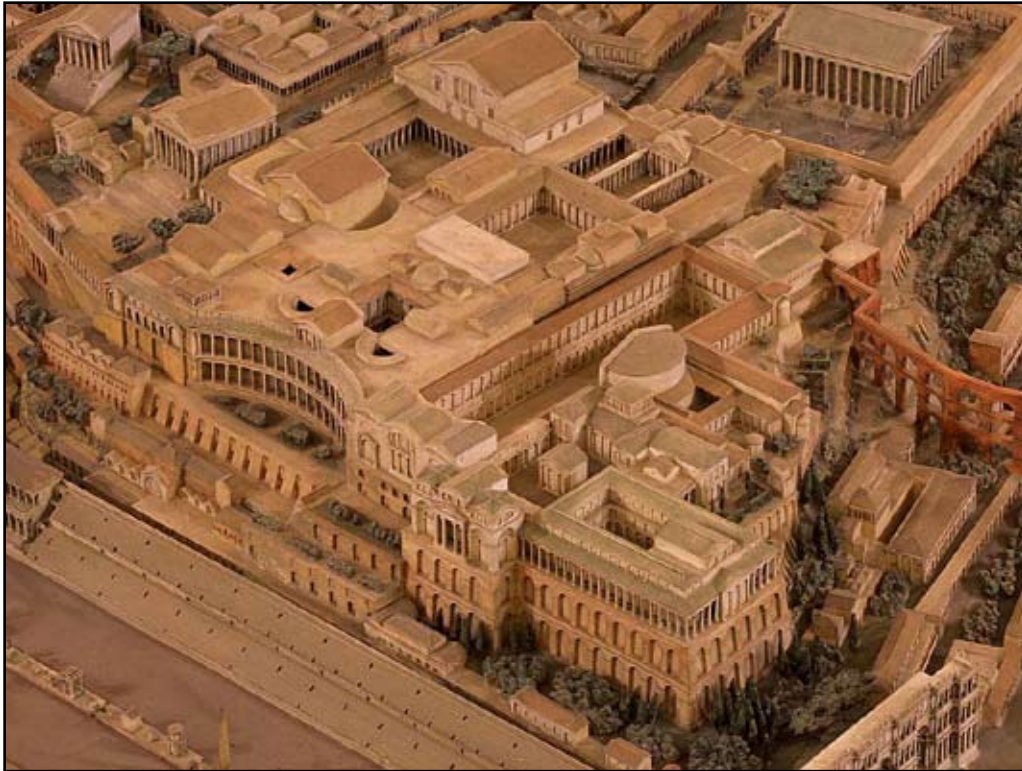


# ANCIENT ROME CD ROM: REVISION SHEETS

Written and Designed by Astarte Resources

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These revision sheets are designed to accompany the CD ROM, *Ancient Rome*.

The aim is to provide focus questions that encourage students to search and comprehend all facets of the CD ROM.

They are designed so that each sheet focuses on one of the 12 major monuments featured in the CD ROM. These are:

1. The Palatine (the birthplace of Rome)
2. The Temple of Capitoline Jupiter (the Capitoline Hill)
3. Basilica Aemilia (buildings in the Roman Forum)
4. Theatre of Pompey (the Field of Mars)
5. The Forum of Augustus (the Imperial Fora)
6. The Circus of Caligula (the Vatican)
7. Domus Aurea (Emperor Nero and his private residence)
8. The Colosseum (Rome's most enduring monument)
9. Domus Flavia (the sumptuous palace of Domitian)
10. Hadrian's Mausoleum (Rome's finest funerary monument)
11. Baths of Caracalla (Rome's most-luxurious baths)
12. Saint Peter's Basilica (the evolution of Rome's most important church)

## CD ROM Instructions in Brief:

- The CD, *Ancient Rome*, installs software on your hard-drive in order to operate. This software (Ancient Rome, iMove ActiveX Control and Indeo) can be easily removed when no longer needed using the 'Uninstall Program' feature found in the 'Program' folder inside your 'Control Panel'.
- The CD also changes your screen resolution automatically to play correctly. Your default resolution returns when you exit the CD.
- You can skip the introductory movie by hitting any key. Unfortunately, the credits at the end can not be skipped!
- The navigation within the CD is self-explanatory: The major monuments featured scroll along at the bottom of the screen, while each monument has three tabs at the top giving a) specific information about the monument, b) information about the district of Rome the monument is located in, and c) a reconstruction of the monument.
- The 'VR' button takes you to reconstructions. Once on a VR page, a 'movie icon' at the bottom allows you to walk through, or fly over the monument, while a 'time-glass icon' button (not on all pages), allows you to view the monument as it looks today and how it looked in the past (use the 'up' and 'down' keys to transform the image). With both buttons, use your arrow keys to move left/right/forward and backwards. Point and click with the mouse to move up and down.
- If either icon ('movie' or 'time-glass') has a speaker attached to it, there is a reading from an ancient source to accompany the visuals.
- Information panels may be printed by selecting the printer icon on any page.

