



The

Gladiators

Part 1/2

Rome and The Gladiators : unit key words starter.

 Task : colour code or number the following words and images with their definitions.

Strangle

Criminal

Beast

Spectator

Glory

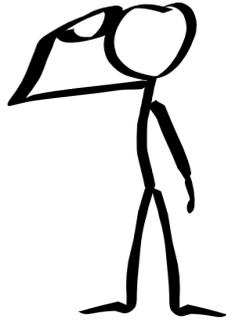
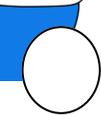
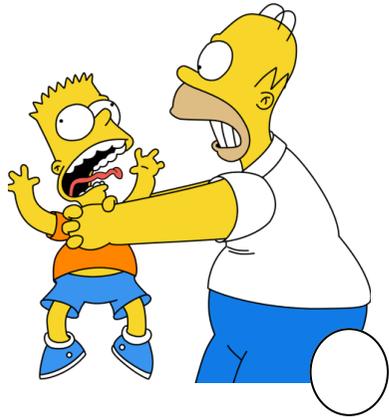
Gladius

Manica

Salute

Coward

Slaughter



A person who has broken the law

To kill using hands around the neck

To win or be famous

A person who watches an event

Armour to protect arm and shoulder

A short Roman sword

An action to show respect

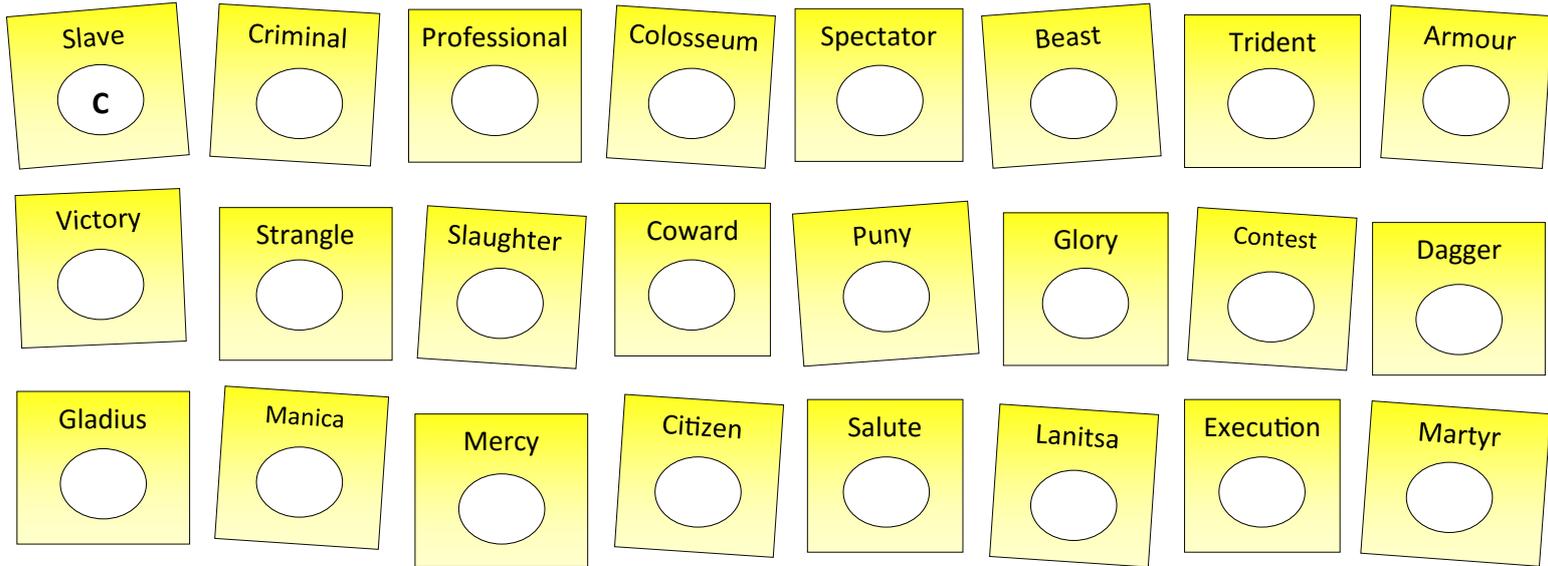
A wild or dangerous animal

The opposite of brave

A very bloody killing or murder

Rome and the Gladiators : unit key words.

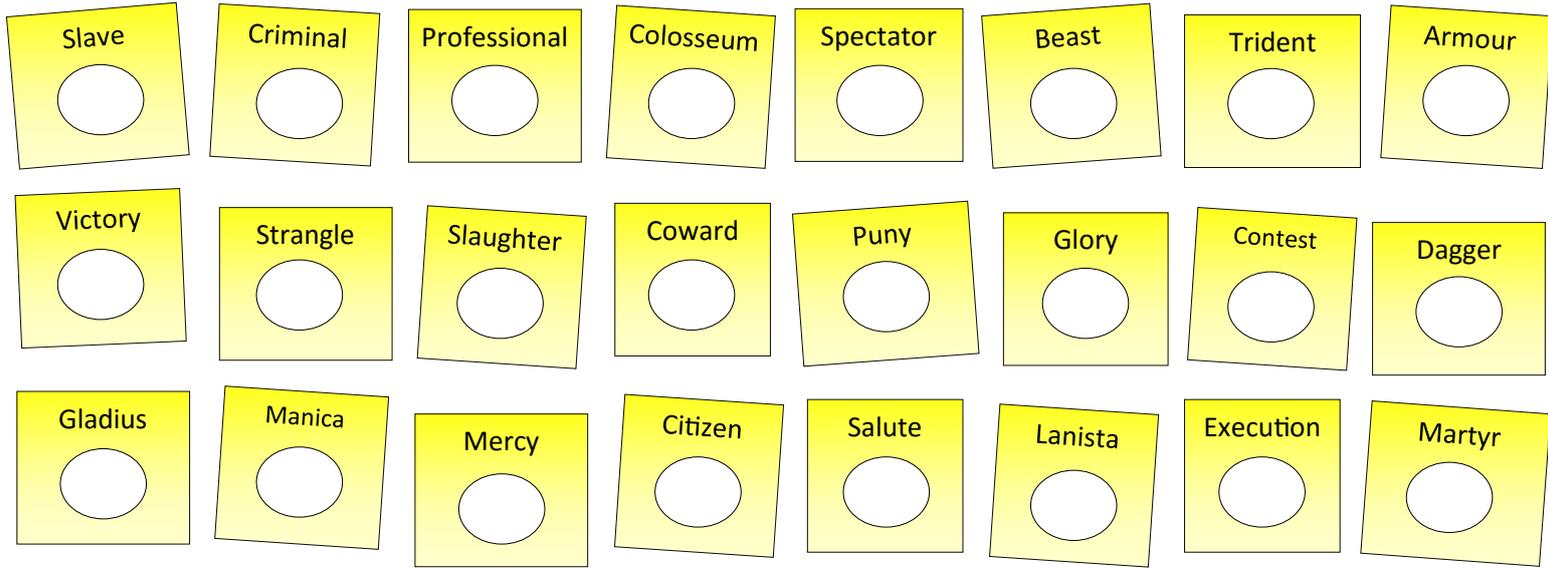
 **Discover** : essential unit vocabulary **Explore**: key word definitions **Skill** : vocabulary development.



Words	Definitions	Similar Words	?
	Deaths or murders that are very bloody	M _ _ _ _ _	A
	A shoulder / arm guard		B
	A person who has no rights or freedom - is the property of another person		C
	Small and weak		D
	To win		E
	A short sword, used by Roman soldiers		F
	A Roman arena where gladiators fought		G
	A competition or fight		H
	A person who does something as their main job - usually to a high skill level		I
	A person who 'belongs to' or has rights within a country		J
	To show respect to		K
	A person who is NOT seen as brave or heroic		L
	A person who has broken the rules of a country		M
	Planned killing - often by the state (rulers of a country)		N
	To kill by putting hands around the neck	C _ _ _ _	O
	A person who dies for their beliefs		P
	A spear with 3 points		Q
	The name given to the owner of a gladiator school		R
	To show kindness or compassion		S
	A person who watches something	C _ _ _ _	T
	To achieve fame, fortune or popularity		U
	Wild, dangerous animal		V
	A small sword		W
	Worn to protect the body		X

Rome and the Gladiators : unit key words.

