



TOPAZ CLASS: SPRING 2: HOPE



Design and Technology

One of the most important additions that the Romans brought to architecture is the arch, which was originally borrowed from the Etruscans. Using concrete, bricks, and the concept of the arch, Rome was able to provide many of its citizens with water. Aqueducts (water bridges) were built throughout Rome, their arch structures bringing water to areas far away from natural water supplies.



The arch quickly led to the dome ceilings used in many houses and buildings. Because arched and domed structures can share weight evenly, the concept was soon being used throughout the city and around the world.



Many of the temples used the columns seen in Greek structures. The front of the structure, though, would typically contain some type of tribute to the temple's specific god or goddess.



History

The Roman Empire was a massive, powerful civilization based in Italy that ruled much of Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East for over 500 years (27 BC–476 AD). Led by emperors, it grew from a small town into a vast empire known for its skilled army, concrete, roads, aqueducts, and the Latin language.



Music

Notation is used to write down music. It's one way to remember what you have composed. It's also great in helping other musicians read your music and play it for themselves. If you can read and write music yourself, then you'll be able to play the music that other people have written too.

Rhythms are made up of notes with different durations. Each note can be represented by a different symbol. All of the notes have different names. For example, a one beat note is called a crotchet, a two beat note is called a minim.