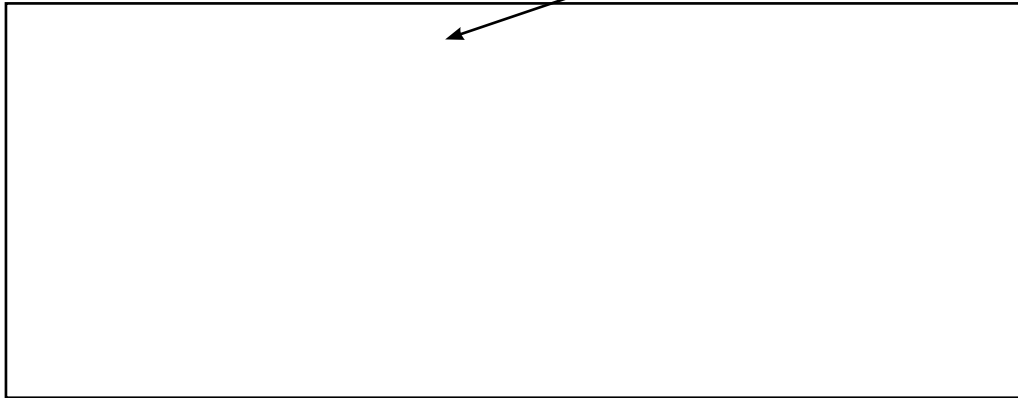
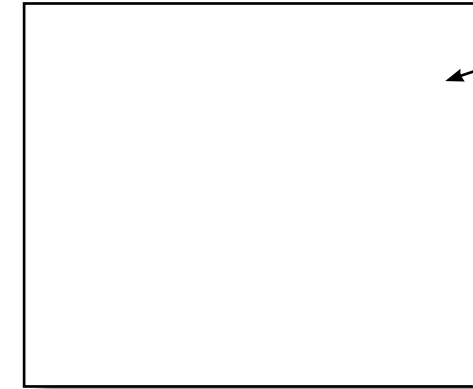
# The Palatine Huts

Models, such as this funerary urn, give archaeologists clues as to how the Palatine huts once looked.

Q

What aspects of the huts are the same between the urn and the archaeological plan? What things are different?

Archaeological research, as shown on the plan here, gives an accurate indication of how the huts were constructed.



Q

Under the '**Reconstruction**' tab, use the virtual reconstruction to explain the steps in which the Palatine huts were constructed.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Q

Use the information under the tab '**Palatine Huts**' to give a brief history of the archaeological excavations on the Palatine Hill and what they have shown us about the early constructions in this area.

Q

The Palatine Hill is associated with the foundation myth of Rome, particularly that of Romulus and Remus. Who were Romulus and Remus and why were they important to later Romans?

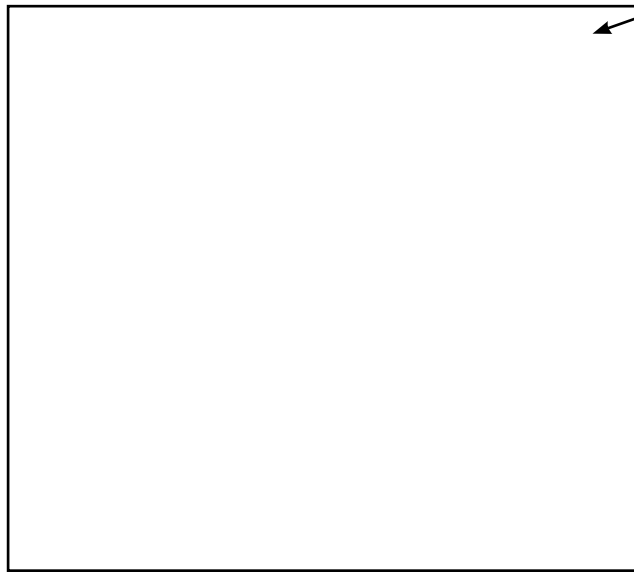
Q

Use the information under the tab '**Reconstruction**' to give an account of how excavations outside Rome, as well as 'indirect evidence', have enabled archaeologists to work out what the Palatine huts once looked like.

Q

Use the map to describe where the Palatine Hill is located in relation to the Tiber River (note the island in the river's bend. This was the location of one of the crossing points, or fords, across the Tiber). Given that the Palatine Hill was a 'hill', what advantages did this location give the early settlers of the area?

# Temple of Jupiter



A plan of the Temple of Capitoline Jupiter.

- Columns are coloured **red**
- Entrance steps are coloured **blue**
- The three *cellae* (plural of *cella*: the inner cult rooms that housed the cult statues) are coloured **black**
- The location of the cult statue of Jupiter is marked with a **cross**

Q

Under the tab '**Temple of Capitoline Jupiter**', run your mouse over the drawings of the temple at the bottom of the map. How did the Temple of Jupiter change from the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD? What things remained the same and what things changed (look at the overall design of the temple)? Given Rome's history, how do you account for the changes you observe?

Q

Under the tab '**Temple of Capitoline Jupiter**', use the information provided, to describe the construction and appearance of the temple.

Q

Use the information under the tab '**Capitoline Hill**' to give a brief account of why the Capitoline Hill was so important to the Romans.

Q

Following the VR button under the tab '**Capitoline Hill**', what evidence is there in the reconstruction of the massive levelling of the Capitoline Hill before the temple could be built?

Q

Under the tab '**Reconstruction**', use the information provided, and following the VR button, to answer the following question.

- What were the structures in front of the steps used for?

Q

Under the tab '**Reconstruction**', and following the VR button, describe the sorts of colours and decoration used in ancient temples?