 **Discover** : essential unit vocabulary **Explore**: key word definitions **Skill** : vocabulary development.



Words	Definitions	Translation	?
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The Birth Of Rome - two stories, one truth.

 **Mission** : to identify the TWO stories relating to the birth of Rome and reconstruct them.

The boys grew up to be very strong and clever and they decided to build a town on the spot where the shepherd had found them.

There were seven hills near the river and soon each had a settlement built on it

Luckily for them they were found by a she-wolf who took pity on them fed them with her milk.

When they were very young they were abandoned by their parents and left in a basket on the banks of a river.

Around 700 BC a small village of farmers lived in mud huts near the river Tiber in an area of **Italy** called '**Latinum**'.

Romulus then became the first king of this town which he named **Rome**, after himself

Later a shepherd found the boys and took them home to look after them. He ended up raising the boys as his own children

This was **Rome**-the city that would one day rule the world!

Shortly after building the town the twins had a big argument about who should be in charge. Romulus killed his brother Remus.

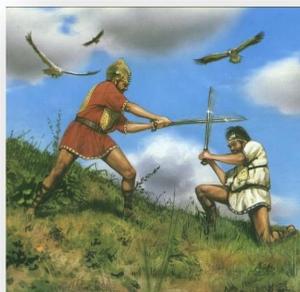
In time the settlements grew and eventually joined up to make one city

The twin brothers Romulus and Remus were the sons of the God, Mars

The Birth Of Rome - two stories, one truth.

 **Mission** : to identify the TWO stories relating to the birth of Rome, reconstruct and evaluate them.

The True Story



Why do you think the Roman rulers did not like the true story of how Rome was created?

The Mythical Story

Why do you think this is the fake / mythical story?

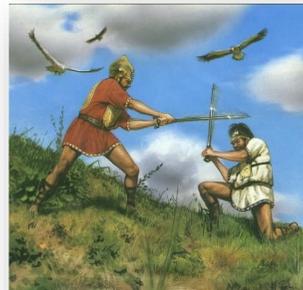
The Birth Of Rome - two stories, one truth.

🕒 Ordered stories

The True Story

Around 700 BC a small village of farmers lived in mud huts near the river Tiber in an area of **Italy** called '**Latinum**'.

There were seven hills near the river and soon each had a settlement built on it. In time the settlements grew and eventually joined up to make one city. This was **Rome**-the city that would one day rule the world.



The Mythical Story

Romulus and Remus

The twin brothers Romulus and Remus were the sons of the God Mars. When they were very young they were abandoned by their parents and left in a basket on the banks of a river. Luckily for them they were found by a she-wolf who took pity on them and fed them with her milk.

Later a shepherd found the boys and took them home to look after them. He ended up raising the boys as his own children. The boys grew up to be very strong and clever and they decided to build a town on the spot where the shepherd had found them.

Shortly after building the town the twins had a big argument about who should be in charge. Romulus beat his brother Remus who died in the fight. Romulus then became the first king of this town which he named **Rome**, after himself.

Who were the Gladiators?

Name :

Class :

Discover : the types of people who fought as gladiators **Explore** : the concept of a professional gladiator **Skill** : Knowledge and understanding.

Murdoch

Peace

Death

Hannibal

A pulp

Coliseum

Expansion

War

Death

Men

Frontier

Fabulous

Pretend

Criminals

After destroying its main rival, _____ Barca of Carthage in 201 BC, the Romans began two hundred years of further wars and _____. By the end of this period, Rome controlled the whole of the Mediterranean and much of Europe. The Romans were used to violence. For example, If an army unit was cowardly in battle, one soldier in ten was randomly selected and battered to _____ by 9 other soldiers (hence the word decimate). Under the first emperor, Augustus in 31 BC, the Roman saw almost two hundred years of _____ (*pax romana*), thanks to the defence by their _____ armies. To keep alive memories of their warlike spirit the Romans set up _____ battlefields in cities and towns for public amusement, the Gladiator Games.. The _____ in Rome and other great Roman amphitheatres was where they organised fights to the death between hundreds of gladiators. In AD 80, the Colosseum saw 100 days of continuous fights and executions. Gladiators were mostly _____ , prisoners of war or slaves bought by a '*lanista*' or owner of gladiators. Professional gladiators were free men who volunteered to fight . These free men found popularity and gained the support of rich Roman citizens by becoming gladiators.

1: Why did the Romans organise the gladiator contents?

2: Where does the word 'decimate' come from ?

3: Where is the most famous amphitheatre located and what is it called ?

4: Give 3 types of people who became gladiators?

5: Why was a professional gladiator different to the other types of gladiator?



Slaves



Prisoners of War



Professionals

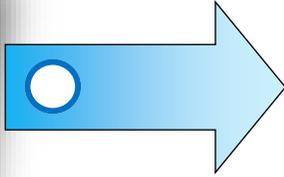
A Little More About The Gladiators

Name :

Class :

 **Mission :** to complete the tasks outlined bellow!

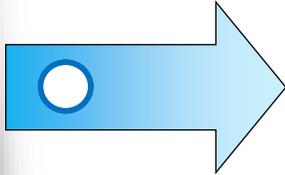
Task : 1: colour code or label (1-4) each of the four circles below. **2 :** Read the sources provided **3 :** Write a short summary of your findings / a few sentences about each in the space provided. **4 :** Answer the questions asked.



Benefits of being a gladiator



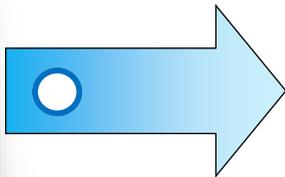
Would you have volunteered to be a gladiator?



Gladiator training



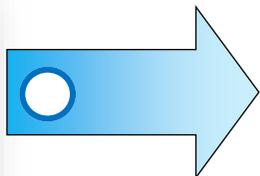
Why did the Roman government stop ordinary citizens owning gladiator schools?



Rules of the Colosseum



What does "*Ave imperato morituri te salutant*" mean ?



Other Information



Create a question of your own from these sources.

Gladiators were clothed to look like the 'barbarians' who fought the Romans. They were armed with unusual and exotic weapons and their fights showed famous victories which proved the power of the Roman Empire.
Tributesandtriumps.org



When one of the gladiators was wounded, the crowd would shout "*habet, hoc habet*," he has had it. If the decision was for death, the defeated gladiator would offer his life. The winner would kill the loser by stabbing his sword into his neck. The dead body was removed by costumed attendants, one dressed as the ferry man, Charon, and the other as Mercury. Charon struck the dead body with a hammer and Mercury poked the body with a hot iron to confirm the loser was dead. The winner would receive a symbol of their victory, such as a golden bowl, crown, or gold coin. **Ablemedia.com**

Gladiators were trained at special schools originally owned by private citizens, but later taken over by the imperial state to prevent the build up of a private army. Gladiators trained like true athletes, much like professional athletes do today. They received medical attention and three meals a day. Their training included learning how to use various weapons, including the war chain, net, trident, dagger, and lasso.

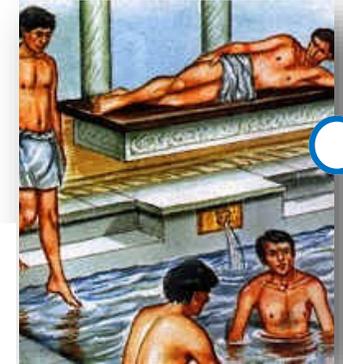
Gladiator training started with getting fit and strong. Their training did not start with real weapons, as this would be dangerous for the trainers of the schools. Wooden training swords called the rudus were used. The wooden swords used during training on the were often double the weight of the actual weapon ensuring that the gladiators would built up their upper body and arm strength.



You may think a losing gladiator would be happy for the crowd's "thumbs up" (*verso pollice*), but the opposite is true. Thumbs down meant swords down into the sand not the losing gladiator. **Wordinfo.info**

But not all of the fights were between trained gladiators because sometimes people were forced to fight just because this was the ruler's decision. Slaves and prisoners could gain their freedom after surviving 3 or more years, winning a fight and they were allowed to have relationships with women. But they still could not become Roman citizens. After having back their freedom they could marry and their children could become citizens

The crowd saw the gladiators as superstars stars, but also hated them for their crimes and low status.



"We who are about to die, salute you!"
 When the gladiators came into the Colosseum they saluted the emperor shouting the words of "Ave imperato morituri te salutant!" which meant "We who are about to die, salute you!" Gladiators were expected to fight to the death, or at least demonstrate that they were willing to die.

