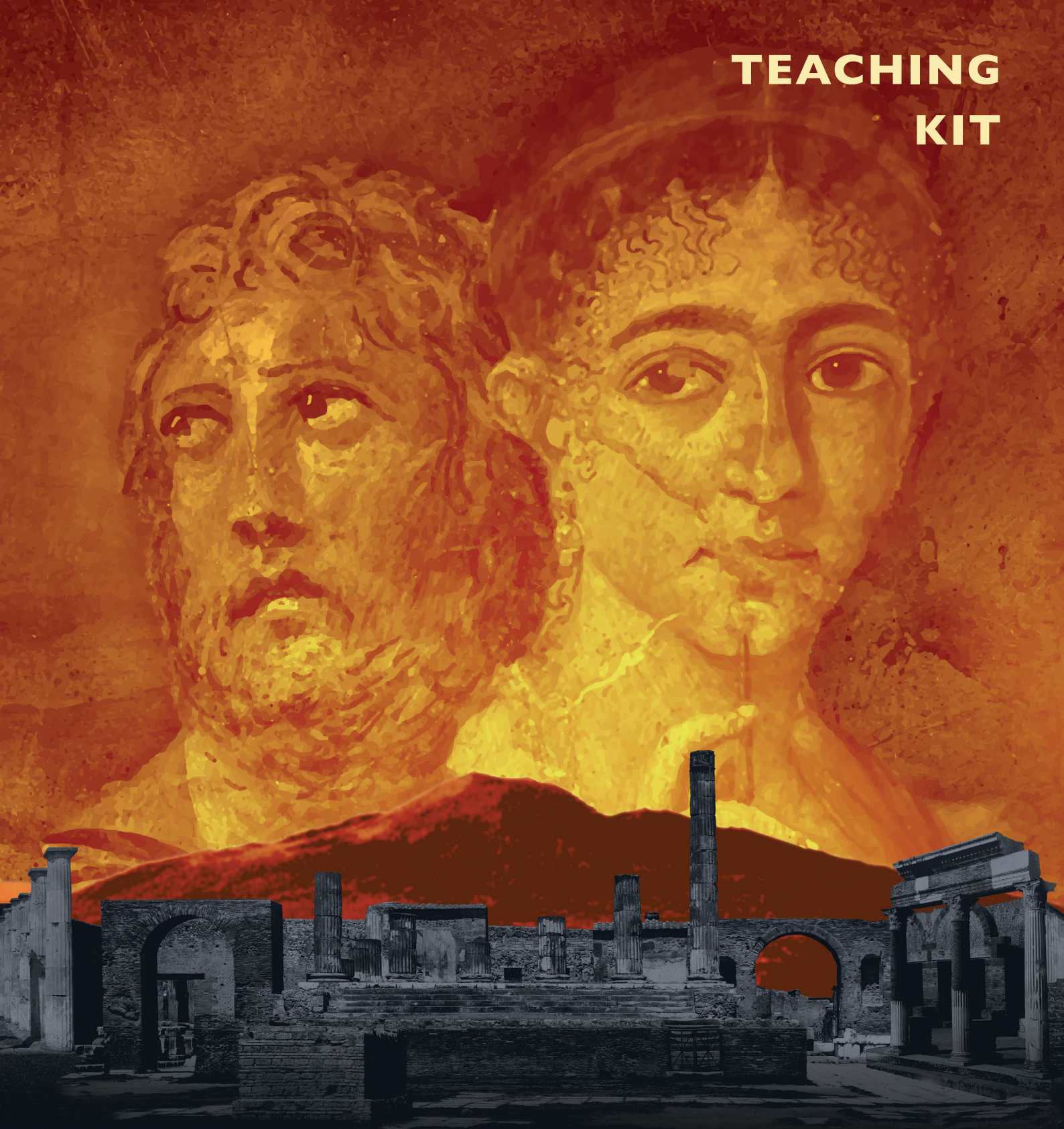


TEACHING
KIT



POMPEII

the immortal city

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INTRODUCTION

The eruption of the volcano that destroyed the Roman city of Pompeii in the year 79 was a disaster for its inhabitants, but a great chance for us. It allows us to witness the lives of these men and women, as if they were still living with us almost 2000 years later.