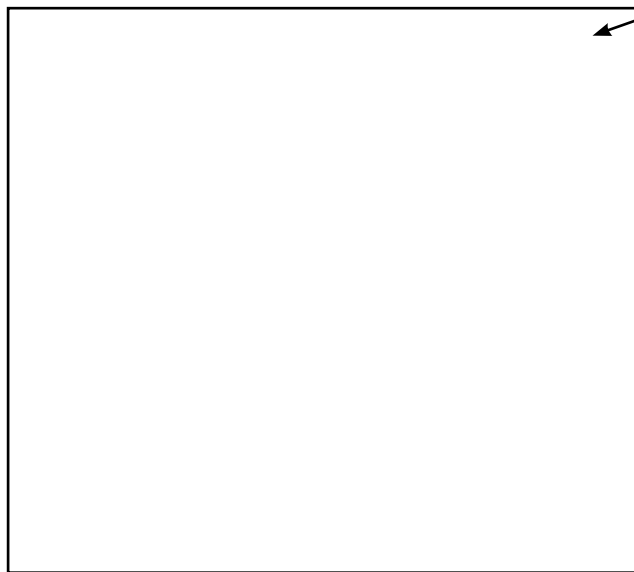
Q

Under the tab '**Reconstruction**', and following the VR button, describe how it is believed the cult statue of Jupiter once looked. What is the statue holding in its left hand? Use the information under the tab '**Reconstruction**', to describe what material the cult statue was made from.

Q

Under the tab '**Reconstruction**', and following the VR button, describe how ancient temples were lit. What material do you think was burnt to make light?

# Basilica Aemilia



Under the tab '**Basilica Aemilia**', look at the plan and the information provided.

In the space to the left, draw a sketch of the basilica and label the major features:

- Colour the Columns **red**
- Colour the Entrance steps **blue**
- Colour the *tabernae*, or offices, **black**
- Mark the locations where banking took place with a **cross**
- Mark the location of the naves with a **yellow** shade

Q

Under the tab '**Basilica Aemilia**', use the information provided to answer the following questions.

- Where was the Basilica Aemilia located? When and by who was it first constructed? What was the function of buildings such as the Basilica Aemilia?

Q

Under the tab '**Roman Forum**', use the information provided to answer the following question.

- What occupied the area of the Roman Forum prior to the construction of the Forum buildings? What role did the Roman Forum play throughout Roman history?

Q

Use the information under the tab '**Roman Forum**' and under the VR button to draw a sketch map of the main buildings near Basilica Aemilia.

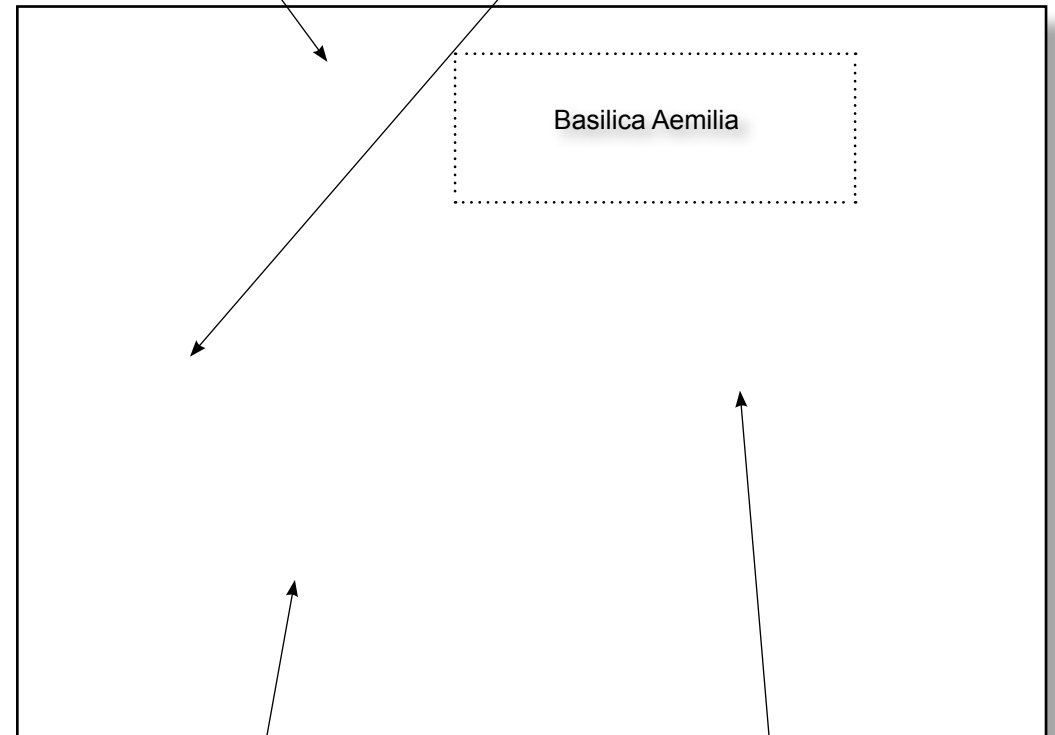
The C ..... (Senate chambers).

The R .....

Built by .....

Used as a speaker's platform by the

T .....



The Basilica .....

The Temple of deified .....

Built by .....

Built by .....