Though some saw them as uncivilized brutes the gladiators won massive fame among the lower classes. Their portraits graced the walls of many public places; children played with gladiator action figures made of clay; and the most successful fighters even endorsed products just like the top athletes of today. They were also renowned for their ability to make Roman women swoon. Graffiti from Pompeii describes one fighter who "catches the girls at night in his net" and another who is "the delight of all the girls." Many women wore hairpins and other jewellery dipped in gladiator blood, and some even mixed gladiator sweat—then considered an aphrodisiac—into facial creams and other cosmetics.

The thumbs up sign in one we all know, meaning "everything is okay" in so many cultures. The commonly told origin is that it came from the gladiatorial games: thumbs up meant live and thumbs down meant die. But this is false...

The Roman people expected gladiators to die bravely showing no fear. Gladiator training therefore included how to die well, gracefully and with honour. Wooden training sword for gladiators, not to be confused with the rudus given as a symbol of freedom.



The Most Famous Gladiators

Name :

Class :

 Mission : complete the answers using the website : www.ancienthistorylists.com/rome-history/top-10-famous-ancient-roman-gladiators/

10: What type of gladiator was **Tetraites** ?



9 : What did Emperor Nero want **Spiculus** to do to him?



8 : What was unique about **Hermes'** fighting style?

The word unique means ...

The word versatile means

7 : Who won the fight between **Priscus** and **Verus**?



6 : Why was **Marcus Attilius'** win over **Hilarus** a surprise?

The term 'tiro' means ...

5 : How many animals did **Carpophorus** kill in one fight?



4: What did **Crixus** do before he became a gladiator?

Which other gladiator did **Crixus** team up with?

3 : Why was **Commodus** so unpopular ?



2 : How many times was **Flamma** offered a 'rudis' ?

What did being offered a 'rudis' symbolise /mean ?

1 : Why is **Spartacus** the most famous gladiator in history?



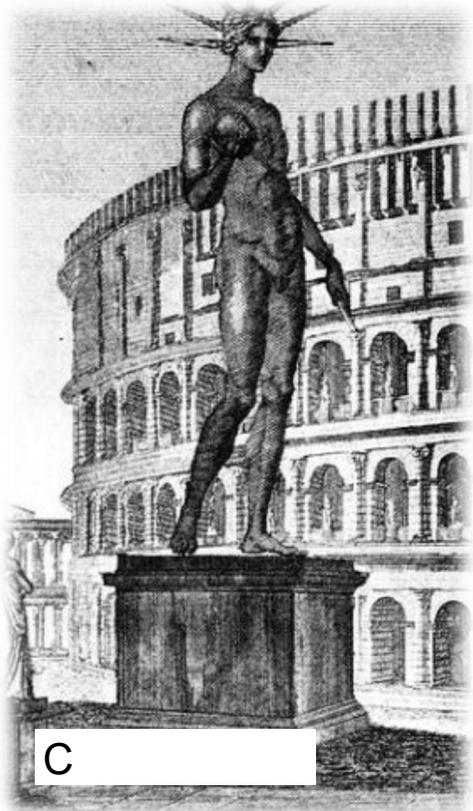
The Roman Colosseum



Discover : lots of interesting facts about the Roman Colosseum !

- * The Colosseum was built by Emperor Vespasian for his son, Titus in 70 AD. (Actually it was built by the emperors 'Jewish slaves)
- * The Colosseum had over 80 entrances, 36 traps doors and could hold 50,000 people. It could also be filled with water!
- * Over 500,000 people and over a million wild animals were killed in the Colosseum. It took 10 years to build.
- * Entry to the Colosseum was free for the people of Rome who were also given free food.
- * Both Colosseum and Coliseum can be used as correct spellings.
- * Earthquakes in 847 AD and 1231 AD caused most of the damage you see today.
- * It was built partly as a gift to the Roman people to increase the popularity of the emperor.
- * The Colosseum was used for gladiatorial contests, animal hunts, mock naval battles, re-enactments of famous battles, executions and dramas.
- * In 107 CE, ((Emperor Trajan's games) 11,000 animals and 10,000 gladiators were killed within 123 days.
- * It was named the Colosseum because it was built near next to the giant statue of Colossus.
- * The Colosseum is the most famous tourist attraction in Rome today.
- * The gladiators were both admired (loved) and hated by the Romans.
- * The games ended because of the cost of finding animals and gladiators and repairing the crumbling structure.,
- * The games wiped out the wildlife of North Africa and Mediterranean region. The hippo disappeared from the river Nile. Creatures like the North African elephant, which was also commonly used as a war elephant during the time, were also wiped off the Earth completely.
- * The area beneath the Colosseum was called the Hypogeum (meaning underground). It had two-levels, tunnels and 32 animal pens. It had 80 vertical shafts which provided access to the arena.
- * Today the Colosseum turns a different colour every time a person is killed by means of capital punishment.
- * Not all contests were fought to the death - in fact most were not.

