with a cloak called a *palla*.

Women in Rome Women in early Rome had some rights, but they did not have the same status as men. The paterfamilias controlled his wife's activities. However, he often sought her advice in private. Women had a strong influence on their families, and some wives of famous men, including emperors, became well-known themselves. For example, the empress Livia (LIHV•ee•uh), wife of Augustus, had a say in Rome's politics. She was later honored as a goddess.

The freedoms a Roman woman enjoyed depended on her husband's wealth and sta-

tus. Wealthy women had a great deal of independence. They could own land, run businesses, and sell property. They managed the household and had enslaved people do the housework. This left the women free to study literature, art, and fashion. Outside the home, they could go to the theater or the amphitheater, but in both places they had to sit in areas separate from men.

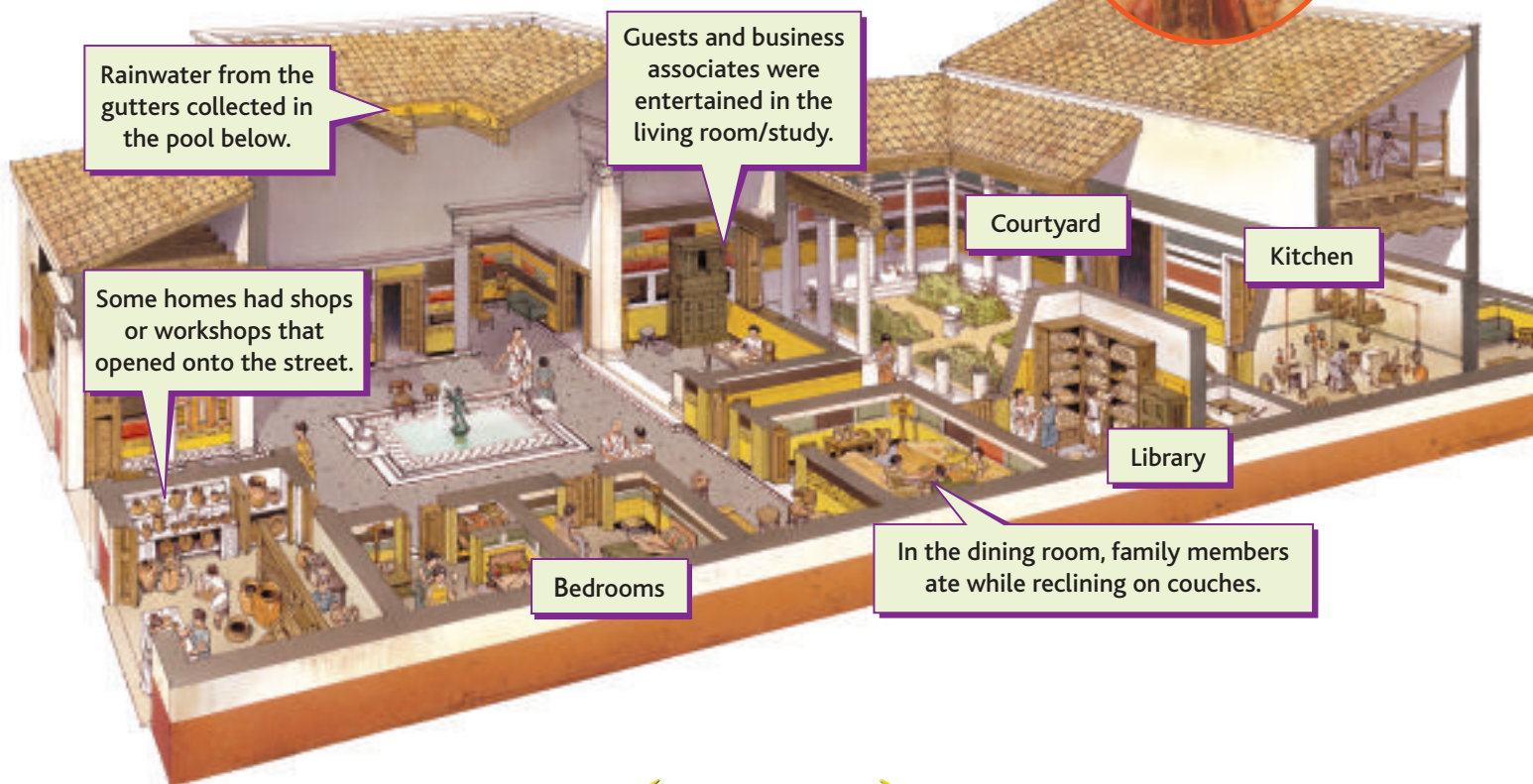
Women with less money had less freedom. They spent most of their time working in their houses or helping their husbands in family-run shops. They were allowed to leave home to shop, visit friends, worship at temples, or go to the baths. A few women did work independently outside the home. Some served as priestesses, while others worked as hairdressers and even doctors.

