

Roman Timeline

Design, chronicle, and illustrate chief events in Roman history through the use of a time line.
PA Academic Standard 8.1.W.A. Evaluate patterns of continuity and change over time, applying context of events.

Design (20 pts)

You may use poster board, regular paper, tag board, or something medium—you may not submit the timeline electronically. Sorry, for this project we go “old school” .

The fundamental principle of time lines is *proportional time intervals*

Check out samples of timelines to use as patterns

<http://www.vertex42.com/ExcelArticles/create-a-timeline.html>

<http://www.homeschoolinthewoods.com/HTTA/TimelineHelps/>

<http://lisadeparts.com/class/?p=11>

Keep these mechanical guidelines in mind:

- Creativity
- Neatness
- Clarity
- Spelling/grammar
- Balance

Chronicle (30 pts)

Choose fifteen (15) events from Roman history

Include a brief annotation for each event (e.g. 98 Trajan becomes emperor—the first emperor not a native Italian)

Decide if you want to focus on one specific component (e.g. Politics) or a general overview

Decide if you want to focus on a specific time period or a general overview

Include at least two (2) instances of cause and effect. Link the two events on the timeline.

Illustrate (15 pts)

Illustrate your timeline with pictures or diagrams of the events. They can be hand-drawn or photocopied/printed or copy & paste.

You do not need to have a picture for every event!

Be sure to include, on a separate sheet of paper—titled “Picture Credits” , a list of sources using standard documentation format

(e.g. Alexander on horseback. <http://faq.macedonia.org/images/alexander.mosaic.jpg>)

General Information

Plan, plan, plan

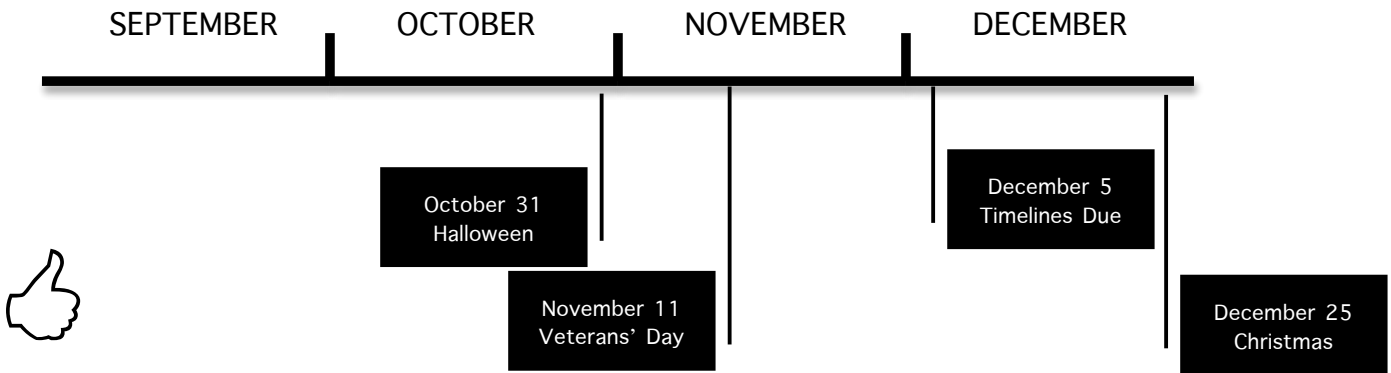
Do not expect class time to work on this project—it is independent

Due date: Test Day-1 (that is, the day before the test) - *estimated due date: December 5, 2013.*

A timeline uses proportional time intervals. The labeled times (whether it be decades, years, months, etc.) must be the same distance apart, just like the lines on a ruler. They are the reference points to show relationship between events over time. For example:



Position the events on the timeline based on when the specific events occur, in relation to the specific time (year, day, hour, etc.). The shorter the time between “lines” , the more specific the location of the events need to be.



A timeline does not list events at equal distance apart—unless those events took place at equal times from one another.