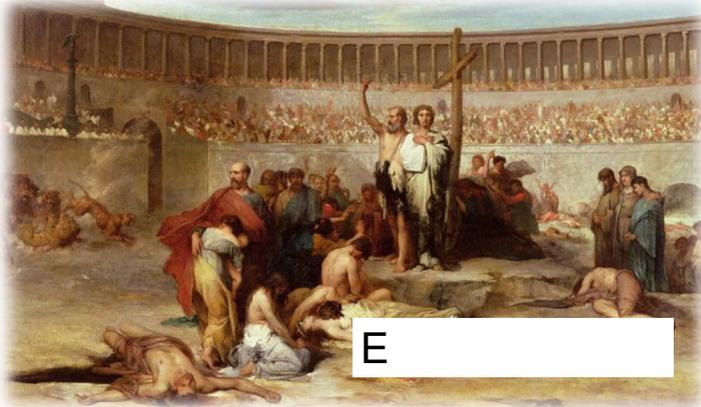




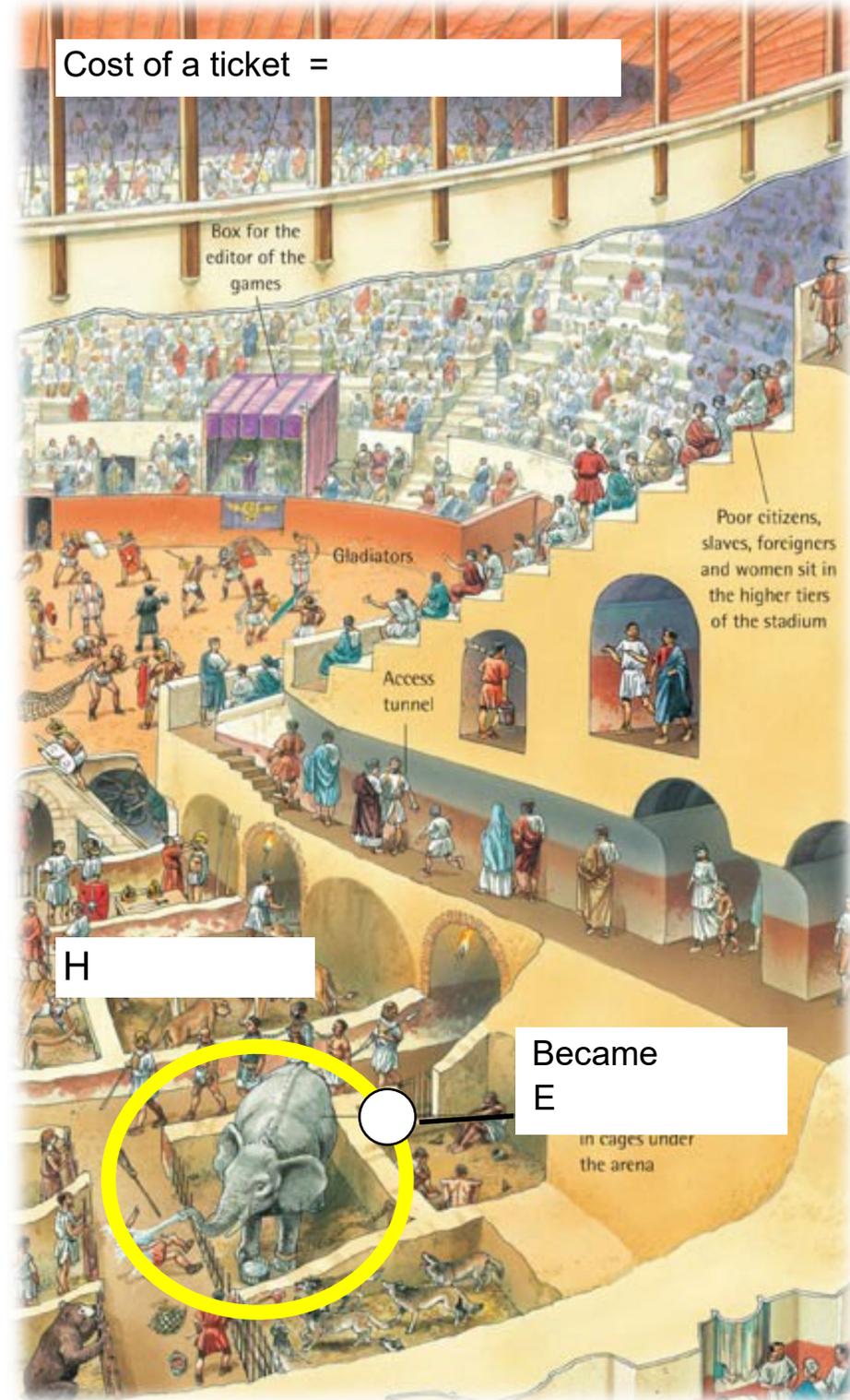
C



N
B



E



Cost of a ticket =

Box for the editor of the games

Gladiators

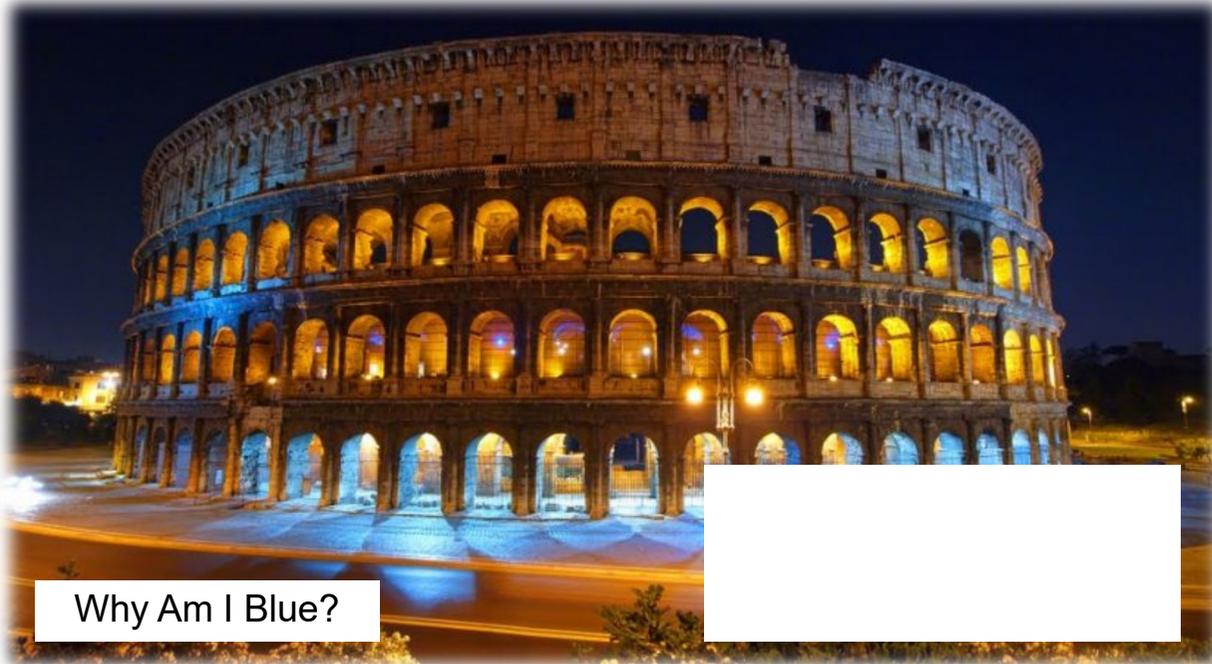
Access tunnel

Poor citizens, slaves, foreigners and women sit in the higher tiers of the stadium

H

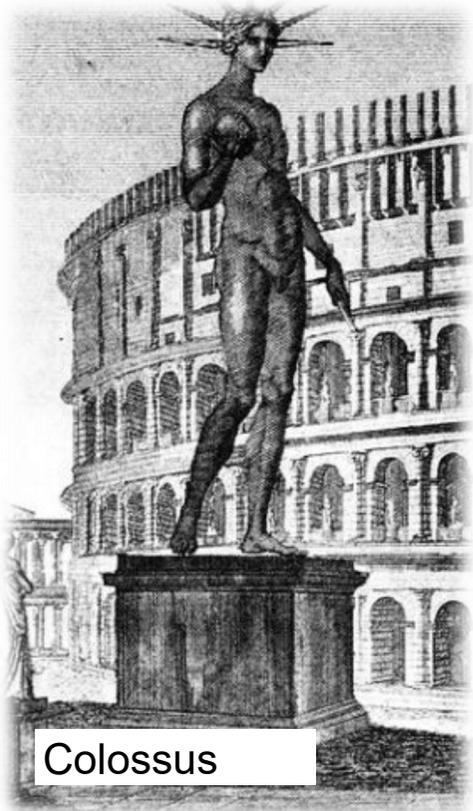
Became
E

in cages under the arena



Why Am I Blue?

