



*The following activities are designed to supplement a visit to the exhibit. After Exhibit Activities are in read and will be completed at home or in the classroom. Travel back in time to 79 A.D. when Pompeii flourished as a commercial port and strategic military and trading city and experience the lives of the city's residents and how they lived, loved, worked and played.*

### **ENTRANCE MOVIE ROOM**

Watch the movie and answer the following questions:

- How many years after the major earthquake was the volcanic eruption that buried Pompeii?
- It is thought that the residents of Pompeii did not understand the danger of Mt. Vesuvius. How would you explain this?

### **Text Panel: Map of Italy**

Pompeii is an ancient Roman city in Campania, Italy. It lies 14 miles southeast of Naples, at the southeastern base of Mount Vesuvius. Using the map on the wall, locate where Pompeii belongs on the map below and label it.

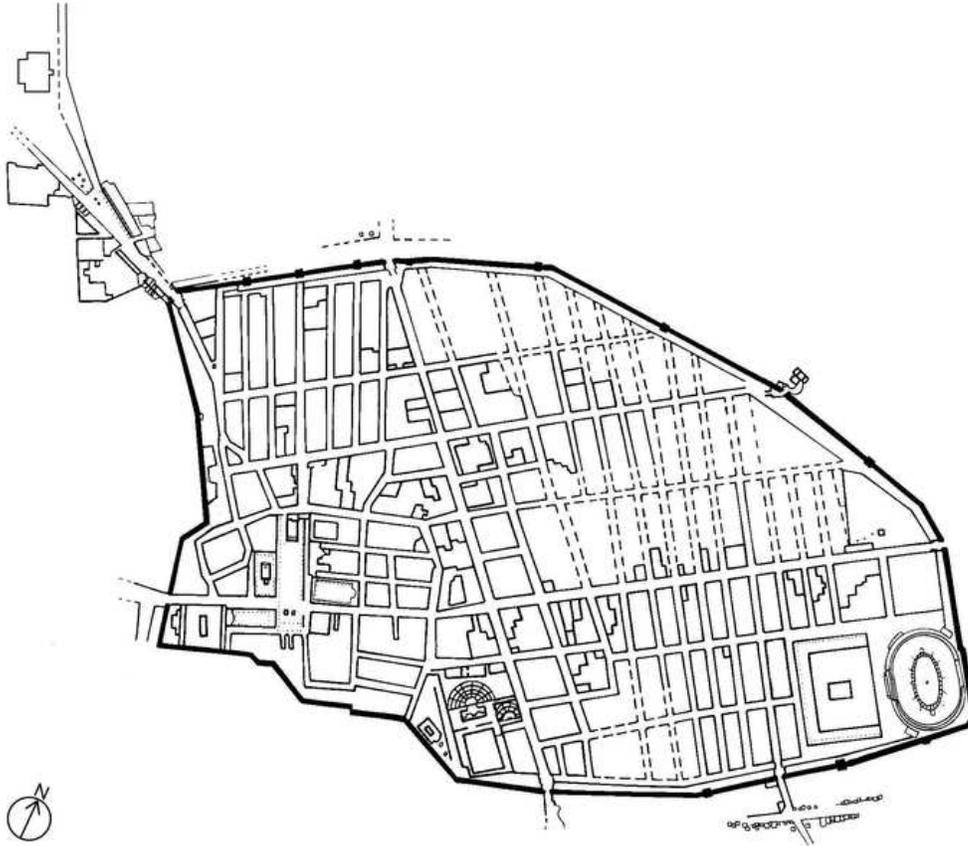




### **Text Panel: Map of the City**

Locate the following structures/areas on the map below and mark them as follows:

- Place an X on the temples
- Circle the baths
- Draw a box around the public entertainment area
- Draw a triangle around the general locations of the major houses



**After the Exhibit Activity:** Ancient Roman cities were almost never zoned or planned for specific activities. Study the layout of Pompeii on the above map and then briefly describe what you might change to make life in Pompeii more comfortable if you were able to plan the city from scratch. Draw the layout of your city below.