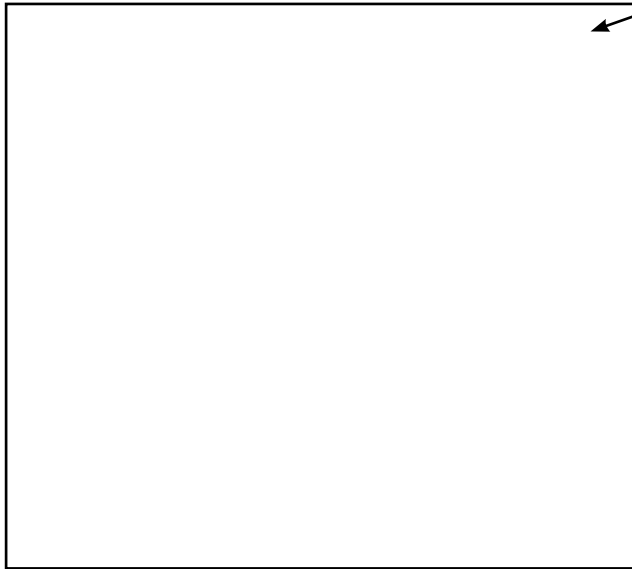
on the site where .....

Q

Use the visuals under the tab '**Reconstruction**' to describe the interior of the Basilica Aemilia when it was in use.

# Theatre of Pompey

**Q** Use the information under the tab '**Theater of Pompey**' to give a brief account of who Pompey was and why his theatre is important (clue: what was the theatre the first of, and who was murdered there)?



Under the tab '**Reconstruction**', follow the VR button to display a reconstruction of the Theatre of Pompey.

In the space to the left, draw a sketch of the theatre and label the major features:

- Shade the seating (*auditorium*) area **yellow**
- Shade the *orchestra* area **blue**
- Shade the *scaenae frons*, or stage facade, **green**
- Shade the entrance area **purple**

**Q** Under the tab '**Reconstruction**', follow the VR button to the 'movie icon' at the bottom of the screen. What does the historian Tacitus tell us about the reaction of the "older men of his day" to the Theatre of Pompey?

**Q** Under the tab '**Reconstruction**', follow the VR button to the 'movie icon' at the bottom of the screen. Describe what remains of the Theatre of Pompey in the landscape of Rome today?

**Q** Under the tab '**Reconstruction**', follow the VR button to the 'time-glass icon' at the bottom of the screen. Use the reconstruction to describe how the *scaenae frons*, or stage facade, once appeared.

**Q** Under the tab '**Reconstruction**', follow the VR button to the 'time-glass icon' at the bottom of the screen. Use the 'up' and 'down' keys to toggle between how the temple once looked and how the scene appears today. Is there any 'memory' of the theatre in the buildings that occupy the site today?

**Q** Under the tab '**Campus Martius**' (Field of Mars), follow the VR button. Name some of the other buildings located near the Theatre of Pompey. How would you describe the use of this district (i.e. were these buildings used for storing archives, or for political meetings, or for entertainment)?

**Q** Under the tab '**Campus Martius**' use the information provided to list the political reforms of the next-to-last king of Rome, Servius Tullius.

# Forum of Augustus

**Q** Under the tab '**Imperial Fora**' (*fora* = plural of Forum) follow the VR button to allow you to sketch how the various Fora of Caesar, Augustus, Trajan, Peace (Vespasian) and Nerva were located in relation to each other.



Shade the individual *fora* the following colours:

- Shade the Forum of Caesar **blue**
- Shade the Forum of Augustus **green**
- Shade the Forum of Trajan **yellow**
- Shade the Forum of Peace (Vespasian) **purple**
- Shade the Forum of Nerva **red**

**Q** Under the tab '**Imperial Fora**' use the tabs '**Forum of Caesar**', '**Forum of Augustus**' etc. to determine the order in which the Imperial *fora* were built. Which was the first? Which one came second etc?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

**Q** Under the tab '**Forum of Augustus**' use the information provided to answer the following question. Describe the statues Augustus installed in his forum. What 'message' did Augustus wish to send to the viewer by choosing these subjects with which to decorate his forum?

**Q** Use the information provided under the tab '**Reconstruction**' to outline the two theories for how the Forum of Augustus once appeared.

**Q** Under the tab '**Reconstruction**', follow the VR button to the 'movie icon' at the bottom of the screen. Navigate around the Forum of Augustus using the arrow keys and your mouse to move up and down. Describe the following features of the Forum of Augustus.

1. The column capitals of the Temple of Mars Ultor are in the ..... style (choose from: Doric/Ionic/Corinthian)
2. Facing the Temple of Mars Ultor, on top of the transverse basilica, is a statue group depicting .....
3. Caryatids are columns in the shape of a woman. Where were these located within the Forum of Augustus? .....

**Q** Under the tab '**Reconstruction**', follow the VR button to the 'time-glass icon' at the bottom of the screen. The recording here is from Augustus' *Res Gestae* (My Works).