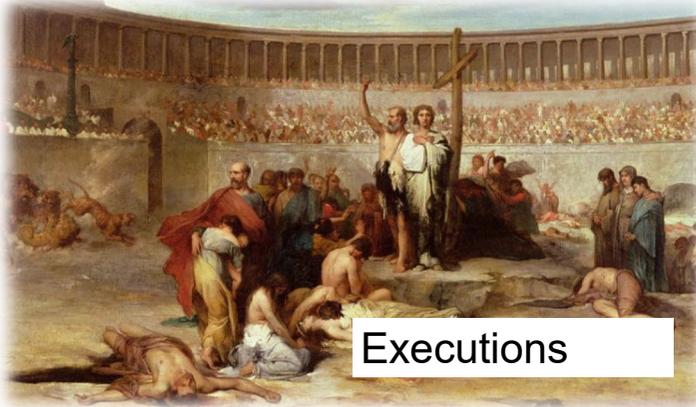




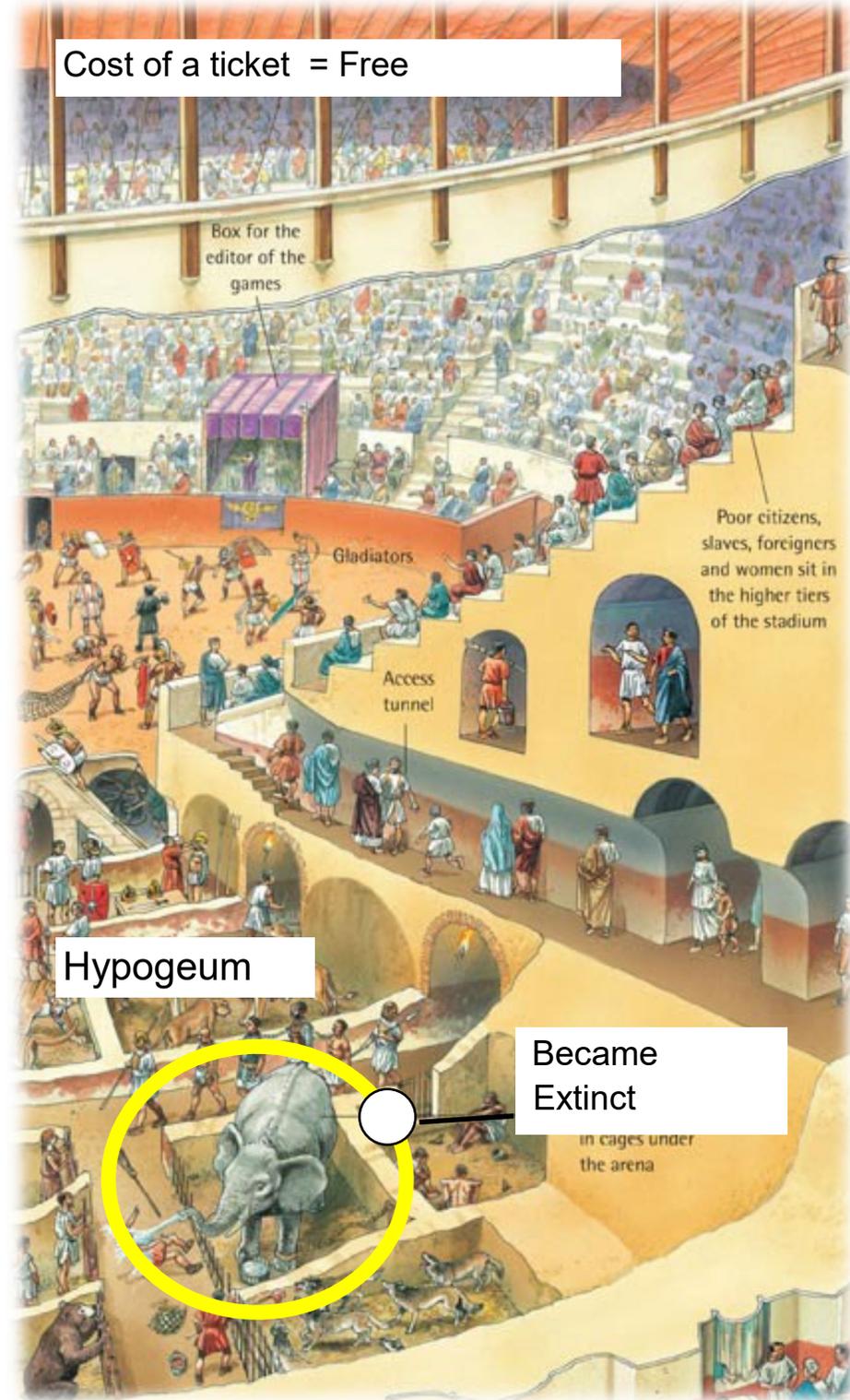
Colossus



Naval Battles



Executions



Cost of a ticket = Free

Box for the editor of the games

Gladiators

Access tunnel

Poor citizens, slaves, foreigners and women sit in the higher tiers of the stadium

Hypogeum

Became Extinct

in cages under the arena



Why Am I Blue?

A person has been executed somewhere in the World.

Identifying Gladiator Sources Types

Discover : examples of gladiator sources **Explore** : how to categorise these sources **Skill**: source investigation and evaluation

A source is anything that gives us information about History. It could be a letter, a picture, an audio clip a computer game, a book, a film, a diary or an object. There are three main types of historical source.

Primary (contemporary) , **Secondary** and **Tertiary**.

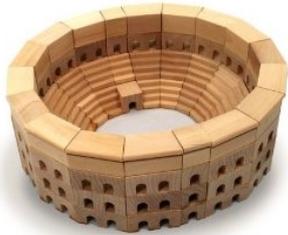
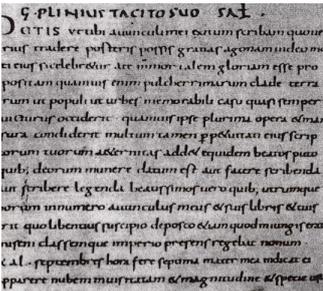
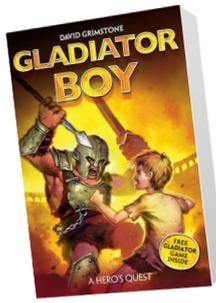
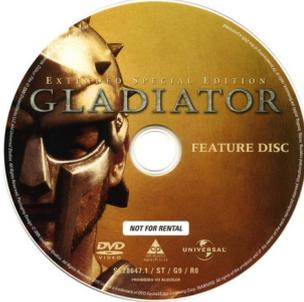
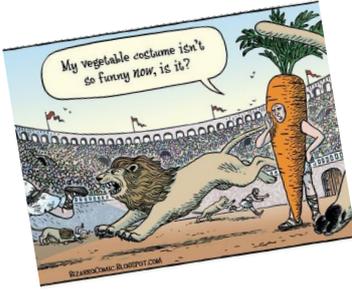
Original information that originates / c _ _ _ _ from that time in history.

Information created / m _ _ _ after that time in history , or, a copy.

Created later but includes some primary information .

For each of the sources below decide if they are: Primary (**P**) Secondary (**S**) or Tertiary (**T**)

1			3			5			7			9			11		
2			4			6			8			10			12		

					
1 : The Colosseum	2: Movie Prop	3: Gladiator Skull	4 : Colosseum Model		
					
5 : Roman Letters	6 : Mosaic	7: Re-enactment	8 : Comic Book		
		1		1	
9: Film / Movie	10 : A Cartoon	2		2	
		3		3	
		10		10	
		Rank reliability!	Rank usefulness!		

The Top Ten Gladiator Types.



Scissor

Little is written about this type of gladiator. It is thought they used a special short sword with two blades that looked like a pair of open scissors (perhaps to trap their opponents' weapons between the twin blades). They also had a metal tube that covered the arm, the hand end capped with a dagger attached to it the end.

Dimachaeri

Were light and fast, equipped for close-combat fighting. This gladiator used a two curved swords (scimitar or gladius). Their swords were used for attack and defence. The Dimachaeri were probably one of the most skilled, experienced and popular type of gladiator. They would have been ideally suited to fight heavily armoured opponents or other Dimachaeri.

Bestiarii

They were known as the 'beast fighters' and were trained to fight wild and sometimes exotic animals. They had very little protection and were armed with a spear or knife / dagger. These gladiators were usually criminals that were sent to fight dangerous animals with a high probability of death for the human.

Thracian

They wore broad rimmed Griffin shaped helmets that covered the whole head. They were protected by a small round or square-shaped shield / parmula , and their legs protected by two thigh-length guards / greaves. Their only weapon was the Thracian curved sword.

Retiarius

A very common type of gladiator that carried a three pronged spear / trident , a dagger, net and a large arm guard / manica extending to the shoulder and left side of the chest. They often fought Secutores or Murmillos. More protection was given by a metal shoulder shield / galerus, to cover the neck and lower face.



Secutor

Also called 'pursuers', they were similar to the Murmillo, with the same armour and weapons, including the tall rectangular shield and the short gladius sword. The helmet of the Secutor, covered the whole face except for two small holes to protect his eyes from the prongs of the Retiarius' trident. The helmet was round and smooth so that the Retiarius' net could grip on it.

Murmillo

This heavily armoured gladiator wore a large helmet with the shape of a fish on the crest. They were further protected with an arm guard, loincloth belt, a gaiter on his right leg and thick wrappings covering the tops of his feet. They also used a tall, military type shield and usually fought with Thracians or Retiarius.

Hoplomachus

They were based on the Greek 'armed fighter'. They wore quilted leg wrappings, loincloth, a belt, a pair of long shin-guards / greaves, an arm guard / manica on the sword-arm, and a brimmed helmet with a plume of feathers on the top and sides. They fought with a gladius and a very small, round shield. They also carried a spear, which the gladiator could throw before close combat. The Hoplomachi were paired against the Murmillo or Thracian.

Equites

They were specialised gladiators that fought on horseback with a spear and gladius, dressed in a full tunic, with a manica / arm-guard. Generally, the Equites only fought other Equities.

Samnite

An early type and heavily armed gladiator. The Samnites were powerful Italian tribes whom the Romans fought wars with between 326 and 291 BC. The Samnite gladiator was armed with a long rectangular shield / scutum, a plumed helmet, short sword, and a greave on his left leg. It was said that Samnites were lucky since they got large shields and good swords.



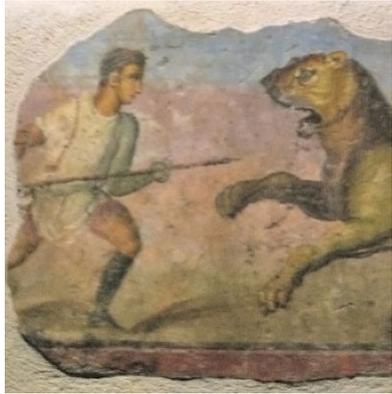
The Top Ten Gladiator Types.



Name :

Class :

Mission 1 : to name the ten types of gladiator using the information provided. **Mission 2** : Give one or two key features of each gladiator.



Name

1:

2:



Name

1:

2:



Name

1:

2:



Name

1:

2:



Name

1:

2:



Name

1:

2:



Name

1:

2:



Name

1:

2:



Name

1:

2:



Name

1:

2:

The Top Ten Gladiator Types.



