**Ancient Roman History Part 2**

**Build, build, and build!**

* The Ancient Roman emperors made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their cities a major focus while they reigned.
* These rulers hoped to please their subjects by creating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ structures and places for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Baths**

* The Romans built \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in nearly every major \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they controlled.
* They were not entirely different from our modern-day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ malls and \_\_\_\_\_.
* The Roman baths were places where one could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* However, Roman baths were also "vast enclosed structures that contained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, lecture rooms, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, shops, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and pleasant walkways."
* A common feature in Roman baths included:
* Rooms with pools of progressively \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water

**The Baths of Caracalla**

* The emperor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ commissioned one of the most famous baths in the third century A.D. in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* This bath "sprawled out over 30 acres and had a bathhouse that measured \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ feet by 380 feet."
* It also contained a giant central \_\_\_\_\_\_ that was over 180 feet long and 77 feet wide.
* It was made using concrete \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* A groin vault is "formed when \_\_\_\_\_-barrel vaults meet at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ angles."
* Groin vaults allowed Roman builders to build over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ areas and include \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in their designs.

**Buildings for Sporting Events**

* The Ancient Romans enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ events.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ races were a very popular \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sport.
* One could expect to see as many as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Romans gathering at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to see their favourite teams.

**The Colosseum**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contests were another popular Roman spectator sport.
* These were usually held in large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or amphitheatres.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (also known as the Flavian Amphitheatre) was one of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ venues where these armed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would take place.
* It was constructed in the "first century CE under the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emperors of the Flavian dynasty: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (69-79 CE), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (79-81 CE) and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (81-96 CE)."
* It was named after a "colossal (large) statue of the Roman emperor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that once stood nearby."
* The Colosseum was made of "locally quarried \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with internal linking lateral walls of brick, concrete and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stone (tufa)."

**The Colosseum**

* The best seats in the Colosseum were set aside for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ officials.
* The upper class sat in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tier.
* The general public sat in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tiers.
* As a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ precaution, a high stone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was erected to keep the gladiators and wild animals \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the spectators.
* There were areas beneath the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Colosseum which were set aside for machinery, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animals, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for gladiators.
* One major thing that attracted people to the Colosseum was the opportunity to see \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fights.
* Gladiator: "a person, often a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or captive, who was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or other weapon and compelled to fight to the death in a public arena against another \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or a wild \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the spectators."

**The Pantheon**

* The Pantheon is a famous Roman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* It was "dedicated to all the Roman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ [and] later converted into a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ church."
* The Pantheon has a large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made of brick and concrete.
* The surface is covered with coffers (indented panels).
* The Pantheon is divided into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ zones:
* Lowest zone: contains 7 recesses in the walls (niches) that may have "contained statues or altars dedicated to the Roman \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_."
* Middle zone: contains the 12 signs of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Highest zone: this is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which likely represents the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Arch of Constantine**

* The Ancient Romans enjoyed constructing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to celebrate their successful military campaigns.
* Arches were a common feature in these monuments.
* The Arch of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ "was the largest and most elaborate of the triumphal arches."
* Triumphal arch: "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_."
* Constantine was a famous Roman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who is most known for declaring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the official \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Roman empire.

**The Arch of Constantine**

* The Arch of Constantine "commemorates Roman Emperor Constantine's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_over the Roman tyrant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on 28th October \_\_\_\_\_\_ CE at the battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Bridge in Rome."
* This battle put an \_\_\_\_\_ to a civil war that had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out in the Roman empire.
* According to historical records, "Constantine was declared emperor at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ [in 306], but Maxentius claimed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ title in Rome."
* Prior to the battle of the Milvian Bridge, "Constantine had a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: he saw the \_\_\_\_\_\_ overlain by the figure of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Beneath it was inscribed the simple message in hoc signo vinces, which translates as "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.""
* After this dream, Constantine commanded all his troops to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Constantine saw his dream and victory as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from God that Christianity must be the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ religion of the Roman Empire.

**More Insight into the Arch of Constantine**

* The monument also pays homage to earlier \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rulers.
* It has been suggested that this monument was Constantine's attempt to link himself to celebrated Roman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the past.
* Through "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ himself with well-regarded emperors of Rome’s 2nd-century C.E. golden age, Constantine was signaling that he intended to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his rule after earlier, successful leaders."

**Roman Basilicas**

* Another notable feature in Ancient Rome: basilicas.
* A basilica "was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ building made to hold \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ numbers of people."
* In Ancient Rome, they were originally designed for more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ purposes (ex. Court of law).
* They "served as models for generations of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ church builders."
* They usually had a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_: "a long, wide centre aisle, and two or more narrower side aisles."
* They also had a side entrance – a "semicircular area at the end of the nave" called an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.