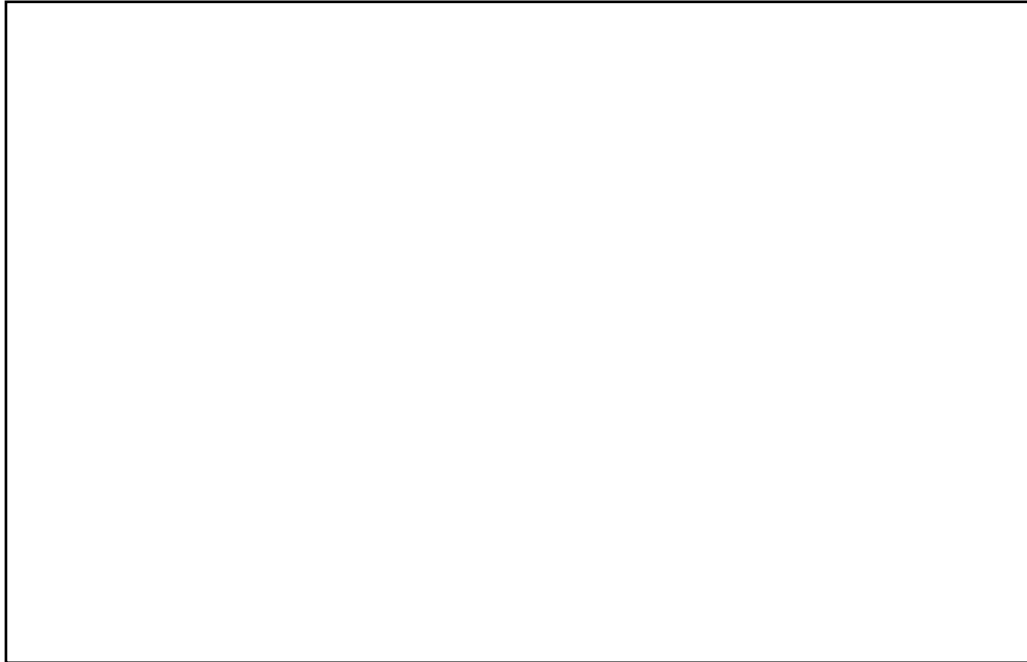
1. Where did Augustus get the money to build the Forum of Augustus?
2. How many *sesterce* did Augustus give as 'gifts' to the various temples in Rome? (a *sesterce* is a unit of currency: one *sestertius* would be worth about \$20 today)
3. What important objects, returned by the Parthians (rulers of present-day Iran), were stored in the Temple of Mars Ultor?



# Circus of Caligula



The Circus of Caligula was on the same location as Saint Peter's Basilica at the Vatican: and the two monuments are linked in their respective histories. Under the tab '**Circus of Caligula**' use the plan that is provided to sketch below how the two monuments, the Circus of Caligula and Saint Peter's Basilica, are located in relation to each other.



Use the information provided under the tab '**Circus of Caligula**' to outline the life of the Emperor Caligula. When was he born? How did he get his name? When did he rule? How did he die?



Use the information provided under the tab '**Circus of Caligula**' to describe what the area of the Vatican was like at the time of Caligula.



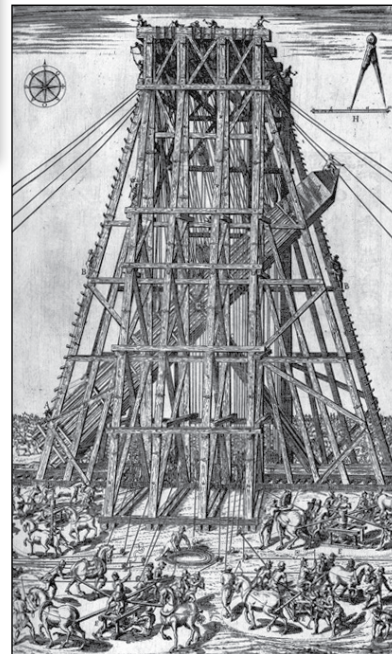
Under the tab '**Reconstruction**' follow the VR button. The first reading from Pliny remarks on the obelisk Caligula brought to Rome from Egypt. Why was this event remarkable?



Under the tab '**Reconstruction**' follow the VR button. The second reading from Suetonius provides some information about the use of the Circus during the time of the Emperor Claudius (ruled AD 41–54). What does Suetonius tell us occurred in the Circus of Caligula?



Use the information under the tab '**Vatican**' to account for why Saint Peter's Basilica was built on the site of the Circus of Caligula.



Drawing of the engineering works involved with moving the obelisk from the Circus of Caligula to its present position in the piazza of Saint Peter's Basilica. This operation was carried out in 1586 using hemp ropes and iron bars, plus 900 men and 72 horses, and took about five months to complete. Drawing by Natale Bonifacio for Domenico Fontana's 1590 manuscript *Della Trasportatione dell'Obelisco Vaticano*.



Under the tab '**Vatican**' follow the VR button. Use the visuals to explain where the obelisk was located within the Circus of Caligula.

# Domus Aurea



Use the information provided under the tab '**Domus Aurea**' to answer the following questions:

1. Who was Nero? When did he rule and what was his reign like?
2. What is the English translation of the Latin 'Domus Aurea'?
3. What cataclysmic event occurred in Rome in AD 64?
4. What preserved the section of the palace that survives today?
5. What gigantic object stood in the vestibule between the east and west wings?



Run your mouse over the image at the bottom of the map. The earlier images show a lake which would have been viewed from the rooms of the Domus Aurea. This view was later transformed by the Emperor Vespasian by the building of the Colosseum. This new building took its name from a nearby colossus (a large statue). What was this statue and how did it get there?