Answers :



Bestiarii



Secutor



Retiarius



Scissor



Murmillo



Thracian



Samnite



Dimachaerus

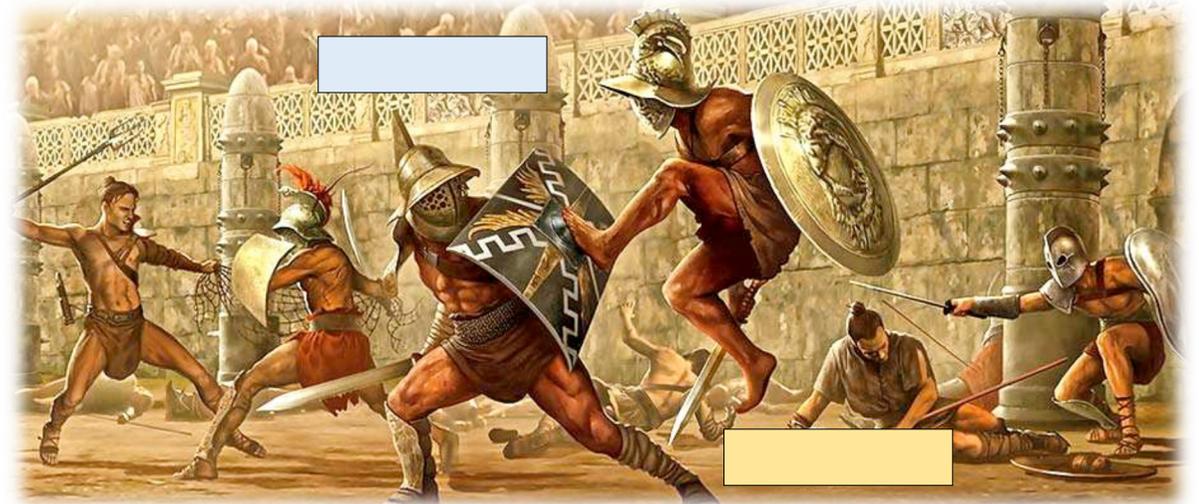
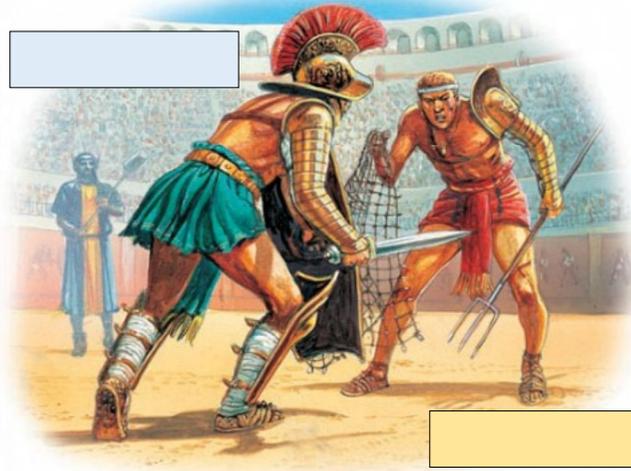


Equite



Hoplomachus

Recap : can you identify the types of gladiators in the images?



Design A Glorious Gladiator - Equipment.

Name :

Class :

Mission 1 : to buy or design the equipment , armour and weaponry to give your gladiator the best chance of survival and glory!

Now you have bought your gladiator the next step is to **equip your gladiator**. Below is a list of weapons, armour and equipment to help. You also have the option to add 'customised items' of your choice. The cost of an item is shown by the number of gold coins next to each . You can buy items twice. Custom made items cost only 1 gold coin but your design must be significantly different from those on display! **You can spend the number of gold coins left over after buying your gladiator.**

Note : you pay for what you can see and no refunds!

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Custom?
Helmets	 1 gold coin	 2 gold coins	 3 gold coins	 4 gold coins	 5 gold coins	 6 gold coins	 7 gold coins	
Weapons	 1 gold coin	 2 gold coins	 3 gold coins	 4 gold coins	 5 gold coins	 6 gold coins	 7 gold coins	
Shields	 1 gold coin	 2 gold coins	 3 gold coins	 4 gold coins	 5 gold coins	 6 gold coins	 7 gold coins	
Armour	 1 gold coin	 2 gold coins	 3 gold coins	 4 gold coins	 5 gold coins	 6 gold coins	 7 gold coins	
On Sale!	 1 gold coin	 2 gold coins	 3 gold coins	 4 gold coins	 5 gold coins	 6 gold coins	 7 gold coins	 1 gold coin

Design A Glorious Gladiator - Training.

Name :

Class :

Mission : to design a training schedule to prepare your gladiator for a fight in 4 weeks' time.

Now you have now bought the equipment for your gladiator, the next step is to train your gladiator. Your first opponent will be a Retiarius. You have 4 weeks to prepare for the fight so you must decide which areas are more / less important . Decide this in the table to the right.

Training Goals	% Focus
Build Size / Mass	
Increase Strength	
Increase Speed	
Increase Stamina	
Mental Toughness	
Increase Agility	
Attack Skill	
Defence Skill	
100 %	



My Gladiator Training Program							
	Mon	Tue	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
Early Morning Session							
Late Morning Session							
Afternoon Session							
Evening Session							

- Some training suggestions**
- Long Distance Runs
 - Sprints
 - Lifting Heavy Weights
 - Light Weights
 - Body - Weight Exercises
 - Swimming
 - Stretching
 - Yoga
 - Meditation
 - Hand to Hand Combat
 - Wrestling
 - Using Weapons
 - Using Shields
 - Sparring
 - Agility and Balance
 - Showmanship
 - Rest
 - Other?

My Gladiator Profile :

Real Name

Age :

Height :

Gender :

Weight :

Body Type :

How you got him / her :

Country of origin :

A quote from you gladiator about the fight ?

Fights won : 0

Fights lost : 0

My Gladiator Statistics

Speed :

Low : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 High

Strength :

Low : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 High

Stamina :

Low : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 High

Attack :

Low : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 High

Defence :

Low : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 High

Confidence :

Low : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 High

Attitude :

Low : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 High

Experience :

Low : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 High

Will to live :

Low : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 High

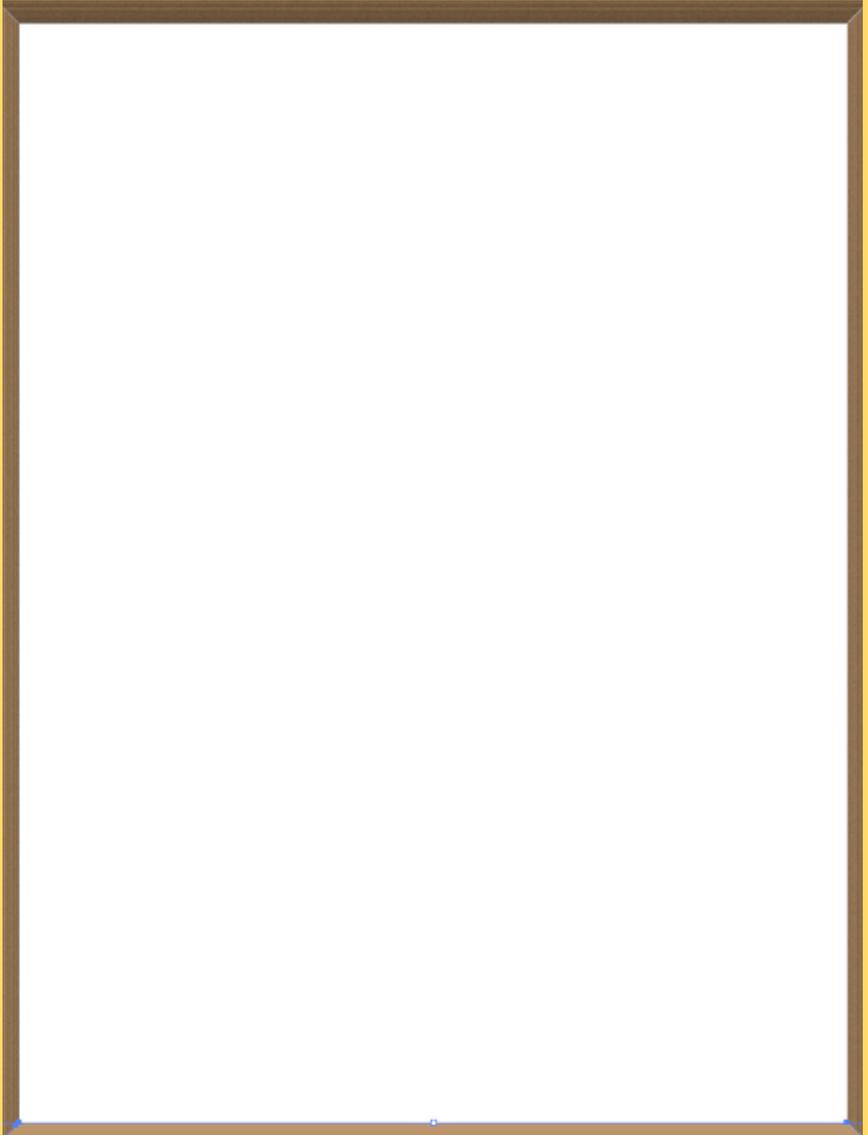
Draw, paint, sketch your equipped glorious gladiator!