CRAFTSMEN AND TECHNICIANS

POMPEII WAS DESTROYED BY AN EARTHQUAKE IN THE YEAR 62. VEUSVIUS FROZE A CITY IN RECONSTRUCTION.

In their workshops, many craftsmen shape the face of the city that we admire today.

Architects and engineers, who are most often the, play a leading role.

BUILDING A CITY

IN 79, POMPEII WAS A VAST CONSTRUCTION SITE: CRANES AND SCAFFOLDING DISSECTED THE CITY. HOMES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS DESTROYED 17 YEARS PREVIOUSLY NEEDED TO BE REBUILT.



Model of the villa rustica de Boscoreale
© Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Napoli (Giorgio Albano)

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS AND FIND THE ANSWERS IN THE GRID

1. What is the name of the big cage-shaped wheel inside which men walk?
2. What is the name of the volcanic stone used in the construction of houses?
3. What are houses often arranged around?
4. What embellishes most homes?
5. How is the city ordered?
6. Cranes are built with what material?
7. What do the Romans care about a lot?

A	E	T	U	F	F	C	R	T	A	R	O
A	P	S	M	E	T	E	M	O	L	A	N
T	I	E	R	E	O	I	H	M	L	S	E
R	L	A	W	H	E	E	L	I	K	G	M
I	I	X	O	A	D	C	A	C	U	A	B
U	C	O	O	S	R	H	O	D	E	R	G
M	T	R	D	D	C	L	O	U	B	D	O
I	L	I	G	E	B	E	T	L	E	E	E
E	R	E	R	M	N	S	B	H	V	N	A
D	M	S	T	A	O	K	S	U	I	O	N
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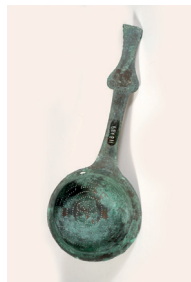
METALS AND CLAY – GLASS REVOLUTION

POMPEIANS MASTERED THE WORK OF METALS. GLASS GRADUALLY REPLACED METAL OR CLAY FOR EVERYDAY USE.

CONNECT THESE PICTURES WITH THE CORRESPONDING MATERIAL. NAME EACH OF THE OBJECTS.



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NEARLY ALL THE PROVINCES OF THE EMPIRE HAD SIGNIFICANT MINERAL DEPOSITS AND THE STATE WAS MAKING SIGNIFICANT PROFITS.

NAME SIX METALS EXTRACTED FROM THESE DEPOSITS

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HOT-AIR HEATING

PRODUCED BY A CENTRAL OVEN, WARM AIR CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE. THE MOST ADVANCED HEATING SYSTEMS WERE FOUND IN THE POMPEII THERMAL BATHS.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

They were also in the

The hot air released by an oven was directed to as well as in the

NATURAL RESOURCES – DOMESTICATED FAUNA DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE – HUNTING AND FISHING

THE REGION OF POMPEII WAS FERTILE: CEREALS, VINEYARDS, OLIVE TREES AND FLOCKS OF SHEEP SHARED THE LAND. THE SEA WAS NEARBY, WHICH OFFERED OTHER RESOURCES. THE POMPEIIANS RAISED MANY ANIMAL SPECIES. THE HIGH FERTILITY OF THE SOIL, DUE TO ITS VOLCANIC ORIGIN AND THE PROXIMITY OF A RIVER, FAVOURED A LARGE NUMBER OF CROPS MAINLY INTENDED AS FOOD AND FOR TEXTILE MANUFACTURING. THE VESUVIUS TERRITORY, FROM THE COAST TO THE HILLS AND TO THE WOODS OF THE MOUNTAINS, WAS CONDUCIVE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TALL MAMMALS.

