



**Social Studies
School Service**

www.socialstudies.com

Downloadable Reproducible eBooks *Sample Pages*

These sample pages from this eBook are provided for evaluation purposes. The entire eBook is available for purchase at

www.socialstudies.com or www.writingco.com.

To browse more eBook titles, visit

<http://www.socialstudies.com/ebooks.html>

To learn more about eBooks, visit our help page at

<http://www.socialstudies.com/ebookshelp.html>

For questions, please e-mail eBooks@socialstudies.com

To learn about new eBook and print titles, professional development resources, and catalogs in the mail, sign up for our monthly e-mail newsletter at

<http://socialstudies.com/newsletter/>

*Copyright notice: Copying of the book or its parts for resale is prohibited.
Additional restrictions may be set by the publisher.*

Ancient Rome

Fun Projects for World History

Jean Henrich, Writer

Bill Williams, Editor
Dr. Aaron Willis, Project Coordinator
Shoshana Muhammad, Editorial Assistant
Christina Trejo, Editorial Assistant

Social Studies School Service
10200 Jefferson Blvd., P.O. Box 802
Culver City, CA 90232
<http://socialstudies.com>
access@socialstudies.com
(800) 421-4246

© 2006 Social Studies School Service

10200 Jefferson Blvd., P.O. Box 802
Culver City, CA 90232
United States of America

(310) 839-2436
(800) 421-4246

Fax: (800) 944-5432
Fax: (310) 839-2249

<http://socialstudies.com>
access@socialstudies.com

Permission is granted to reproduce individual worksheets for classroom use only.
Printed in the United States of America.

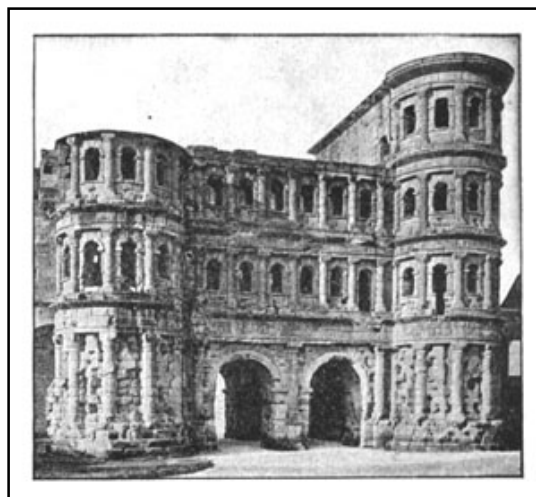
ISBN: 1-56004-250-8

Product Code: ZP323

History, Language Arts, Art - ANCIENT ROME

TABLE OF CONTENT

	PAGE
<i>General Overview</i>	1
<i>Roman Gladiators in Focus</i>	2
<i>Roman Merchants in Focus</i>	20
<i>Roman Slaves in Focus</i>	36
<i>Roman Emperors in Focus</i>	47
<i>Roman Aqueducts in Focus</i>	62
<i>Roman Markets in Focus</i>	75
<i>Roman Feasts in Focus</i>	85
<i>Roman Streets in Focus</i>	97
<i>Make a 3-D Roman Diorama Picture</i>	109
<i>General Material List</i>	121
<i>Extension Activities for Graphics</i>	122
<i>Character Development Statements</i>	126
<i>Additional Details for Characterization</i>	130
<i>Setting Development Statements</i>	133
<i>Additional Details for Settings</i>	135



History, Language Arts, Art - ANCIENT ROME

GENERAL OVERVIEW

This collection of nine enrichment activities was designed to complement existing curricula and expand one's understanding of the ancient Romans. Studies have confirmed that using our hands helps us retain information. So, if you are looking for creative and simple, yet stimulating and exciting projects to spark learning, take the next step toward a highly engaging encounter.

There is truly nothing more stimulating than combining a hands-on activity with a subject being studied. Regardless of a learner's age, learning by doing will help maintain their interest, improve retention of information, and foster a desire to learn now and in the future.