Combat Strategy

Defence

Attack

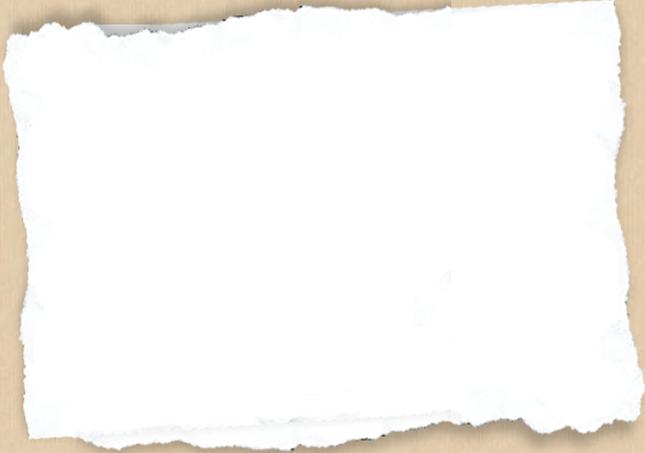
Special Move ?



3 Aprilis, 108 AD

Dear Diary....

The Coliseum is the place where the most famous gladiators fights, so I feel very _____ about this. The Coliseum can hold about _____ people. I have made a quick sketch of the Coliseum. I can hardly believe I will be fighting for my life there soon.



Dear Diary,

I have been training for a week now. It has been really _____ but I have learned a lot already. The main thing I have learned is _____

Maius 6, 108AD

Dear Diary....

So I suppose I am a real gladiator now. After the fight my trainer said to me: _____

Maius 7, 108AD

Diary....

It is a week since the fight and I have had time to think a lot more about what it means to take a human life. _____

I have no choice but to continue my life as a gladiator. I have a long way to go before I can earn my freedom. One day I hope to get it, but not yet, not yet ...

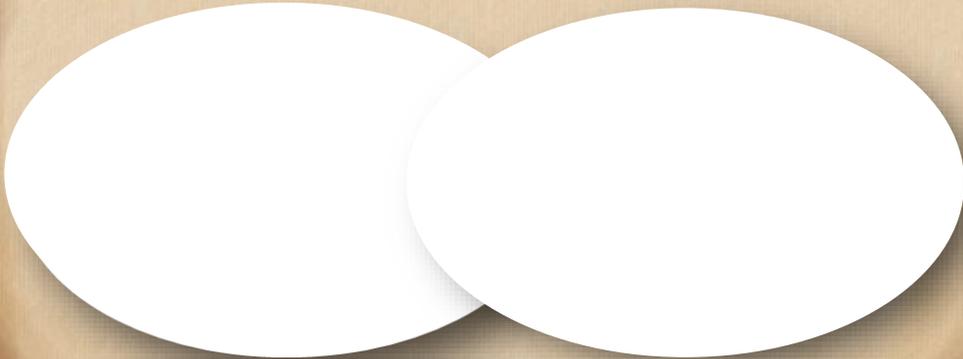
Much of what happened during the fight is just a blur to be truthful. One important thing that happened, and I think this was the turning point was ...

The fight ended when _____

This part I remember clearly. It was like time stood still. I heard the crowd chanting, _____

Through all the noise I heard one lone voice call out

The end I will never forget, ever. I can see it so clearly even now ...



Aprilis 10, 108 AD

Dear Gods!

I have been given weapons and armour to fight with. My favourite weapon is the _____. I have learned that there are many types of gladiators such as the _____, _____ and the _____. I guess I am most like a _____.

Today I have been told that my first fight is against a Retiarius. They are a very dangerous type of gladiator because, _____

Aprilis, 11, 108AD

Dear Diary,

I have made a good friend here. He is also training to be a gladiator. His name is _____ and he is training to be a _____ type of gladiator. We talk a lot in the evenings before we sleep. Last night we talked about how we felt about fighting for the entertainment of the Emperor _____ and the Roman citizens ...

_____ said : _____

_____ replied : _____

_____ said : _____

_____ thinks ; _____

said : _____

Aprilis 21, 108 AD

Dear Diary....

There is just one week left to my fight - and it could be a fight to the death. I have learned so much in the last three weeks. The most important training session has been _____

Aprilis 28, 108 AD

Dear Diary....

I am fighting tomorrow - if I lose these could be the last words I write ...

Maius 1, 108AD

Dear Diary....

I survived !! and I will explain how later. One thing stands out from the fight. The face of my opponent as we faced off. I will never forget it ...



Maius 4, 108AD

Dear Diary....

It has been very difficult to write anything more since the fight. What happened was very unexpected . I will tell you what I saw and how I felt when I walked into the arena _____

The fight started when _____

The first thing my opponent did was _____

I reacted by _____

What Else Happened In The Arenas?

Correct Order

START : The most common type of entertainment in the Colosseum were the fights between gladiators. However there were others types of events such as the ...

.. Venatio. This was the fighting, killing or hunting of animals. (image right). All types of animals such as elephants, bears, lions , tigers, hippos and even crocodiles. Often it ...



...was criminals sent in with the animals. Usually without armour and only light weapons. Gladiators who fought animals were called the Bestiarii or ...

..'beast men'. A bestiarii can be seen in the image to the right. Animals were also used as a form of capital punishment or killing of an enemy of Rome. Criminals, Prisoners of ..



..War and Christians were put into the Colosseum often to be eaten by lions. A group pf Christians can be seen to the right. They were killed because the Romans leaders ...



.. said that people must follow the emperors and not Jesus. There was no chance of survival as Christians were not given weapons to fight the animals. There is also some ...

.. evidence that the Colosseum was sometimes flooded with water and recreations of battle between ships took place, See Right. The Romans also enjoyed horse and ...



.... chariot racing. See image bottom left. These races actually took places in the Circus Maximus which could hold over ...



.... 150 000 spectators compared to the Colosseum that could hold about 50 000. The Circus Maximus or Hippodrome is pictured right.



END : happened in the Colosseum?

1 :

2 :

3 :

happened in the Circus Maximus.

1 :

What Else Happened In The Arenas?

Mission : to cut and re-order the text and images into the correct order.

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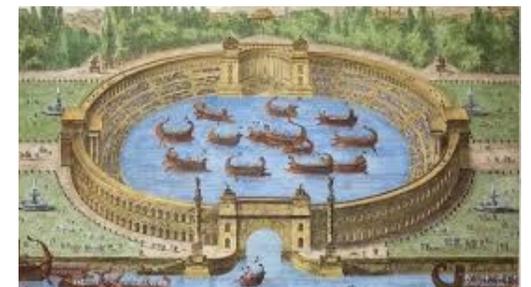
.... chariot racing. See image bottom left. These races actually took places in the Circus Maximus which could hold over ...



END : happened in the Colosseum?

- 1 :
 - 2 :
 - 3 :
- happened in the Circus Maximus.
- 1 :

.. said that people must follow the emperors and not Jesus. There was no chance of survival as Christians were not given weapons to fight the animals. There is also some ...

