**7. In 140-200 words, describe the new structural types discovered and used by the Romans. Describe two buildings and the quality of the spaces that were made possible by Roman innovations in building technology.**

The Romans discovered and utilized a variety of new structural types that allowed them to expand the scale of their buildings, including the use of arches, vaults, and domes. Arches, for example, allowed for the creation of longer spans than had previously been possible, enabling the construction of larger bridges and aqueducts. Meanwhile, vaults and domes allowed for the construction of large open interior spaces, such as the Pantheon in Rome and the Coliseum in Ostia. These innovations enabled the construction of monumental projects that had not been possible before, revolutionizing architecture throughout ancient Rome.

The Ancient Romans have left many lasting legacies, none perhaps as iconic and awe-inspiring as their architecture. Two of the most famous examples of their engineering prowess are the Pantheon and the Coliseum, structures that demonstrate their mastery of building technologies. The Pantheon is a temple made of brick, concrete, and marble, with its most famous feature being its huge dome supported by massive columns. The Coliseum is an ancient amphitheater that could hold up to 50,000 spectators, with its elliptical arena being framed by stone arches and 80 arched entrances.