

	Who/what	When	Where	Significance
<b>Auriga</b>	A slave who was given gladiator status	Raced during festivals and games	Would race in venues like the Circus Maximus	Would drive chariots in races or be sort of a chauffeur outside of the games
<b>bestiarius</b>	Translates to "beast fighter". Usually armed with a whip	Often seen when animals were used in games	Would perform in venues like the Colosseum	Would work exclusively with vicious beasts like lions. Similar to bull matadors
<b>Cybele</b>	Deity from Anatolia whom the Romans worshipped	Before Christianity had taken over Rome	Worshipped by people all over empire	Statues were made of her and she was found seated in chariots
<b>Hagia Sophia</b>	Very large place of worship that originally was a church and is now a mosque	Completed in 537 CE	Stands in current-day Istanbul	The largest interior space at time of construction, eclipsing the Pantheon
<b>mithraeum</b>	Underground temple to Mithra	Would be used when members of the cult would congregate	One has been preserved under the baths of Mithra in Ostia Antica	Where a tauroctony was probably held
<b>Monumentum Ancyranum</b>	Temple of Augustus and Rome in Turkey	Built from 20-25 CE	Built in Ankara, Turkey	Where copies of the Res Gestae were preserved
<b>Peristylum</b>	Means columns placed around	When romans built a temple	Located at the outermost row of columns around a temple	Used in almost all temples
<b>Quadriga</b>	Basic chariot used in games. Has four horses hence the prefix "quad"	Races would be held during many festivals and games	Would be used in races held at venues like the Circus Maximus	Very early form of racing spectacles that still continue today as F1, NASCAR, etc.
<b>secutor</b>	Heavily armed gladiator with a short sword	Fought in gladiatorial games	Fought other gladiators in arenas being viewed by spectators	Would be pitted with differently skilled opponents for better action
<b>Tauroctony</b>	Thought to mean bull killing for ritual purposes	When a sacrifice would be made to Mithra	Many depictions of it have been found around Europe	The direct translation is not entirely known

## Essay Question B

### Livy

I chose Livy because its content was the most informative to me. I knew absolutely nothing about the Kingdom era of Rome and found it cool to read about each king's accomplishments and controversies. Livy wrote in a slightly dramatized style. There is no way that much of the dialogue is authentic. He wrote about the birth of Rome and the subsequent kingdom period in Roman history. What was learned from reading Livy is the early beginnings of Rome and its seven kings which led the fledgling city-state to later become the largest metropolis of the ancient world. Some questions I gathered reading Livy is how easily or at which extent events could be at the mercy of the author's bias and how long it took to research each King. Researching must have taken years and probably led Livy to travel a whole lot to different libraries. Reading Livy made me realize that reading ancient works help fill in the old world that not every painting or lecture can detail. It makes the world that the author is writing about seem even more realistic and that many people lived in the time along with the story.