Scala/Art Resource, NY

A Roman House

▼ Wealthy Romans often lived in spacious houses with central courtyards. The houses had high brick walls without windows. Many of the rooms opened into the courtyard to allow in light and fresh air. **How is a Roman home similar to homes in your neighborhood? How is it different?**

A Roman couple





▲ These apartments were built of brick and stone for wealthy Romans. *What sort of buildings did poor Romans live in?*

▼ A Roman family at the dinner table



How Did Romans Treat Enslaved People?

Historians can trace slavery to early times in Roman history. But the use of slave labor grew as Rome took over more territory. Thousands of prisoners from conquered lands were brought to Italy. By 100 B.C., an estimated 40 percent of the people in Italy were enslaved.

Enslaved people did many different jobs. They worked in homes, fields, mines, and workshops. They helped build roads, bridges, and aqueducts. Many enslaved Greeks were well educated. They served as teachers, doctors, and artisans.

For most enslaved people, life was miserable. They were punished severely for poor work or for running away. To escape their hardships, enslaved people often rebelled.

In 73 B.C. a slave revolt broke out in Italy. It was led by a gladiator named **Spartacus** (SPAHR•tuh•kuhs). Under Spartacus, a force of 70,000 enslaved people defeated several Roman armies. The revolt was finally crushed two years later. Spartacus and

6,000 of his followers were crucified, or put to death by being nailed to a cross.

Roman Religion and Philosophy The ancient Romans worshiped many gods and goddesses. They also believed that spirits lived in natural things, such as trees and rivers. Greek gods and goddesses were popular in Rome, although they were given Roman names. For example, Zeus became Jupiter, the sky god, and Aphrodite became Venus, the goddess of love and beauty. Roman emperors also were worshiped. This practice strengthened support for the government.

Romans honored their gods and goddesses by praying and offering food. Every Roman home had an altar for the family's household gods. Government officials made offerings in temples. There the important gods and goddesses of Rome were honored. Some Roman priests looked for messages from the gods. They studied the insides of dead animals or watched the flight of birds, looking for meaning.

Greek and Roman Gods

Greek God	Roman God	Role
Ares	Mars	god of war
Zeus	Jupiter	chief god
Hera	Juno	wife of chief god
Aphrodite	Venus	goddess of love
Artemis	Diana	goddess of the hunt
Athena	Minerva	goddess of wisdom
Hermes	Mercury	messenger god
Hades	Pluto	god of the underworld
Poseidon	Neptune	god of the sea
Hephaestus	Vulcan	god of fire

The Romans also borrowed ideas from Greek philosophy. For example, they borrowed and modified, or changed slightly, the Greek philosophy of Stoicism. For Romans, Stoicism was not about finding happiness through reason like it was for the Greeks. Instead, Stoicism encouraged Romans to live in a practical way. Stoic philosophers urged people to participate in public affairs, to do their civic duty, and to treat conquered peoples well.

As the empire grew larger, Romans came into contact with other religions. These religions were allowed, as long as

they did not threaten the government. Those that did faced severe hardships. You will read about one of these religions—Christianity—in the next chapter.

 **Reading Check** **Contrast** Compare the life of upper-class women to women of other classes.

History online

Study Central Need help understanding how the Romans lived? Visit ca.hss.glencoe.com and click on Study Central.

