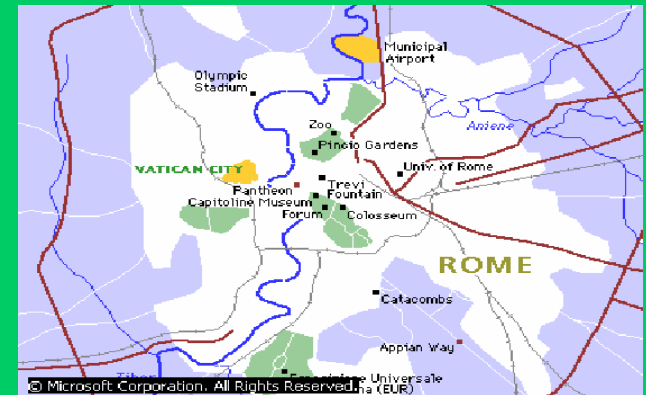




Roman Site Project

Latina Secunda

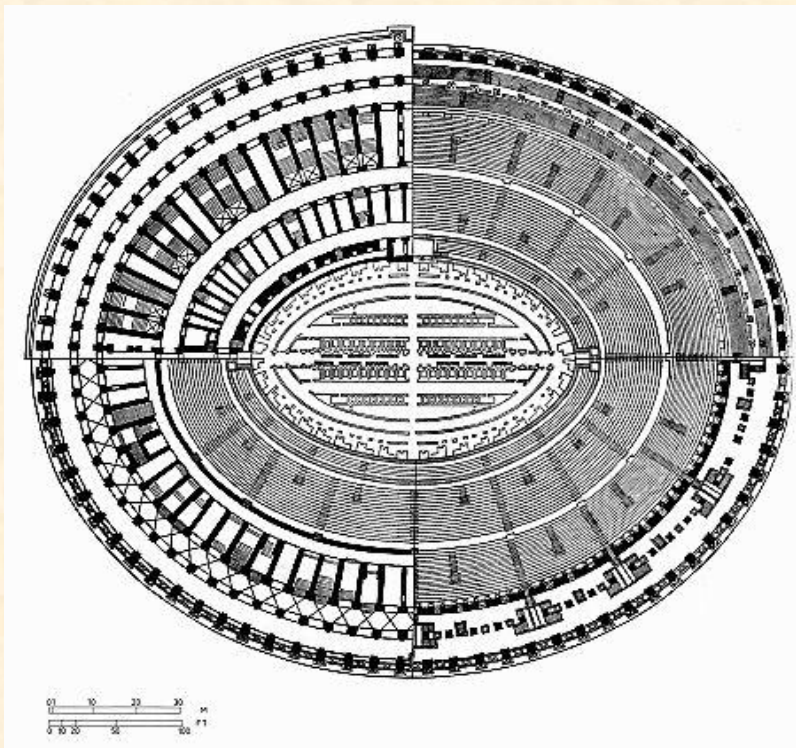


FLAVIANUM AMPHITHEATRUM

- Aedificatum est in lacus Neronis loco.
- Primum nomen erat Flavianum Amphitheatrum. Hodie notum erat ut Colosseum.
- Aedificatum est consulo Vespasiano.
- Dedicatum est ab Tito, eius filio (80 AD)



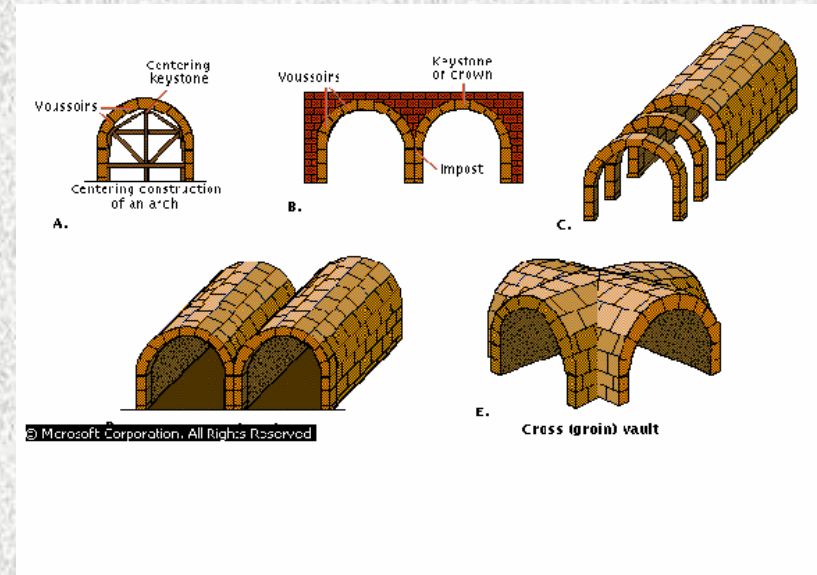
Reconstruction of the Colosseum



- **Deterioration caused by:**
 - Lightning(2nd c.)
 - Earthquake(6th c.)
 - Shifting foundation
 - Re-use of material (stone and metal joints)
 - Traffic
 - Looting

Structural Details

- The vault formed the basis for the Colosseum's entrances as well as the passageways to the upper level seating.



The Blood-thirsty Arena



Scala/Art Resource, NY

- **Its main purpose—entertainment.**
 - Thousands killed—captives, Christians, criminals, animals.
- **Mock naval battles**
 - Vespasian re-enacted Actium
- **Gladiatorial combat.**
 - Retiarius
 - Secutor
 - Thracian
 - Bestiarius

The Ludus Magnus (Gladiator School)

- Training grounds were next to Colosseum.
- Contained a mini amphitheater.
- Emperor in charge of schools.
- Lanista was head of school.
- Types modeled on Roman enemies, e.g., Samnite, Thracian, Gaul.
- Gladiators were given fighting names, e.g., Ajax, Callidromus.



Really neat facts



- First permanent amphitheater.
- Naval battles (*naumachia*) were reenacted.
- Seated 50, 000.
- It was incomplete at the time of its dedication.
- Women were banished to the highest level.
- A *velarium* protected spectators in cases of extreme heat or rain.
- Arena substructure contained an intricate system of animal cages and elevators.
- Arena floor held trap doors.
- The passageways for animals were not big enough for certain animals.

Bibliography

- Microsoft Encarta 2001.
- Sear, Frank. Roman Architecture. Cornell University Press: Ithaca, New York, 1982.