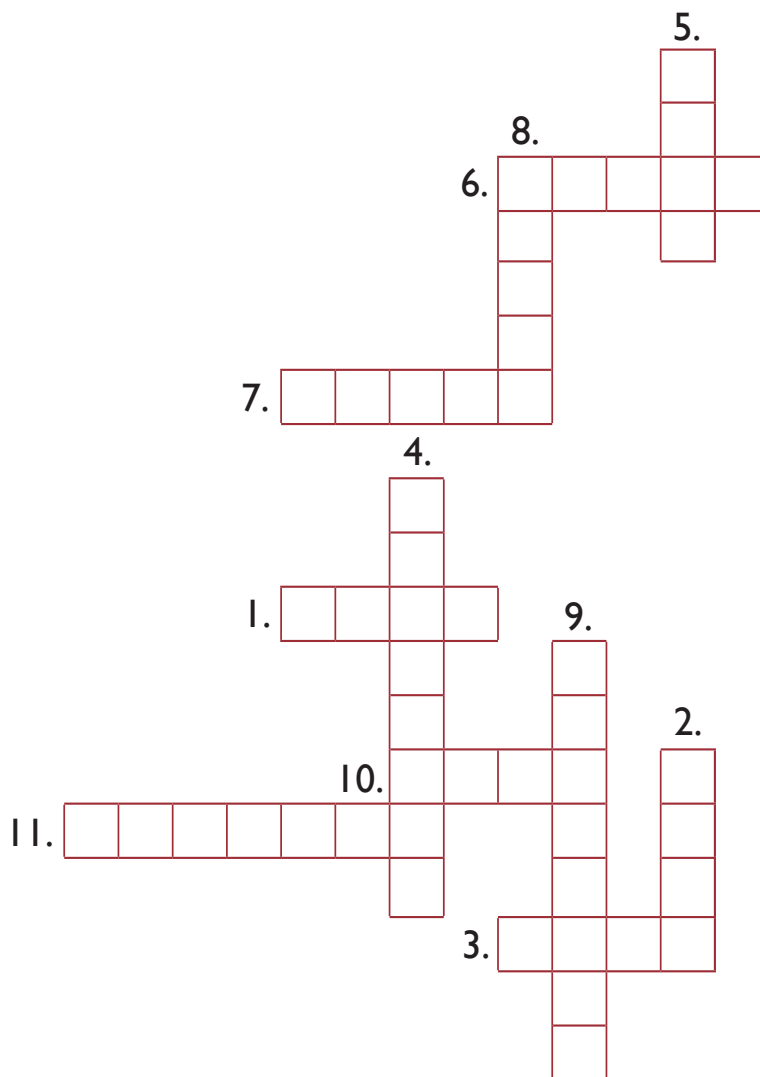


Still life with fruits

© Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Napoli (Giorgio Albano)

CROSSWORD

1. They helped to hunt and guard the house.
2. They arrived in Pompeii after being imported from Africa.
3. The Pompeians kept them as proven by the plaster cast found in a villa.
4. Like other fruit trees, they were grown on the hills.
5. Product of the textile culture, it grew on the particularly humid plains.
6. Product of the cereal culture, a specimen was found during the excavations.
7. They were hunted by the inhabitants.
8. They were used to make everyday objects.
9. Its flanks offered great hunting opportunities to the birds.
10. The Romans often ate them as appetizer.
11. They were kept in a glirarium and Pompeians delighted in their flesh.



WINE PRODUCTION

MANY REMAINS ATTEST TO THE GROWING OF VINES IN THE REGION OF POMPEII. AS FOR KNOWING WHAT THE WINE PRODUCED AT THE BASE OF THE VOLCANO TASTED LIKE...



Love during the harvest

© Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Napoli (Giorgio Albano)

MULTIPLE-CHOICE

1. The growing of the vine was widespread in the region of Pompeii as from:
 - A. 5th century BC
 - B. 3rd century BC
 - C. 1st century BC
2. In the region of Pompeii, the vines grew among the:
 - A. Palm trees and date palms
 - B. Apple and pear trees
 - C. Apricot and fig trees
3. After the harvest, the juice of the pressed grapes was stored in dolia, large jars:
 - A. Embedded in the soil
 - B. Stored in cellars
 - C. Exposed to the sun
4. To preserve the wine, we often added some:
 - A. Salt
 - B. Aromas
 - C. Sugar
5. Mainly intended for the local market, wine was brought to the city in large:
 - A. Boga bags loaded on carts
 - B. Metal jars loaded on carts
 - C. Clay amphora loaded on carts