Under the tab '**Reconstruction**', follow the VR button. Using the visuals, answer the following questions:

1. Describe the style of the frescoes in the room containing a fountain (use your mouse to move up and down)
2. What decorates the fountain in this room?
3. Navigate to the second room using the arrow keys. Describe the style of frescoes in this room.

4. What shaped ceiling did this room have?
5. How was this room lit?
6. What other furniture was in this room?
7. Navigate to the eating couch. How was this room's ceiling decorated?
8. What do you think the basin and tripod to the left of the couch would have been used for?
9. What is on the table in front of the couch?
10. Overall, how would you describe the rooms of the Domus Aurea you have just viewed?



Draw a plan of the rooms that can be seen by following the VR button under the tab '**Reconstruction**'. Show where major features within the rooms are located.





# Colosseum



Use the information provided under the tab '**Colosseum**' to answer the following questions:

1. Under which three emperors was the Colosseum built?
2. What previously occupied the site where the Colosseum now stands?
3. Why did the Flavian emperors build the Colosseum at this location (i.e. what was the propaganda value for this new dynasty that succeeded the Julio-Claudians of which the Emperor Nero was part)?
4. Why were the structures below arena level originally constructed of wood?
5. What gigantic object stood outside the Colosseum: this colossus gave the Colosseum its name (clue: see the image beneath the map)?



Follow the VR button under the tab '**Reconstruction**'. Click the 'movie icon' on the far left. Use the visuals and information provided to answer the following questions:

1. The reading from Martial makes a couple of major points about the Colosseum. What are they?
2. How many tiers of arches were on the exterior of the Colosseum?
3. How many sections of seating were on the interior?



Follow the VR button under the tab '**Reconstruction**'. Click the 'time-glass icon' in the centre. Use the 'up' and 'down' arrow keys to toggle between what the Colosseum once looked like, and what it looks like today. Describe what has been lost from the exterior of the Colosseum during the intervening centuries.



Follow the VR button under the tab '**Reconstruction**'. Click the 'time-glass icon' on the far right. Use the 'up' and 'down' arrow keys to toggle between views of the Colosseum and go left and right with your 'left' and 'right' arrow keys. Use the visuals and information provided to answer the following questions:

1. From the information found in the letter from Seneca, answer the following questions:
  - What does Seneca tell us occurred in the arena of the Colosseum?
  - According to Seneca, what justification did the crowd use in order to watch such things?
  - From Seneca's letter, do you think he enjoyed the spectacle that took place in the Colosseum?
2. What sort of roof shaded the spectators in the Colosseum?
3. What do you think was the purpose of the ivory rollers on top of the fence that surrounded the arena?
4. Regarding the arena area, what can be seen today that would have been hidden when the Colosseum was in use?
5. The view of the visuals is from the Imperial Box. Pan to the right. What verdict is the Emperor giving to the Gladiator in the arena? Before you answer this, read the following!

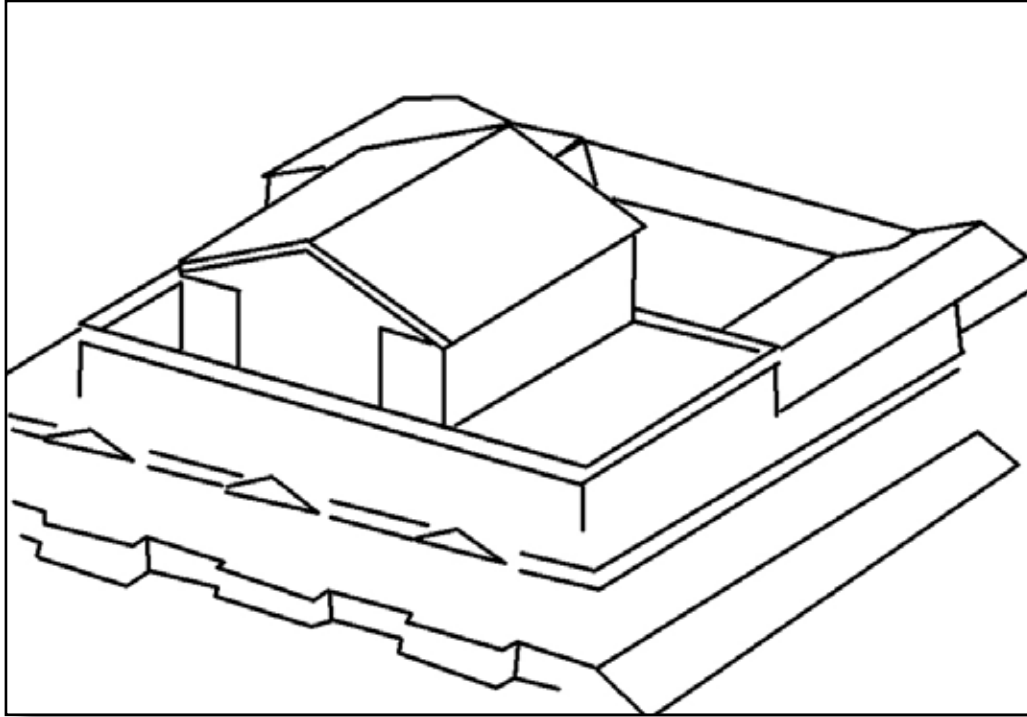
*These men once were horn-blowers and attendants  
At every municipal arena, known as trumpeters in every village.  
Now they present their own spectacles, and, to win applause,  
Kill whomever the mob gives the "thumbs up".*

Juvenal (c. AD 55-140), "Third Satire"

Juvenal here refers to the Roman custom of spectators' voting on the fate of wounded gladiators with their thumbs. Where we give 'thumbs up' as a sign of approval, it meant death to its Roman recipient (not so much 'thumbs up' but more imitating a sword thrust to the heart). Thumbs down, signified "swords down," which meant the loser was spared to fight another day.