**Roman Frescos and Mosaics: Located throughout the exhibit**

Roman frescos and mosaics were common features in private homes and public buildings. These works of art are not only beautiful to see, but they also provide an important record of everyday life and Roman values. Looking at the works of art throughout the exhibit, list the names of at least five pieces and write a brief statement reflecting what you discovered about Roman culture/values by observing each one.

| Name of piece | What you learned about Roman culture or values |
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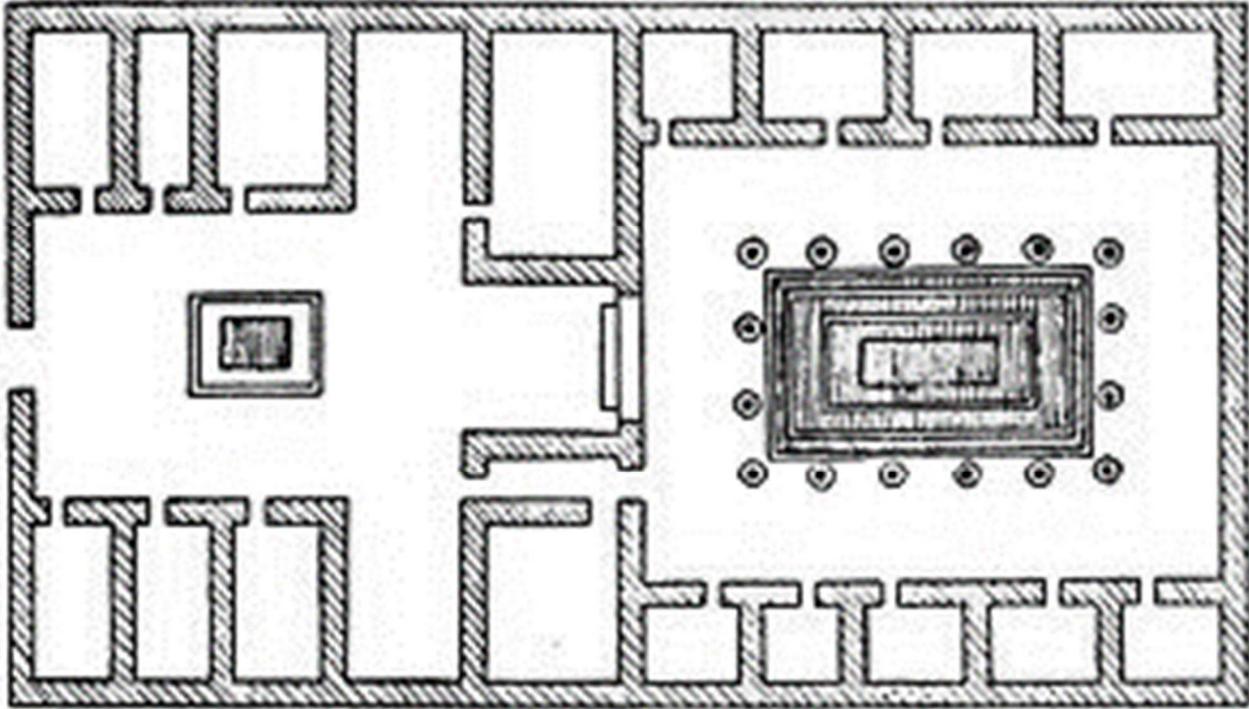
**ATRIUM GALLERY**

An Italian atrium was a large, open living space in a home. In this gallery, you will find a fascinating collection of frescoes and statues, some with religious connections.



**Text Panel: Fine Living**

Below is a typical floor plan of a Roman villa. Using the information from this text panel, begin to label the different areas of the home. You will identify and label additional rooms and features as you encounter information throughout the exhibit. At times you will have to make your best guess.



**After the Exhibit Activity:** Research the layout of a Roman villa. Make corrections to the diagram above as needed. Then, compare and contrast the layout of a Roman villa with the layout of your own home.

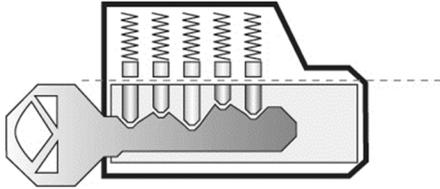
| Rooms/Areas of a Roman Villa | Rooms/Areas of My Home |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
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|                              |                        |
|                              |                        |
|                              |                        |

**Artifact: Roman Keys**

Find the Roman keys and read the text panel. Write a short description of the key and make a simple sketch.



