Builders and engineers

1. **Technology** means knowing how to do a job.
2. You need the right **knowledge**.
3. Which **skills** did the engineers have?
4. The temples and **arches** show how great the Roman builders were.
5. Arches were the beginning of **vaults** - a high, wide roof.
6. The vault then led to the **dome**.
7. Not all Roman buildings were stone, sometimes also **brick** was used.
8. All Roman towns had **supplies** of fresh water which ran in **pipes** and channels.
9. Sometimes it ran in **aqueducts** over valleys.
10. Romans **solved** all the important problems.
11. But some things they took for granted which we do today.
12. They did not **invent** many things.
13. They didn't need many watermills which would work a **flourmill** because they used slaves or donkyes **instead**.

Road makers

14. Roman roads should **stand up to** hard wear and bad weather.
15. Often the roads followed **straight lines**.
16. On high points scouts put up markers (**bonfires**). The **road-makers** would work from one marker to the next.
17. A road was also made in a **set way**.
18. Roads had **ditches** so the rain could flow away.
19. A road needed a good **foundation** of large broken stones.
20. On top of this came four **layers** of **gravel** and **clay**.
21. The **surface** of the road was solid stones, **smooth** on the top.
22. When the country was hilly, the roads had lots of **bends** because they shouldn't be to **steep**.
23. Sometimes the roads **ran in** tunnels through **solid rock**.

Craftsmen

24. In every Roman town there were **workshops** of craftsmen.
25. Craftsmen made knives, **brooches**, pots, and **vases**.
26. These products show that their technology was **advanced**.
27. Roman **potters** were very **skilful**, producing pots and **jars** of many sizes and **shapes**.
28. Some of them had pictures and **patterns** on them.
29. Expensive pottery was **glazed**, dark and shiny.
30. If you were rich you also could afford glas vases and glass windows.
31. This technology came from Syria, Syrian glass makers **settled** in Rome.

Education And The Law - Schools

32. Children didn't *have to go* to school, but most parents sent them to a **master**.
33. There they learned to read and write and did **arithmetic**.
34. The master was paid a **fee** for this.
35. But their **wages** all in all weren't very high.
36. Pupils wrote with a **stylus** on a wooden tablet which was covered in **wax**.
37. Books were usually written on rolls of **papyrus**.
38. The Roman "pocket calculator" was the **abacus**.
39. The master shouted at boys and girls when they were **badly behaved**.
40. If they **misbehaved** they were flogged by a slave.
41. **Well-off** Romans kept their daughters at home where they would be taught by a **tutor**.
42. Sons of rich Romans would later **go on** to **grammar** masters.
43. After that they would probably also learn **rhetoric** and the law.

Orators

44. You needed rhetoric in order to become a good **orator**.
45. **Crowds** would listen to these orators and would **admire** their tricks.
46. **Trials** in **court** were **contests** between **hired** orators.
47. A **judge** and a jury and **fixed the punishment**.
48. Of course everybody hoped that the jury would **vote** for his side.
49. Orators would even hire **clappers** to **impress** the jury.

Crime and punishment

50. The **Twelve Tables** were the first written laws of the Romans.
51. In Roman trials **witnesses** would appear and say what they knew about the **accused**.
52. They were allowed to speak in their own **defence**.
53. The **sentence** depended on who the guilty person was.