# Domus Flavia

**Q** Under the tab '**Domus Flavia**', look at the drawing of the reconstruction of the Domus Flavia (photo 1). This shows the central throne-room building (*Aula Regia*). Using this reconstruction as a guide, draw in the details of this building below (you can use the magnifying-glass icon to zoom in on this image to see the detail more clearly).



**Q** Use the information under the tab '**Domus Flavia**' to explain what the Domus Flavia is and a little about the emperor who built it.

**Q** Use the information under the tab '**Reconstruction**' to list what the 16<sup>th</sup> century 'archaeologists' removed from Domus Flavia.

**Q** Use the information under the tab '**Reconstruction**' to explain the different theories as to how the Domus Flavia was roofed.

**Q** Follow the VR button under the tab '**Reconstruction**'. Click the 'movie icon' on the bottom-left. Use your mouse and the 'left' and 'right' arrow keys to navigate around Domitian's throne-room. Use the visuals to answer the following questions:

1. What golden objects were above the emperor's throne?
2. What was placed in the many niches in the walls?
3. How was the floor constructed?

**Q** Follow the VR button under the tab '**Reconstruction**'. Click the 'time-glass icon' on the bottom-right. Use your mouse and the 'left' and 'right' arrow keys to navigate around Domitian's throne-room. Use the 'up' and 'down' arrow keys to toggle between what the Domus Flavia looks like today, and how it once looked. Use the visuals and the reading to answer the following questions:

1. Martial's reading from *Epigrams* is a panegyric to Domitian. What do you think Martial hoped to achieve by writing such material?
2. Toggle to how the site appears today. All the facing marble has been removed in the past leaving us today with the internal construction of the walls. With what material were the inner walls constructed?
3. Toggling between the two views, how accurate do you think the reconstruction may be?

# Hadrian's Mausoleum

**Q** Use the information under the tab '**Hadrian's Mausoleum**', to answer the following questions.

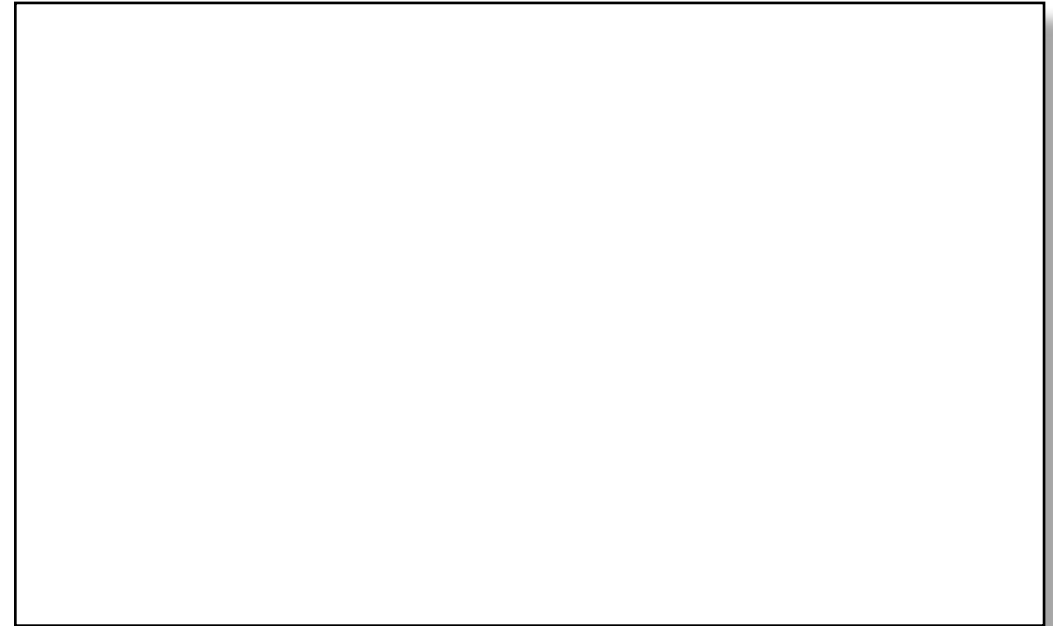
1. What is a 'mausoleum' and where does the word derive from?
2. Who was the Emperor Hadrian? Where was he born? When did he rule? What are some of the positives of his reign?
3. What happened to the mausoleum after Hadrian's death?

**Q** Under the tab '**Hadrian's Mausoleum**' pass your mouse over the image at the bottom of the map. This toggles the image between Hadrian's mausoleum and the later Castel Sant'Angelo. How are the two structures similar, and how are they different?

**Q** Under the tab '**Reconstruction**' follow the VR button to the left-hand 'movie icon'. Use the reading from Procopius of Caesarea's *Gothic War* to answer the following questions.