**After the Exhibit Activity:** Using this diagram of a modern lock/key and the sketch you made of the Roman key, explain how you think the Roman key and lock system worked.



**PERISTYLE AND GARDEN GALLERY**

An Italian peristyle is an outdoor living space in a private home, similar to a porch or patio. In this gallery, an assortment of statuary and outdoor decorations enhance the environment. The gardens of Pompeii were the focal point of the household. Explore the artifacts in this area. Compare and contrast the outdoor living space at your home with that of an ancient Roman.

| Roman Peristyle/Garden | My Patio/Yard        |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Example: Peleta        | Example: Wind chimes |
|                        |                      |
|                        |                      |
|                        |                      |

**Text Panel: An Oasis from Public Life**

On pleasant evenings families would dine outside. What is the name of the location where these dinners would take place? Briefly describe the last outdoor event you attended where food was served?

**Text Panel: A Healthy Diet**

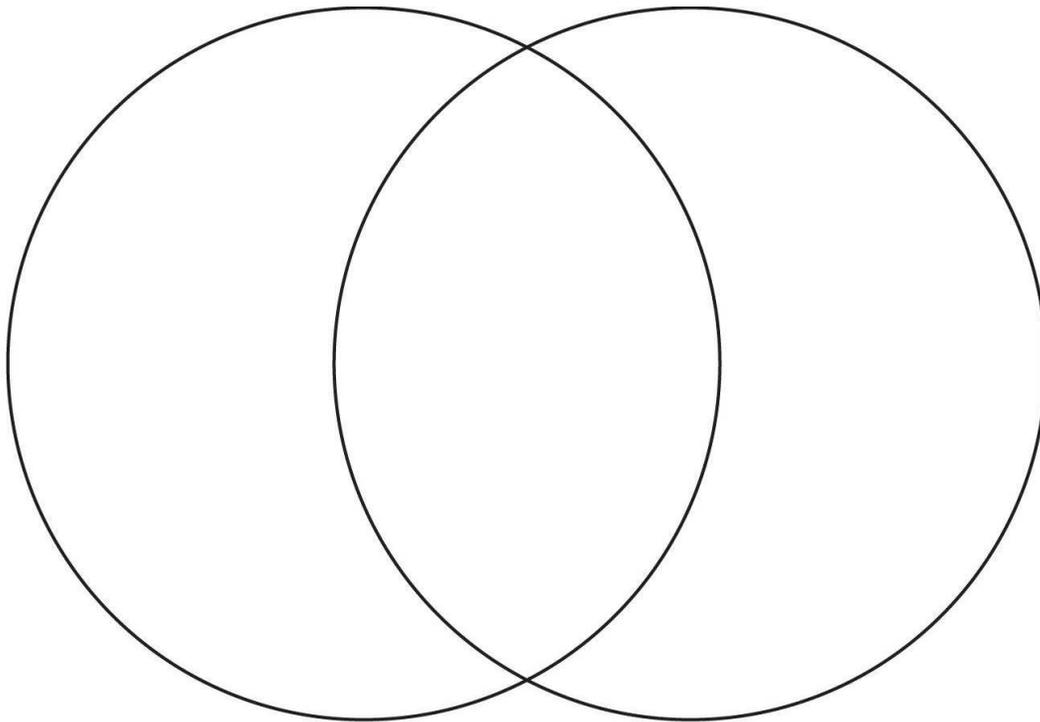
List the various kinds of foods that the Romans ate in the chart below. Place an x by the foods that are also a part of your diet. Find additional examples of food items throughout the exhibit to fill in the remaining spaces.

| Roman Food | Foods I Eat |
|------------|-------------|
|            |             |
|            |             |



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**After the Exhibit Activity:** Create a Venn diagram that illustrates foods that Romans ate compared to the foods that you eat. The foods you have in common should be listed where the circles overlap.