Section 1 Review

Reading Summary

Review the **Main Ideas**

- Roman art, literature, and science borrowed much from the Greeks. Roman engineers made advances, including the development of cement, the arch, aqueducts, and domes.
- Religion and family were important parts of Roman life. Enslaved people carried out many different tasks in Roman society.


What Did You Learn?

- What were some of Ptolemy's scientific achievements?
- How were the Roman and Greek religions similar?
- Analyze** Why is the Roman language important? **CA 6RC2.0**
- Describe** Describe Roman education. **CA 6RC2.0**

Critical Thinking

- Compare and Contrast** Draw a chart like the one below. Fill in details comparing Roman and Greek art and architecture. **CA 6RC2.4**

Greek Art	Roman Art
Greek Architecture	Roman Architecture

- The Big Ideas** The Romans borrowed ideas from other peoples. Do you think our culture today borrows ideas from other peoples? Explain your answer. **CA 6RC2.3**
-  **Reading Making Predictions** Reread the text on Roman literature on page 462. How might Roman writing have been different without the influence of Greek writers? **CA 6RC2.3**

BAUCIS AND PHILEMON

By Don Nardo

Before You Read

The Scene: This story takes place in ancient Rome in the legendary time when gods visited Earth to interact with humans in person.

The Characters: Baucis and Philemon are a woman and man who welcome guests into their home. Jupiter and Mercury are two ancient Roman gods.

The Plot: A husband and wife welcome two guests into their cottage. As the pair try to provide for their guests with food, the guests reveal their identities and reward the host and hostess for their generosity.

Vocabulary Preview

diversion: something that relaxes, amuses, or entertains

descend: to pass from a higher level to a lower level

hospitality: kind treatment of guests and visitors

thatch: a plant material used to cover the roof of a building

burden: something taken as a duty or responsibility

edible: safe to eat

replenish: to make full or complete again

vantage: a position giving a total view

deluge: flood

unscathed: unharmed

transform: to change completely

ensure: to make certain

eternity: endless time

foliage: leaves from a tree

peasant: farm laborer

Do you know a person who is always friendly and generous, no matter what the circumstances? In this story, a good-natured husband and wife are rewarded when they receive special guests into their home.



As You Read

Keep in mind that this story is a myth. Like the Greeks, Romans passed myths from one generation to the next to explain some aspect of the world. Often, the stories involved gods and goddesses as well as humans.



One of Jupiter's favorite pastimes was disguising himself as a mortal and roaming the earth in search of diversions and adventures. On one particular day, he and his messenger, Mercury, dressed themselves as lowly beggars and descended to the land of Phrygia¹ (in central Asia Minor) to test the hospitality of the local people. To their dismay, the gods encountered much rudeness and selfishness. As they went from house to

