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| **Money** | **Who/what** | **When** | **Where** | **Significance** |
| Aes signatum | Bronze bar to be exchanged as currency. Each bar’s value was determined from its weight and composition | Mid-5th century BCE | First used by Lydians in Modern-day Turkey. Later adopted by Greeks and Romans | Evolution of bartering to outright pay people other than with cows, land, salt, etc. |
| As | Smallest form of currency. Made of bronze |  |  | Used to make very small purchases |
| Denarius | Purely Roman form of coins. Worth ten asses. Made of silver |  |  | Typically faced with deities, emperors, or animals |
| Didrachm | 2 Drachma. A silver coin | 281 or 175 BCE | Probably minted in Naples | Probably minted to pay troops fighting in northern Italy |
| Juno Moneta | Chief goddess of the pantheon |  |  | Believed to protect Roman money. Dies were stored in her temple. |
| Planchet | A stamp used to shape coins. Typically made of iron due to its hardness |  |  | Allowed for easy and identical shaping of coins |
| sestertius | 1/3 of a denarius. Made of silver | 211 BCE |  |  |
| Tresviri aere ar… | Translates to 3 men who cast and strike bronze, silver, and gold |  |  |  |
| TRP | Translates to: Tribunica Potestate which means “by the power of the Tribunation” |  |  | Stamped on coins for the purpose of propaganda. |
| **Military** |  |  |  |  |
| Ballista | A large artillery piece which is a much larger scorpio. Usually found on wheels or on fortifications |  |  | Its increased size allowed for much heavier projectiles to be launched which included both bolts and stones |
| Castrum | A fortified camp where the Roman Army would station themselves | Would be rebuilt every night as the army would travel further and further on a military campaign | One is known to have been at the foot of a plateau in Masada | Allowed the army to camp out very from Rome in far battlefields |
| Lorica segmentate | Translates to segmented armor. A laminated arm guard |  |  | Main type of armor of the Roman army. Allowed for good maneuverability and decent protection |
| Manica laminata | Translates to arm guard |  |  | Usually only found on one arm of a soldier. Romans valued mobility over protection |
| Scorpio | A small stationary artillery piece. Force was generated by torsion springs at the base of each arm |  |  | An evolution of a Polybolos. Used by both Dacian and Romans |
| **Aqueduct** |  |  |  |  |
| Castellum divisorum |  |  |  |  |
| Pont Du Gard |  |  |  |  |
| specus |  |  |  |  |
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