**STREETS OF POMPEII AND MARKETPLACE GALLERY**

This gallery presents the vibrant trade industry in Pompeii. Weights and coins enabled the exchange of goods and services including jewelry, medical instruments, and body armor. Women of Pompeii took great care in personal cleansing using perfumes, creams, powders, and other cosmetics. They styled their hair and used jewelry as the final touch on their appearances. A popular form of entertainment at this time was the gladiator games. Gladiators in Roman society were revered in a similar way as today's elite athletes.



**Text Panel: The Heart of the City**

What was the commercial and social center of a Roman city called?

What types of businesses and activities were conducted in this area? What kinds of buildings were located there?

**Text Panel: Natural Bounty**

How did Mt. Vesuvius contribute to food production in and around Pompeii?

Locate four artifacts in this gallery that are related to food or food production. List each item in the chart below along with a brief description of how each was used.

| Name of Artifact | How was this item used? |
|------------------|-------------------------|
|                  |                         |
|                  |                         |
|                  |                         |
|                  |                         |

**Text Panel: A Bustling Metropolis**

List four of the exports that were produced in Pompeii and shipped to all corners of the Roman Empire. Can you locate any artifacts associated with these exports? If so, list them in the correct space.

| Export from Pompeii | Associated Artifact/s |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
|                     |                       |
|                     |                       |
|                     |                       |
|                     |                       |

**Text Panel: Spreading the Word**

Compare and contrast the ideas spread through ancient graffiti with how similar ideas are communicated using social media platforms. Provide specific examples.



### **ERUPTION THEATER**

Having seen how people lived in Pompeii, you will now see how their lives ended. The simulated volcanic eruption leaves an indelible memory and reminds us that this distant historical disaster was a real event involving real people. Using the times in the chart, record your impressions of changes that happened over time during the eruption.

| Time    | Description of eruption |
|---------|-------------------------|
| 8:00 AM |                         |
| 1:00 PM |                         |
| 3:00 PM |                         |
| 5:00 PM |                         |
| 8:00 PM |                         |
| 1:00 AM |                         |
| 6:00 AM |                         |

### **BURIED IN ASH**

These human body casts show those who did not flee during the first phase of eruption, when dry ash and lapilli rained down upon the city. These individuals were overwhelmed by the pyroclastic surges of scalding, moist ash that swept the area during the night and early morning. The wet material encased their bodies where they fell and preserved facial features, grim expressions, and even the folds of their clothing. Eventually the bodies decomposed leaving an empty cavity, sometimes containing bones, in the now-hardened ash. Spend some time looking at the various casts of the individuals who lost their lives in Pompeii. Describe what stands out to you as you look at the casts:

Before the discovery of Pompeii, historians disagreed on whether ancient Roman men wore pants and if they did, when wearing pants became fashionable. Using the casts as your evidence, help settle this argument by writing a short paragraph below:



**After the Exhibit Activity:** Read the following primary source account describing the first plaster body cast from Pompeii. Using the information provided, draw three conclusions about the individual from whom the first cast was made. Provide a justification for each of your conclusions.

*On the third of this month, while digging in the small street that begins opposite one of the secondary doors of the Stabian Baths and issues in the vicinity of the Building of Eumachia, were found, at the height of five meters above the soil, about a hundred silver coins, four earrings, and a small finger ring of gold, with two iron keys and some traces of cloth in which the coins had been wrapped. In a close search of the earth, lest any of this precious treasure be missed, we came to a place where the earth gave way under the trowel, revealing a hollow cavity deep enough to reach in at arm's length and remove some bones. I realized immediately that this was the impression of a human body, and I thought that by quickly pouring in scagliola [plaster], the cast of an entire person would be obtained. The result surpassed my every expectation. After some days of difficult work, I had the pleasure to see arise the entire figure of a man, missing only a small portion of the right side, wrapped in a cloak, with long trousers and feet enclosed in a type of boots to which nails and the iron lasts of the soles still adhered. The open mouth and the swollen belly demonstrated quite clearly that he had died drowned by the waters and buried in the mud in which I found him enveloped.*

| Conclusion   | Justification   |
|--|---|
| Example: The artifacts they initially found belonged to the man from which the cast was made | Example: The artifacts were found in close proximity to the cavity produced by the man's decomposing body |
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