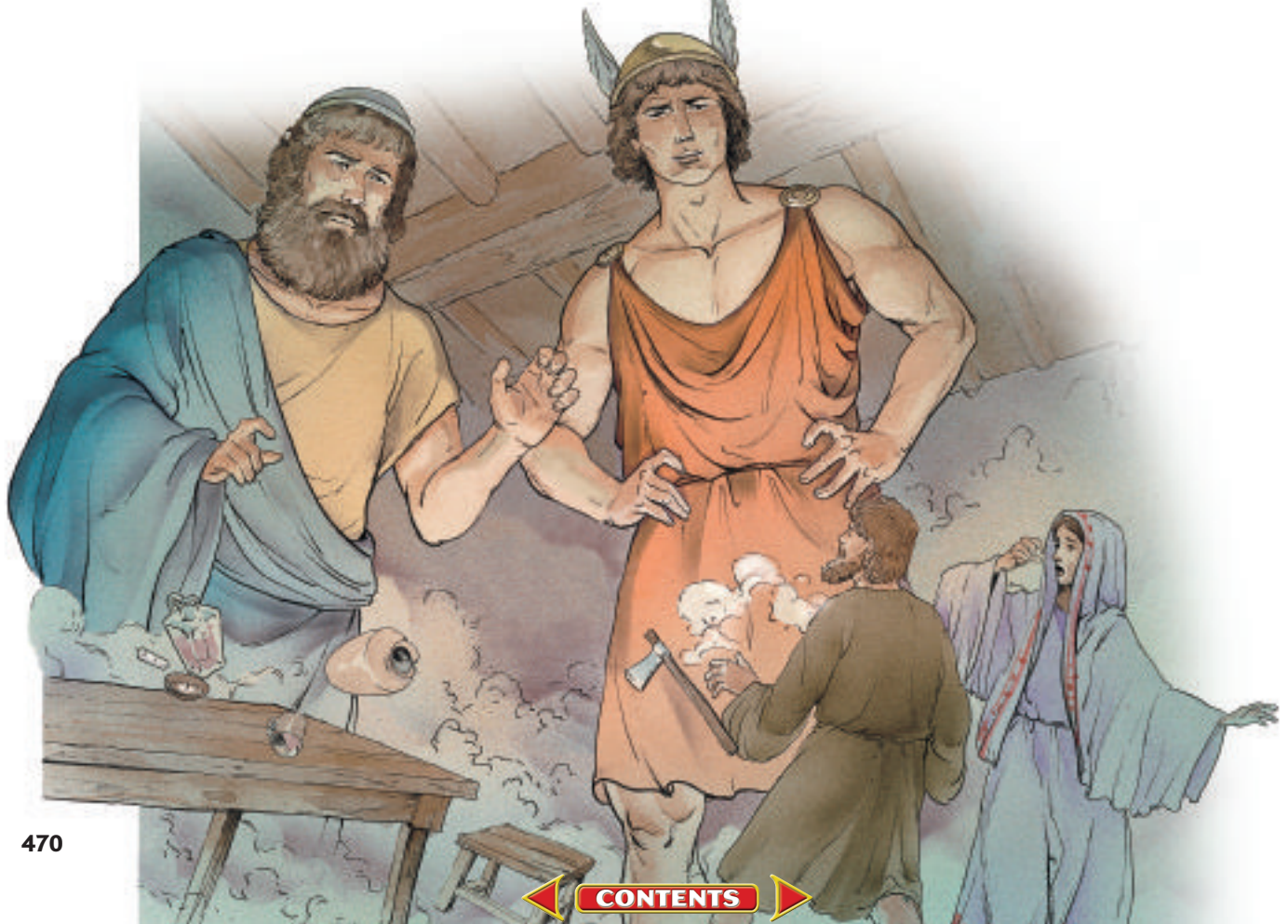
house, rich ones and poor ones alike, asking humbly for a scrap of food and a place to sleep, one owner after another told them to go away and barred the door against them. They tried a thousand houses and always received the same poor treatment.