6. Wine for export was transported:

- A. By boat
- B. By carts
- C. By nothing, because the wine is not exported

7. The fraud detector, an instrument for measuring the density, allows the user to see:

- A. The quantity of spices put into the wine
- B. The quantity of water put into the wine
- C. The quantity of aromas put into the wine

8. The Roman god of the vineyard is called:

- A. Bacchus
- B. Zeus
- C. Dionysos

WATER CONTROL

THE MANY AQUEDUCTS THAT HAVE SURVIVED TIME SHOW THAT HYDRAULIC SCIENCE WAS VERY WELL DEVELOPED IN THE ROMAN WORLD.



Fountain of a Pompeii villa
© All rights reserved

FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE WORDS BELOW

Decantation - tanks - catchment - reservoir – thermal baths – pipelines - pipes – water tower - valves

In Pompeii as elsewhere, a is built next to the source. A main leads the water to the city; it is interspersed with basins, so that sludge and impurities are deposited there. After passing through the city walls, the pipeline leads into the, a building in the shape of a square tower containing a cylindrical After having been filtered by grids, the water is distributed to, to public fountains and to private homes that have requested it.

In the city, the distribution of water is done in made of lead or clay and the flow is regulated by means of

Most of the domestic supply, however, comes from wells and from, built under the level of circulation, which collect rainwater.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

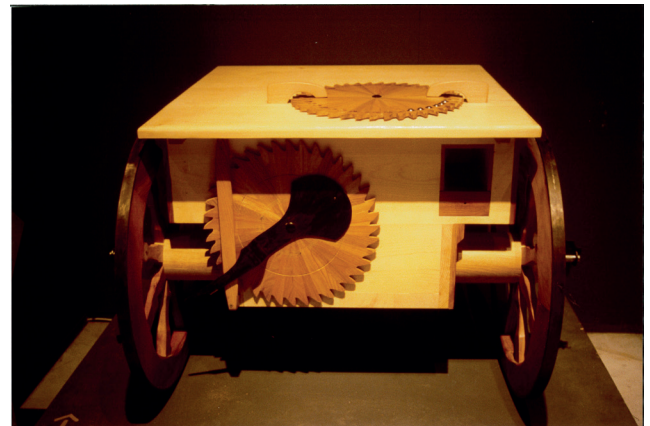
ALTHOUGH MEDICINAL HERBS WERE AT THE BASE OF CARE, THE ROMANS DID NOT HESITATE TO PRACTICE SURGICAL INTERVENTIONS.

NAME FOUR EXAMPLES OF SURGERIES PRACTICED IN POMPEII BY SPECIALISTS

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TIME AND DISTANCE MEASUREMENT

BUILDERS OF CITIES, ROADS, AQUEDUCTS AND IMPOSING TEMPLES, THE ROMANS NEEDED TO HAVE PRECISE AND RELIABLE MEASURING INSTRUMENTS.



Odometer, copy
© Opera laboratori fiorentini, Firenze

TRUE OR FALSE? CORRECT IF FALSE

The science of geometry held no more secrets for the Romans True – False

.....

Each field was measured using a groma True – False

.....

The only intact copy of a groma was found in Rome True – False

.....

For long distances, surveyors used a multimeter True – False

In ancient times, time was measured by means of sundials True – False

The twenty-four hours were divided into two periods of 14 hours of light and 10 hours of darkness
True – False

In Pompeii, archaeologists found about 30 sundials True – False

A portable sundial was discovered in a farmer's home True – False

MIRROR, MIRROR ON THE WALL...

What progress are we talking about here?

Who does this progress influence?

What are those, who are influenced by this progress, trying to understand?

WHAT DO THESE TWO FRESCOES REPRESENT?

MANY OBJECTS - AND EVEN MORE THE FRESCOES - TELL THE DREAMS OF THE INHABITANTS.