In this collection, there are a total of nine hands-on projects and writing activities. To enhance the complete learning experience using this collection, character and setting development statements as well as extensive vocabulary lists are provided. A general materials list, detailed instructions, and extensive activity suggestions are provided for the nine projects that focus on the collection theme.

As an educator with 18 plus years of teaching and product development experience, it is my personal goal to encourage young people to be creative. Each of the activities included in this collection are based on actual artifacts representative of ancient Rome. A conscious effort was made to develop activities that are constructed from readily available materials, yet result in stunning end products. Although having a wonderful end product is desirable, an essential part of learning is the process of creating something. A young person will gain a greater appreciation for the skills required by the ancient Romans when they accomplish an activity.

It is my heartfelt desire that both teacher and student will find the nine activities in this book a wonderful journey of creativity. Jean Henrich





ROMAN GLADIATORS IN FOCUS



History
Roman Gladiators

History, Language Arts, Art - ANCIENT ROME

ROMAN GLADIATORS IN FOCUS

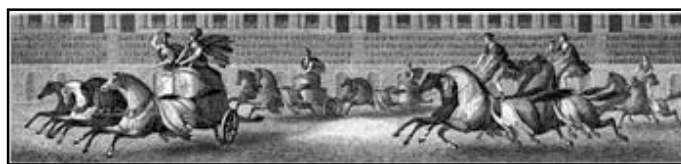


"Hail, Caesar. Those about to die Salute thee." Saluting one's death is what faced the gladiators of ancient Rome. The term gladiator comes from the Latin word *gladius*, meaning "sword."

As trained professional combatants, gladiators were essentially entertainers. This form of entertainment resulted with the defeated being killed.

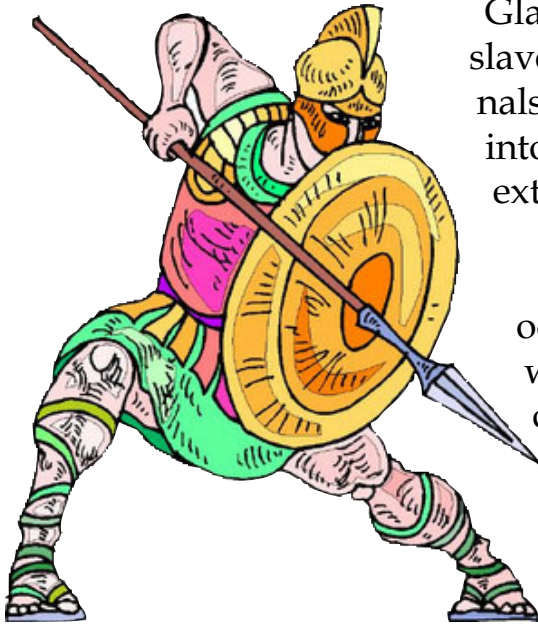
The idea of having trained fighting men fight to the death began in central Italy in the region of Etruria. It is believed by historians that it most likely began as part of a funeral sacrifice. The first staged Roman event was held in the year 264 BC. Three pairs of gladiators fought to the death as part of a funeral celebration. By the year 174 BC, the popularity of the event had grown enormously and involved many men fighting against one another over several days. On one occasion Julius Caesar held a gladiatorial event that involved upwards of 300 pairs or 600 men, but this event holds no light to the largest event held by the emperor Trajan in the year 107 AD. In a victory celebration, the emperor Trajan had 10,000 gladiators fighting one another.

One of the most unusual gladiatorial events was presented by the emperor Domitian in the year 90 AD. This event included both women and dwarves as well as male gladiators.



History, Language Arts, Art - ANCIENT ROME

ROMAN GLADIATORS IN FOCUS



Gladiators came from different places. Some were slaves, others prisoners of war or condemned criminals, and in some cases Christians. They were forced into training at special schools where they received extreme training using different weapons.