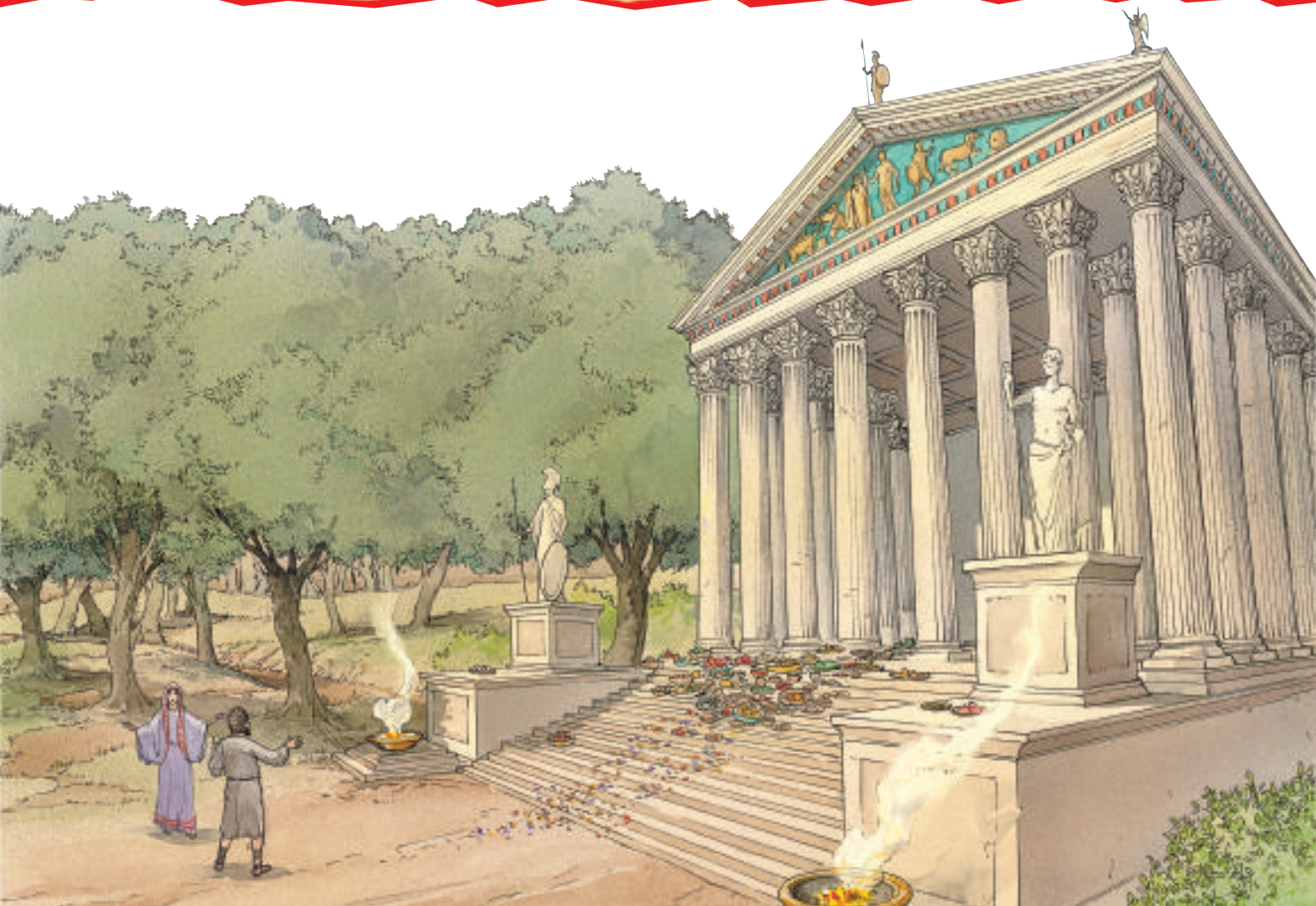
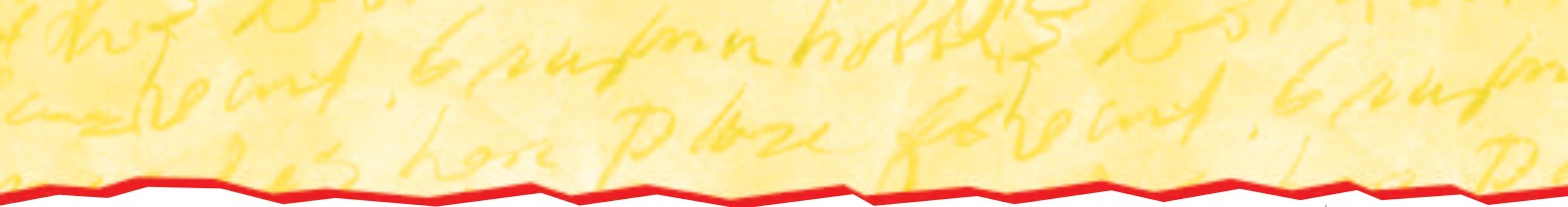
Finally, Jupiter and Mercury came to a small hut thatched with straw and reeds, the humblest and poorest hovel² they had seen so far. This time, an elderly couple, Baucis and Philemon by name, welcomed them in. As Ovid³ told it: They had married young and were deeply in love.

