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## Ancient Rome

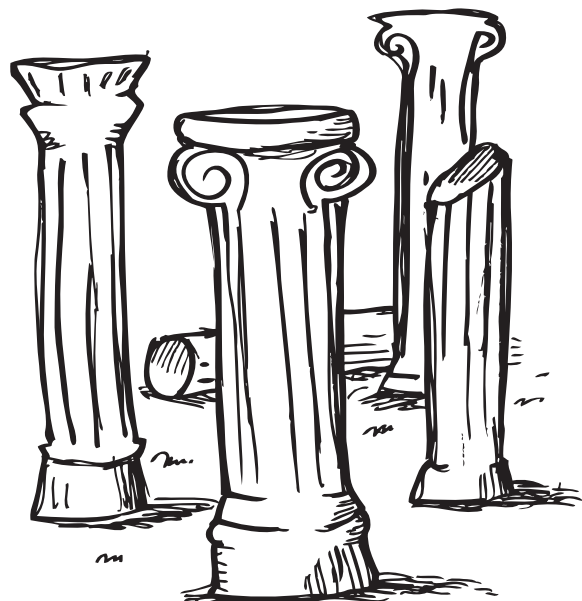
According to legend, Rome was founded by twin brothers, Romulus and Remus, in 753 BCE. Archaeological evidence of Ancient Rome dates to the 8th century BCE., somewhere between 800 BCE and 701 BCE. (Remember, in BCE, the smaller the number, the more recent the date, so 701 BCE is closer to modern day than 800 BCE.) For nearly 1000 years, Rome was the most important, richest, most powerful city in the Western world. During this time, Rome went through several major changes.

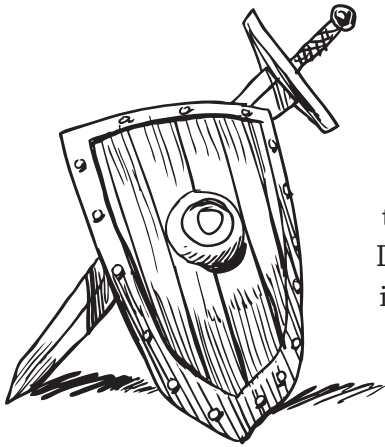
Rome began as the Roman Kingdom. It was ruled by a succession of seven kings. Some time between 509 BCE and 501 BCE, the last of the seven kings, Tarquin the Proud, was deposed from his throne, which means he was removed from power. With the end of Tarquin the Proud's reign, the Roman Kingdom became the Roman Republic.

The Roman Republic was governed by a senate rather than a monarch or king. The original senate consisted of 100 heads of Roman families. The senate did not have actual lawmaking powers. Rather, it made recommendations to the Plebeian Council, which received its power from the Roman people. Over time, the senate grew in number and in power. By the end of the Roman Republic, there were more than 300 members of the senate. Although they did not have the power to make laws, the senate held remarkable political power. The senate was responsible for sending and receiving ambassadors to foreign lands, appointing managers of public lands, conducting wars and distributing public funds.

The Roman Republic came to an end when, in the middle of the first century BCE, three men formed the First Triumvirate (trahy-**uhm**-ver-it). These three men were Julius Caesar, Pompey the Great (**pom**-pee) and Crassus (**kras**-uhs). They plotted to control the Roman Republic, and their schemes led to civil war. In 44 BCE, Julius Caesar was assassinated, or killed, by senators who did not agree with his politics. Eventually, through a series of struggles for power, Augustus, Caesar's designated heir, gained control and became the undisputed ruler of Rome.

With the ascent of Augustus to power, the Roman Republic became the Roman Empire. The Roman Empire extended across most of Europe to the Mediterranean Sea with a population





that exceeded 50 million people. During the “Reign of Five Good Emperors” from 96–180 CE, the Roman Empire reached its largest landmass of around 5 million square kilometres. Eventually, the Empire became so large that it was nearly impossible for one ruler to maintain control of the entire Empire. In 293 CE, the Emperor Diocletian (*dahy-uh-klee-shuhn*) divided the Roman Empire into an eastern half and a western half. This division became permanent in 330 CE after Constantine established Constantinople as the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire. The Western Empire continued to be known as the Roman Empire. The Empire came to a dramatic end in 476 CE when Odoacer, a barbarian warlord, killed the last

Western Emperor, Romulus Augustulus. Odoacer then made himself king of Italy. The Byzantine Empire in the east lasted almost a thousand years longer. It came to a less dramatic end in 1453 CE when the ruler of the Ottoman Empire, Mehmed II, conquered Constantinople.

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# ANCIENT ROME

## Consequences and Implications

**A3** What consequences did the Roman Empire experience because of its large size?

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What were the implications of these consequences? Justify your answer.

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## Cause and Effect

**A2** What caused the Roman Republic to end? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

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## Sequencing

**A1** In the space below, create a timeline of the major events in the history of Ancient Rome.

## A World of Resources

Our world is full of many natural resources that people use each and every day. Some examples of natural resources include air, solar energy, aluminium, natural gas, coal, trees, fish, farm animals and crops. Natural resources can be classified into three different categories: renewable, flow and non-renewable.



Renewable natural resources are living resources like fish, deer, trees and coffee that can grow back or renew themselves with time. In order for a resource to be renewable, the rate of consumption of the resource cannot exceed the amount of time it takes for the resource to replace itself. Metals are an exception to this rule. Metals cannot renew themselves, but they still are considered renewable resources because they can be recycled and reused. Metals, like the aluminium used for soft-drink cans, are not destroyed during the production cycle. Because they are not destroyed, metals are easily melted down and used again.

Flow natural resources also are renewable. Unlike renewable resources, though, flow resources do not require time to replenish themselves. Air, water, wind, tides and solar energy all are examples of flow resources. There is an endless supply of these types of natural resources.

Non-renewable natural resources are resources that cannot be remade or regrown. Or, if they can be replenished, they cannot be replenished as quickly as the rate of consumption demands. For example, fossil fuels such as coal, natural gas and petroleum are non-renewable resources. Fossil fuels can replenish themselves, but the process takes thousands of years. People cannot wait thousands of years for more coal, natural gas or petroleum. Therefore, these kinds of natural resources are available in limited quantities and considered non-renewable.

Another way to classify natural resources is by their matter state. Resources can be solid, liquid or gas. Examples include trees for solid matter, tides for liquid matter and air for gas matter.

Natural resources also can be classified as organic or inorganic. Organic natural resources are resources that are living or were once living. Organic resources, such as trees, animals and crops, can live and die. Any resource containing carbon, a by-product of living organisms, is considered organic. Inorganic resources are resources that are non-living, such as rocks, water and air.

Sometimes, we take natural resources for granted because they are everywhere. We forget how important these natural resources are to the way we live our lives. We must all make an effort to appreciate and protect Earth's natural resources.

# A WORLD OF RESOURCES

## Consequences and Implications

**A3** What would be the consequences of using all of the Earth's non-renewable resources? Give an example to explain your answer.

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## Cause and Effect

**A2** What would be the effect of humans consuming, or using, a renewable resource at a faster rate than it can replenish itself? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

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## Sequencing

**A1** List the order in which classification of natural resources was discussed in the text.

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