Gladiators that were victorious in combat were occasionally freed. The Roman populace would write poems about their victories, artists would render their portraits on vases, and the women of Rome would provide them with numerous favors. Sometimes gladiators would use chariots or fight on horseback. When an opponent was overpowered, the Roman spectators would then indicate if he should live or die. Waving handkerchiefs

indicated the defeated gladiator should be spared, but thumbs down meant he should be killed.

The concept of a spectator sport that resulted in death was a primary form of entertainment in ancient Rome. Bloodthirsty spectacles were held in huge amphitheaters such as the colosseum. The government would sponsor events called *ludi* (public games and festivals) where the battle was to honor the gods. Private Roman citizens would offer gladiatorial events called *munera* that were often held in conjunction with funerals.

History, Language Arts, Art - ANCIENT ROME

ROMAN GLADIATORS IN FOCUS

Gladiators were divided into two divisions: light- and heavy-armored classes. Depending on the class, a gladiator would wear certain clothing and use certain weapons. The following are some of the different types of gladiators and their weapons:

ANDABATAE - These gladiators wore a complete set of body armor, but it was hindered by a helmet covered by a visor, restricting vision.

BESTIARII - These gladiators were trained to fight wild animals. Animals were gathered and brought to the colosseum from all parts of the Roman Empire. Lions, elk, zebras, and elephants would be kept beneath the arena in cages. A ramp would lead to a trap door letting the animal gain entrance to the arena after passing through a corridor. Sometimes cages were hoisted to the arena and then released. Inside the arena, gladiators were held underground in staging areas. They would enter the arena through a series of passageways.

CATERVARI - This gladiator was one of the few that fought alone, rather than as a team with another gladiator.

DIMACHERI - Dimachaeri gladiators were given two swords to fight their opponent.

EQUITES - This type of gladiator would challenge his adversary on horseback with a lance. Their thighs were protected and they also used round shields.



History, Language Arts, Art - ANCIENT ROME

ROMAN GLADIATORS IN FOCUS

ESSEDARII - Using chariots, the Essedarii were dangerous fighters.

HOPLOMACHI - They wore protective leg guards called *ocrea* and wore leather bands which protected their wrists and knees. They were heavily armed and used swords against other gladiators.

LAQUEATORES - These gladiators used a rope-like noose to try and capture their opponents. They wore little protective body armor.

MERIDIANI - Gladiators would fight at different times of the day. These gladiators usually fought at midday. They were lightly armed and protected.

MYRMILLO - These gladiators featured a “fish crest” styled helmet. They carried both a straight sword and shield. Their armor consisted of a *manica* made of leather and metal on their left arm, an *ocrea* (leg guard), and a *scutum*, a large oblong shield.



The following is a historic account of the famous uprising by the gladiator Spartacus as recorded by the historian Plutarch:

The gladiators took refuge atop the mountain, which was accessible only by one narrow and difficult passage. By keeping this passageway guarded, the Roman general thought that he had caught the gladiators in a trap, since the mountain top was surrounded on all other sides with steep and slippery cliffs. On the mountain top was a crater, in which grew a profusion of wild vines. Cutting as many vines as they needed, the gladiators twisted them into ropes and constructed ladders long enough to reach the bottom of the cliffs. By this means they all descended except for one man, who remained at the top long enough to lower their weapons; then he also descended. The Romans had failed to notice what was happening, so the gladiators decided to attack them by surprise. They stormed into the rear of the Roman camp and captured it. Many of the slaves in that region now revolted against their masters and joined the rebel gladiators.

History, Language Arts, Art - ANCIENT ROME

ROMAN GLADIATORS IN FOCUS



ORDINARIII - Ordinarii gladiators were called such since they fought in a traditional manner and as a pair.

PROVOCATOR - These gladiators were often set against a Myrmillo gladiator and used the *parma* (round shield) and a *hasta* (lance) to attack the other fighter.

RETIARIUS - This gladiator would attempt to thwart an opponent with his net and then kill him with a trident or three-pronged spear.

SAMNITE - *Scutum* (oblong shields) and *ocrea* (leg protectors) and a visored helmet distinguished these gladiators. Samnite gladiators fought with swords.

