Aqueducts

First appeared in 312 BC, the amazing and highly advanced aqueducts were one of the greatest achievements of Ancient Rome. Aqueducts are channels that move fresh water from one place to another. Without aqueducts Romans would not have received sufficient water to meet their daily needs such as irrigation of water for crops and drinking fountains. Aqueducts may be underground tunnels, networks of surface channels and canals, covered clay pipes or monumental bridges.

These aqueducts were a challenge to build since the channels had to have the proper engineer because water had to run through the channels and get to the city without stagnating in the channel or coming too fast into the city. Although the Romans did not invent the aqueducts they did such an excellent job of building them that they are still standing today.

**History of Aqueducts:**