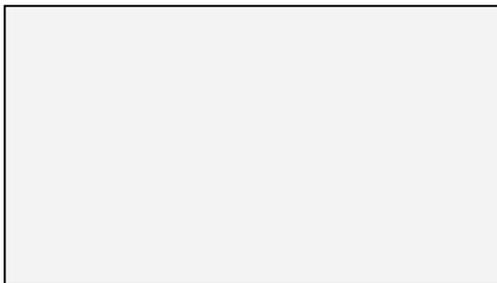
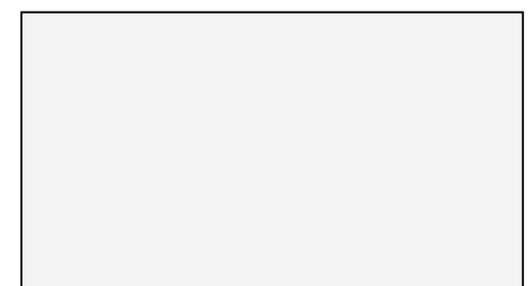
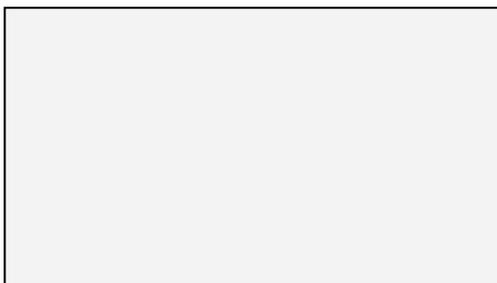
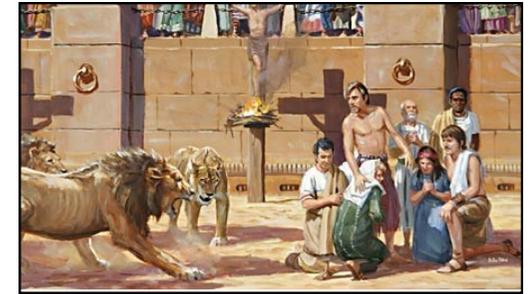
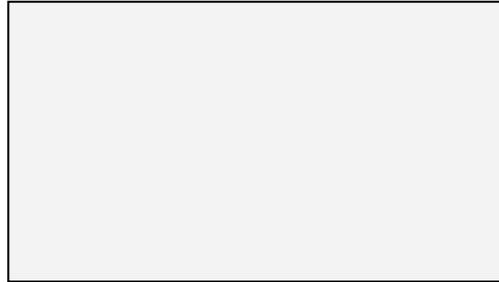
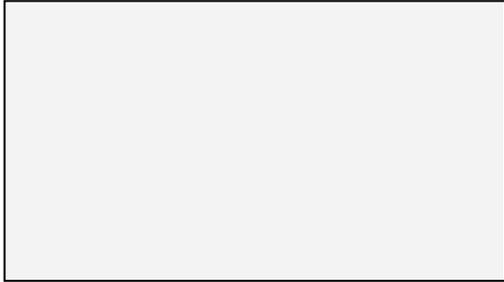


What Else Happened In The Arenas?

Name :

Class :

 **Mission** : to put the text and images into the correct order. (frame with images in the correct order)



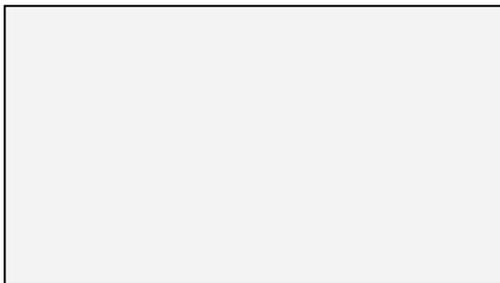
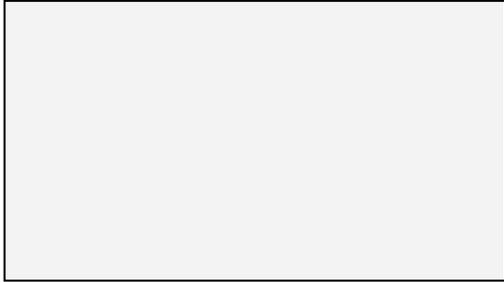
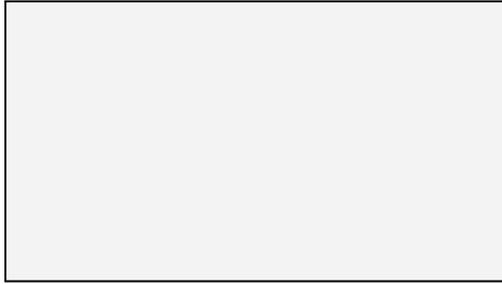
END : happened in the Colosseum?
1 :
2 :
3 :
happened in the Circus Maximus.
1 :

What Else Happened In The Arenas?

Name :

Class :

 **Mission** : to put the text and images into the correct order.



END : happened in the Colosseum?

1 :

2:

3:

happened in the Circus Maximus.

1 :

All the previous fighting had been merciful by comparison. Now we have pure unadulterated murder. The combatants have no protective covering; their entire bodies are exposed to the blows. No blow falls in vain. This is what lots of people prefer to the regular contests, and even to those which are put on by popular request. And it is obvious why. There is no helmet, no shield to repel / stop the blade / sword. Why have armour? Why bother with skill? All that just delays death. In the morning, men are thrown to lions and bears. At mid-day they are thrown to the spectators themselves. No sooner has a man killed, than they shout for him to kill another, or to be killed. The final victor is kept for some other slaughter. In the end, every fighter dies. And all this goes on while the arena is half empty. You may object that the victims committed robbery or were murderers. So what? Even if they deserved to suffer, what's your compulsion to watch their sufferings?

Seneca, a Roman writer and philosopher, tells of a visit to the Colosseum. He arrived in the middle of the day, during the mass execution of criminals during the interval between the wild-beast show in the morning and the gladiatorial show of the afternoon. Seneca the Younger was born in c BC : 4.

Who created this source: _____ their job, role or position: _____

Who is it for / audience: _____

When was it created : Year: _____ Century: _____ BCE CE Primary Secondary Tertiary

Where is the person who created the source from ? _____

What type of source is it: Letter / Speech / Diary / Other : _____

What is the content of the source. Summarise this in your own words rather than just copy out lines.

The MAIN point of the source is : _____

Furthermore it reveals : _____

Additionally it illustrates : _____

Finally it shows us : _____

Use the 5W indicators below to help decide if the source is reliable or unreliable / biased.

Consider 1: Content 2: Provenance 3: Motive 4: Corroboration

C O N T E N T	Unreliable	What	Reliable	P R O V E N A N C E	Who	When	Where	M O T I V E	Why
	Uses opinions One sided Strong Language Emotional Confused Boastful Exaggerates Subjective Disrespectful	Uses facts Balanced Softer Language Calm Clear Modest Understates Objective Respectful	Could the person know things others do not? Does the person have an important job or role? Is the person trustworthy or of good standing? Could their 'audience' influence what is said or written?		Primary sources from a good eyewitness may be truthful, <u>but</u> they can also be confused or emotional. Primary sources may be recorded a long time after the event so the person may have forgotten some details. Secondary sources may get changed over time. The person was not there, <u>but</u> they can be written with less emotion and using more information not available at the time..	Where a person comes from may influence the reliability of a source. For example, a German in 1942 may be biased towards a Jewish person. Think national or regional bias!	Does the person have motive or a reason to lie? Does the person have a reason to tell the truth? Could it be propaganda and / or persuasion?		

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 **Reliable**

1: The source content (what) may may not make the source reliable because : _____

Example : ' _____ ,

2 : The source provenance (origins) may may not make the source reliable because : _____

Example from the source : ' _____ ,

3: The source motive (why) may may not make the source reliable because : _____

4 : Any other ideas why the source may or may not be reliable. Is the source supported / **corroborated**?

Rome And The Gladiators

(Part 1 of 2)

Full Pack Contents

Differentiated Vocab Builders
The Birth of Rome
Who Were the Gladiators ?
Gladiators Source Types
Top Ten Gladiator Types
Inside the Colosseum
What Else Happened In The Arena?
Uncovered - Female Gladiators
Top Ten Famous Gladiators
Buy Your Gladiator
Equip Your Gladiator
Train Your Gladiator
Design Your Gladiator
Empathy and Creative Writing
(The Diary of a Gladiator)
Who Was Spartacus?
Investigation
(Did Most Romans Enjoy The Games?)
Writing Frames
Review - Crossword and Picture Puzzle
Review - Cut and Match Puzzle
Source Analysis and Enquiry
Review - PowerPoint Quiz
Media clips, Links and Games
Unit Assessment



Phil@icHistory