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LATIN EXERCISES

SOME INSCRIPTIONS COLLECTED FROM THE WALLS OF POMPEII:

I. CAMPAIGN POSTERS

- *Marcum Casellium et Lucium Albicium aediles oro uos faciatis. Stata et Petronia rogant. Tales ciues in colonia in perpetuo (C.I.L., IV, 3678)*
“I (uos) beg (oro) you to elect (faciatis = that you do) as ediles (aediles) Marcus Caselelli and Lucius Albicius. Stata and Petronia ask it (rogant). (May there be) such citizens (tales ciues) in the colony (in colonia) forever (in perpetuo)!”
- *Marcum Holconium Priscum Caium Gaium Rufum duumuiros Phoebus cum emptoribus suis rogat (C.I.L., IV, 103)*
“With his clients (emptoribus: buyers) Phoebus asks (you) (rogat) (to elect) as duumvirs (duumuiros) Marcus Holconius Priscus and Caius Gaius Rufus.”

Can you translate?

- *Caium Iulium Polybium aedilem ora uos faciatis. Panem bonum fert (C.I.L., IV, 429).*
panis, is: “the bread”
ferre, o, tuli, latum: “wear, bring”
- *Caium Iulium Polybium duumvirum muliones rogant (C.I.L., IV, 113)*
mulio, onis: “the muleteer”

Even teachers make mistakes:

- *Caium Cuspium Pansam aedilem, dignum rei publicae, oro uos faciatis. Saturninus cum discentes rogat (C.I.L., IV, 275).*
dignus: “worthy of”, usually + Ablative
res publica: here, “the public office”; we would expect re publica
discere, o, didici, discitum: “learn”; we would expect cum discentibus

2. CONSTRUCTIONS AND RECONSTRUCTIONS

- *Caius Quinctius Cai filius Valgus, Marcus Porcius Marci filius, duouiri, decurionum decreto, theatrum tectum faciendum locarunt eidemque probauerunt (C.I.L., X, 844)*
duouiri = duumviri
decreto: “according to the decree, by order”
tectus, a, um: “covered”
faciendum = faciendum (facere: here, in the sense of “build”)
locarunt = locauerunt
locare: > simulacrum tollendum locare: “put up for tender the removal of a statue”
probare: “approve”; here, “receive work”

Value does not wait...

- *Numerius Popidius, Numeri filius, Celsinus aedem Isidis, terrae motu conlapsam, a fundamento pecunia sua restituit. Hunc decuriones ob liberalitatem, cum esset annorum sexs, ordini suo gratis adlegerunt (C.I.L., X, 846).*

aedes, is: "the temple"

Isis, Isidis: "the goddess Isis"

conlabi, or, conlapsus sum: "to collapse"

a fundamento : "from the foundations, entirely"

pecunia, ae: "the money"

restituere, o, restitui, restitutum: "to restore"

ob + Acc.: "because of"

sexs – for sex

ordo, ordinis: order, assembly

adlegere, o, legi, lectum: here "add by cooptation to"

3. ON THE WALLS OF THE TAVERNS...

Not happy with the wine...

- *Ga(ius) Sabinius Statio plurima(m) sal(utem dicit)*

- *Viator, Pompeis pane gustas*

- *Nuceriae bibes*

- *Nuceri(ae) melius (bibes)*

(C.I.L., IV, 8903)

alicui salutem plurimam dicere: "make a thousand compliments"

gustare: "to taste, to eat"

Nuceriae: "In Nucérie" (city of Campania)

bibere, o, bibi: "to drink" ; bibes, as mittes, "you will send"

Price...

- *Assibus hic bibitur ; dipundium si dederis, meliora bibes !*

- *quattos si dederis, uina Falerna bibes !*

(C.I.L., IV, 1679).

as, assis : an ace, a penny

hic: "here"

bibitur: as pugnatur, "we fight" dipundius, ii: "a dupondius" = 2 aces

quattus = quartus: "the fourth"; here quattos: "the fourth" is 4 aces

Falernus, a, um: "from Falerne" (a territory famous for its wines)

To go further

C.I.L. = *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum (Corpus of Latin inscriptions), Volume IV, Berlin, 1871 and 1952*

MOREAU Ph., *Sur les murs de Pompéi, Paris, Gallimard, 1993*

<http://www.noctes-gallicanae.fr/Pompeii/Pompeii.htm>