SECUTOR - The fully-armored gladiator wore a high-visored helmet and elbow and wrist guards. His left leg was protected with an *ocrea* and his primary weapon was a dagger or sword.

THRACIAN - This gladiator used a *sica* (curved sword). He wore a helmet and had leg protection. His chest was covered with either leather or metal and he carried a square-styled shield.

VELITES - Velites fought with a spear that was attached to a cord. When it was thrown he could then recover it by pulling it back towards him .



History, Language Arts, Art - ANCIENT ROME

ROMAN GLADIATORS IN FOCUS

GLADIATOR WEAPONS

fascina - harpoon

galea - visored helmet

galerus - metal shoulder piece

gladius - sword

hasta - lance

iaculum - net

manicae - leather elbow or wrist bands

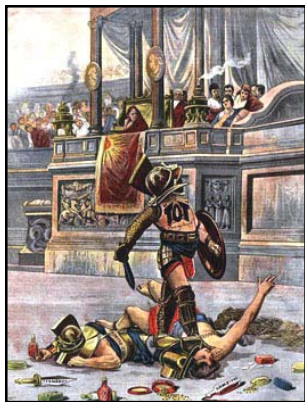
ocrea - metal or boiled leather greave

parma - round shield

scutum - large oblong shield

sica - curved scimitar

subligaculum - loin cloth



UNIQUE TERMS ASSOCIATED WITH GLADIATORS

venationes - wild beast hunts

ludi circenses - term for gladiatorial games

paria - term meaning two contestants

Auctorati - Roman citizens who sold themselves into gladiatorial games

Damnati ad mortem - condemned criminals who committed capital crimes

lanistae - owned and operated by private citizens as private gladiatorial schools

familia - groups of gladiators from the same troop

lanistae director - an individual in charge of a private gladiatorial school

ludus - gladiator barracks

doctores - individuals who trained gladiator trainers

History, Language Arts, Art - ANCIENT ROME



ROMAN GLADIATOR WRITING RECIPE

DIRECTIONS: Follow the steps listed at the bottom of this page in order. Use the words provided under the different categories to help you write your paragraph. If you would like, add your own words to the categories. If appropriate, you may use more than one word from each column. Additional character development statements and details for characterization can be found on pages 126 - 132.

<u>PAST</u> Prisoner of war Criminal Captured enemy Roman outcast	<u>CLOTHING</u> Leather belt Leather boots Long cloak Sandals Helmet	<u>BUILD</u> Gigantic Small Muscular Thin Plump Slender Heavy	<u>EXPRESSIONS</u> Mischievous Bright Gloomy Happy Angry	<u>NAMES</u> Spartacus Marcus Antonio Petronio
<u>FACIAL TEXTURE</u> Dry Gnarled Hairy Oily Rough Work-worn Clean-shaven Smooth		<u>EQUIPMENT</u> Bronze helmet Bronze shield Net Sword Fisherman's spear Trident Mace	<u>FEELINGS PRIOR TO FIGHTING IN THE ARENA</u> Excited Nervous Fearful Relaxed Tense Prepared Uptight	<u>VIRTUES</u> Curious Forgiving Helpful Perceptive Cowardly Brave

STEPS

1. Indent and write one sentence introducing your gladiator by name and occupation. (Use your own words for this step).
2. Write several sentences describing his clothing & equipment.
3. Write several sentences describing his facial texture.
4. Write one sentence describing his mouth. (Use your own words for this step).
5. Write one or more sentences describing his eyes and ears. (Use your own words for this step).
6. Write one sentence describing his hair. (Use your own words for this step).
7. Write one sentence describing his feelings prior to fighting in the arena.
8. Write one or more sentences describing his reputation as a gladiator. (Use your own words for this step).
9. Write one or more sentences describing his virtues.
10. Write several sentences describing what he hopes to gather for his reward following the battle. (Use your own words for this step).
11. Write one or more sentences describing his feelings about being a gladiator. (Use your own words for this step).