

Name: _____

Date: _____ C: _____

Webquest: Pompeii” by Louis Untermeyer

Click on this link: <http://www.history.com/topics/ancient-history/pompeii>

Watch the 2-minute video.

1. How hot did the video claim the ash and mud spewing from Mt. Vesuvius was? _____

2. In what direction was Pompeii from Mt. Vesuvius? _____

3. How much of Pompeii still lies buried today? _____

Click on this link: <http://www.harcourtschool.com/activity/pompeii/pmpErup.html>

The Eruption

4. What stage of a volcanic eruption is shown in the animation? _____

5. Who is this named after, and what did he do? _____

6.. During this stage of an eruption, what flies high into the air? _____

7. How long does this stage last? _____

Historians tell us that Mt. Vesuvius’ eruption on August 24, 79 A.D. lasted for 25 hours.

8. Does lava flow during this stage of a volcanic eruption? _____

9. During the first eight hours of the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A.D., how many feet fell on Pompeii during this stage of the volcanic eruption? _____

10. The heaps of small rocks that landed on the houses caused many roofs to _____.

11. In the next stage of the eruption, a superhot cloud of _____ and _____ flowed down the side of Vesuvius and covered the town of _____.

12. It took only about _____ minutes for the boiling mud to flow from Vesuvius to Herculaneum, a distance of about four miles.

Click on this link: http://www.ducksters.com/history/ancient_rome/pompeii.php

The City

13. Pompeii was a popular _____ for the Romans.

14. It is estimated that between _____ people lived in the city. Many wealthy Romans had summer homes in Pompeii and would live there during the hot summer months.

A Great Archaeologists Find

15. After Mt. Vesuvius erupted, Pompeii was buried and gone, and people eventually forgot about it. It wasn’t discovered again until the _____ when archaeologists began to uncover the city.

16. Much of the city was _____ under the ashes. Buildings, paintings, houses, and workshops that would never have survived all these years remained intact. As a result, much of what we know about everyday life in the Roman Empire comes from Pompeii.

Interesting Facts about the City of Pompeii.

17. The eruption occurred one day after the religious festival to _____, the Roman god of _____.

18. The amount of _____ released by the eruption was roughly one hundred thousand times the thermal energy released by the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

19. The nearby city of _____ also was destroyed.

20. Archaeologists found holes in the ashes that were once the _____ that were buried in the eruption. By pouring plaster into these holes, they have been able to make detailed casts of many of the citizens of Pompeii.



Click on this link: <http://carlos.emory.edu/ODYSSEY/ROME/daily.html>

Odyssey Online: Rome

Click on the “**Daily Life**” link and read the paragraph.

21. One of the best glimpses of daily life in ancient Rome is the result of a _____. In 79 A.D., the city of Pompeii was buried by volcanic ash from the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius. The city was caught without warning.

Click on the “**Public Life**” link.

22. Pompeii was a prosperous town located south of Rome on the Bay of _____.

23. Good agricultural land around the city produced _____ and _____.

24. The city had a _____, which as an open square or marketplace. It had an open area with colonnades around the sides and was surrounded by public buildings, such as temples, markets, and government buildings. This is where the religious, commercial, and government activities took place.

Remains of the Forum in Pompeii

Click on the “**Theaters**” link.

25. Roman towns borrowed the _____ theater form, a half-circle stage surrounded by stepped seating made of stone.

26. For larger spectacles and sporting events, the Romans invented their own building design, the _____, which was a large oval arena surrounded by tiered seats. This building design is very similar to a modern _____.

Use the back button to return to “Daily Life” page. Then click on the “Merchants’ Shops” link.

27. Archaeologists working at Pompeii have uncovered shops for _____, _____, and _____ for grinding flour.

Use the back button to return to the “Daily Life” page. Then click on the “Public Baths” link.

28. Because most Romans did not have baths in their homes, they went to large public _____.

29. These places were a place to get _____ as well as a social center where Romans met friends to _____ and _____.

30. Women and men went to _____ bath houses or each had their own hours.

31. The Roman bath houses had a series of rooms with progressively hotter water. The final step in a Roman bath was a plunge into a _____ bath or swimming pool.

Click on the “**Private Life**” link.

Where did they live?

32. Most people lived in _____.

Each apartment had maybe two or three rooms, which were in tall buildings with _____ on the ground level.

33. Apartments were often _____ and were a fire hazard.

34. Wealthy Romans lived in _____ houses. The front door opened into a large hall, called an atrium, which had an opening in the ceiling to let in light and a pool in the floor to catch rainwater. Bedrooms, storerooms, opened off the atrium. There was also a room for entertaining guests and an open courtyard with a garden at the back of the house.

35. Brightly _____ walls and _____ floors decorated these homes.

Click on the “**Painted Walls**” link.

36. Roman houses had few _____ so there were large areas of solid walls to decorate.

37. Archaeologists have found many examples of Roman wall painting during their excavations of Pompeii. What god is shown on the painting on this page? _____