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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Who/what** | **When** | **Where** | **Significance** |
| **Auriga** | 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 |
| **bestiarius** | Translates to “beast fighter”. Usually armed with a whip | Often seen when animals were used in games | Would perform is venues like the Colosseum | Would work exclusively with vicious beasts like lions. Similar to bull matadors |
| **Cybele** | 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 |
| **Haghia Sophia** | 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 |
| **mithraeum** | 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 |
| **Monumentum Ancyranum** | Temple of Augustus and Rome in Turkey | Built from 20-25 CE | Built in Ankara, Turkey | Where copies of the Res Gestae were preserved |
| **Peristylium** | Means columns placed around | When romans built a temple | Located at the outermost row of columns around a temple | Used in almost all temples |
| **Quadriga** | 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. |
| **secutor** | Heavily armed gladiator with a short sword | Fought in gladiatorial games | Fought other gladiators in arenas being viewed by spectators | Would be pared with differently skilled opponents for better action |
| **Tauroctony** | 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 took 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.