1. Did Procopius feel the monument was worth visiting?
2. What sort of marble was used in the mausoleum's construction? What was unusual about how the marble was used?
3. What sort of statues did Procopius say adorned the mausoleum?

**Q** Under the tab '**Reconstruction**', follow the VR button to the left-hand 'movie-icon'. Rotate the view until you have a view of the front of the mausoleum at the lowest perspective possible. Draw the mausoleum as it once appeared below.



**Q** Under the tab '**Reconstruction**' follow the VR button to the right-hand 'time-glass icon'.

Use the reading from *Historia Augusta Hadrianus* to answer the following question.

- What does Hadrian's poem concerning his soul tell us about the Roman view of the afterlife?

Use the reading from *Historia Augusta Antoninus Pius* to answer the following question.

- What did Antonius Pius declare that "all opposed"? Why do you think there was opposition to such a declaration? Why would it have been in Antinous Pius's interests to have the declaration made?

# Baths of Caracalla

Q Use the information under the tab '**Baths of Caracalla**', to answer the following questions.

1. By what other name are the Baths of Caracalla known?
2. Who was the Emperor Caracalla? Where was he born? When did he rule? What effect did raising soldiers' salaries have on the empire?
3. Which emperors completed the Baths of Caracalla?

Q Use the information under the tab '**Via Appia**', to answer the following questions.

1. What was the Via Appia?
2. Why was the Via Appia called the Queen of Streets (*regina viarum*)?

Q Under the tab '**Via Appia**', follow the VR button. Examine the reconstruction of the Baths of Caracalla. Hot-spots on the reconstruction give labels to the various parts of the baths. Use these to draw a sketch plan of the baths below. Note the **Library** buildings, the **Gymnasium** buildings, the **Calidarium** (hot room), the **Frigidarium** (cold room) and the **Natatio** (open pool).



Q Under the tab '**Via Appia**', follow the VR button. The reconstruction of the Baths of Caracalla shows that the complex contained libraries and gymnasia, as well as bathing facilities. What does this tell us about the social function of baths in the Roman world?

Q Under the tab '**Reconstruction**', follow the VR button to the 'movie icon' on the left. Use the visuals to answer the following questions.

1. This reconstruction shows the *natatio* (open pool). Are men or women using the bath? What time of day is this reconstruction showing? (clue: Mixed bathing in the Roman world was frowned upon, although it did happen [note Martial's reading under the 'time-glass icon' where he clearly advocated mixed bathing]. Normally women used the baths in the morning, while men used them in the afternoon. Night-time bathing was rare.)
2. What type of statues adorned the *natatio* (i.e. are these statues of politicians, athletes or gods)?
3. Two clothed women help a bather in this scene. Who would the clothed women be?
4. The reconstruction shows some women wearing a bikini-like outfit. Do you think this is accurate?  
Clue: See this mosaic (early 4<sup>th</sup> century) from Piazza Armerina in Sicily!



Q Under the tab '**Reconstruction**', follow the VR button to the 'time-glass icon' on the right. Use the (third) reading from Seneca to answer the following question.

- Seneca in his letter told his friend that he lived above a public bath house. What are some of the activities that went on that Seneca complained about?

# Saint Peter's Basilica



Use the information under the tab '**Saint Peter's Basilica**', to answer the following questions.

1. Which apostle was executed and buried on the Vatican Hill?
2. Which emperor first constructed a basilica on the site of this martyred apostle? When was this basilica built?
3. What engineering difficulties were overcome in the building of the earlier basilica?



Under the tab '**Vatican**', follow the VR button to answer the following questions.

1. What structure first occupied the site of Saint Peter's Basilica? When was it built?
2. Why and when was the Apostle Peter executed in this structure?
3. What spot did the Rotunda of Saint Andrew mark in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD?
4. What happened in AD 335 on the site?
5. Which famous artist/architect designed the basilica that occupies the site today?



Under the tab '**Vatican**', follow the VR button to answer the following questions. Use the 'left' and 'right' arrows to see the site at various stages of its history.

1. Where was the Egyptian obelisk from the *spina* (central wall around which chariots turned) of the Circus of Caligula finally moved to?

2. The rotunda of Saint Andrew (3<sup>rd</sup> century AD: time of Emperor Caracalla) was located within the confines of the Circus of Caligula while the Constantine basilica was centred on the necropolis adjacent to the circus. As the rotunda was seen by many to be the site of Apostle Peter's martyrdom while the basilica marked the site of his tomb, how were the two areas architecturally 'joined' in both the Constantine basilica, as well as the Renaissance basilica?



Use the information under the tab '**Reconstruction**', to answer the following question.

- List in chronological order the major stages in the history of the site now occupied by Saint Peter's Basilica.
  1. Circus of ..... constructed in the *Ager Vaticanus*
  2. Saint ..... martyred in the circus and buried in the nearby ..... (cemetery)
  3. Trophy of ..... constructed in ..... century AD
  4. A circular mausoleum, the Rotunda of Saint ..... is built at the time of the Emperor ..... (early 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD)
  5. In AD 335 the first basilica was built on the site by the Emperor .....
  6. At the end of the ..... century, the Rotunda of Saint Andrew was joined by a second rotunda known as the Rotunda of .....
  7. Between the 4<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries the first basilica of Saint Peter underwent numerous .....
  8. The first basilica was completely ..... to make way for the present basilica designed by .....