¹**Phrygia:** an area of the Roman Empire in present-day Turkey

²**hovel:** a small, poorly built house

³**Ovid:** Roman poet, author of tales of Roman mythology





They had grown old together in the same cottage; they were very poor, but faced their poverty with cheerful spirit and made its burden light by not complaining. It would do you little good to ask for servants or masters in that household, for the couple were all the house; both gave and followed orders.

The two old people went out of their way to make the strangers comfortable. Baucis carefully washed her wobbly wooden table, and she and her husband prepared a supper of cabbage, olives, radishes, eggs, and whatever else edible they could find. As they and their guests ate the meal, Baucis and Philemon noticed that each time their mixing bowl was near to empty, it suddenly filled up again; and the wine kept on replenishing itself, too. Not realizing that this was the work of their superhuman guests, the two humans became afraid and raised their hands high in prayer.

At this moment, Jupiter and Mercury revealed themselves to the old people. They told them not to fear and led them to a mountaintop. From that vantage, Baucis and Philemon watched as a great flood drowned all their neighbors, the ones who had treated the gods so badly, a deluge that left only their own hut standing unscathed. Jupiter then



transformed the hut into a magnificent temple, and the two mortals thereafter resided in it as his devoted priests.

The king of the gods did the two aging lovers a further kindness, ensuring that neither would have to endure the sadness and loneliness of outliving the other and also that they would remain together for eternity. On the last day of their lives each suddenly saw leaves sprouting from the other.

Philemon watched Baucis changing, Baucis watched Philemon, and as the foliage spread, they still had time to say “Farewell, my dear!” and the bark closed over sealing their mouths. And even to this day the peasants in that district show the stranger the two trees close together, and the union of oak and linden⁴ in one [trunk].

⁴**linden:** a type of tree with large heart-shaped leaves



Responding to the Literature

1. Who comes to visit Baucis and Philemon?
2. What did Baucis and Philemon notice was happening to their food?
3. **Cause and Effect** What reward was given to the two hosts by Jupiter and Mercury? Why were Baucis and Philemon rewarded in such a way? **CA 6RL3.0**
4. **Analyze** How does the setting of the story influence the plot? Support your ideas with details from the story. **CA 6RL3.3**
5. **Read to Write** Imagine that you are Baucis or Philemon. What would your reaction be to discovering that Jupiter and Mercury were guests in your house? How would you treat them once you knew who they were? Write a journal entry that describes your reaction.

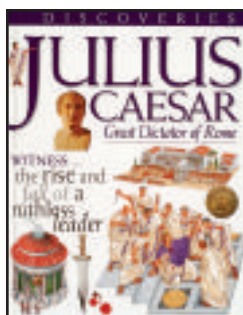
CA 6WA2.4

Reading on Your Own...



From the California Reading List

Do you want to learn more about the ancient Romans or the history of Christianity? If so, check out these other great books.

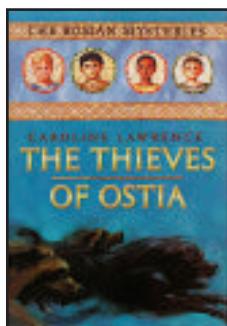


Biography

Julius Caesar: Great Dictator of Rome by Richard Platt follows the life and times of Rome's most famous leader. The book explains Caesar's rise to power, his achievements, and his death. *The content of this book is related to History–Social Science Standard WH6.7.*

Nonfiction

Science in Ancient Rome by Jacqueline L. Harris provides details and descriptions of the important scientific contributions made by the ancient Romans. It gives specific examples of the significant people and events in Roman history that helped make these advancements. *The content of this book is related to History–Social Science Standard WH6.7.*



Fiction

The Thieves of Ostia by Caroline Lawrence tells the story of Flavia Gemina, a young girl living in ancient Rome. The book follows Flavia and her friends as they try to solve a crime in the Roman city of Ostia. *The content of this book is related to History–Social Science Standard WH6.7.*

Nonfiction

The Story of Christianity by Michael Collins and Matthew A. Price covers the historical background of Christianity. The book takes the reader from the birth of Jesus to the present day, detailing the important people and events that helped shape the religion along the way. *The content of this book is related to History–Social Science Standard WH6.7.*

