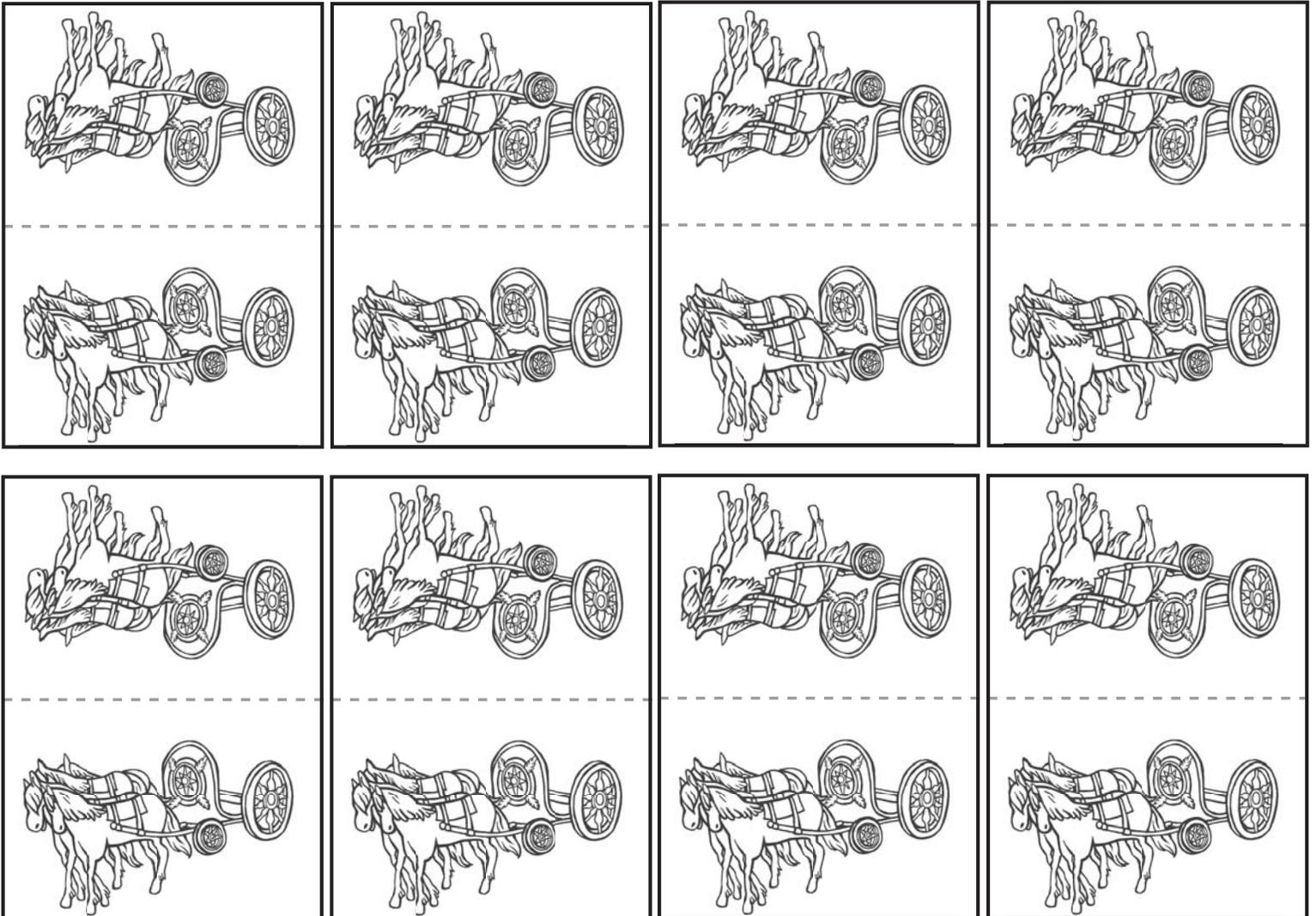


Create your own "Chariot" Activity Sheet

Travel through Ancient Rome with JULIUS CAESAR and **Captain Globe™** Board Game

Instructions:

1. Cut around the edge of one of the rectangles below.
2. Color both chariots and horses exactly the same, so you can see which one is yours from both sides.
3. Draw yourself in the chariot and color the picture.
4. Fold along the dotted line.
5. This chariot will be your pawn. You are now ready to play the Board game.

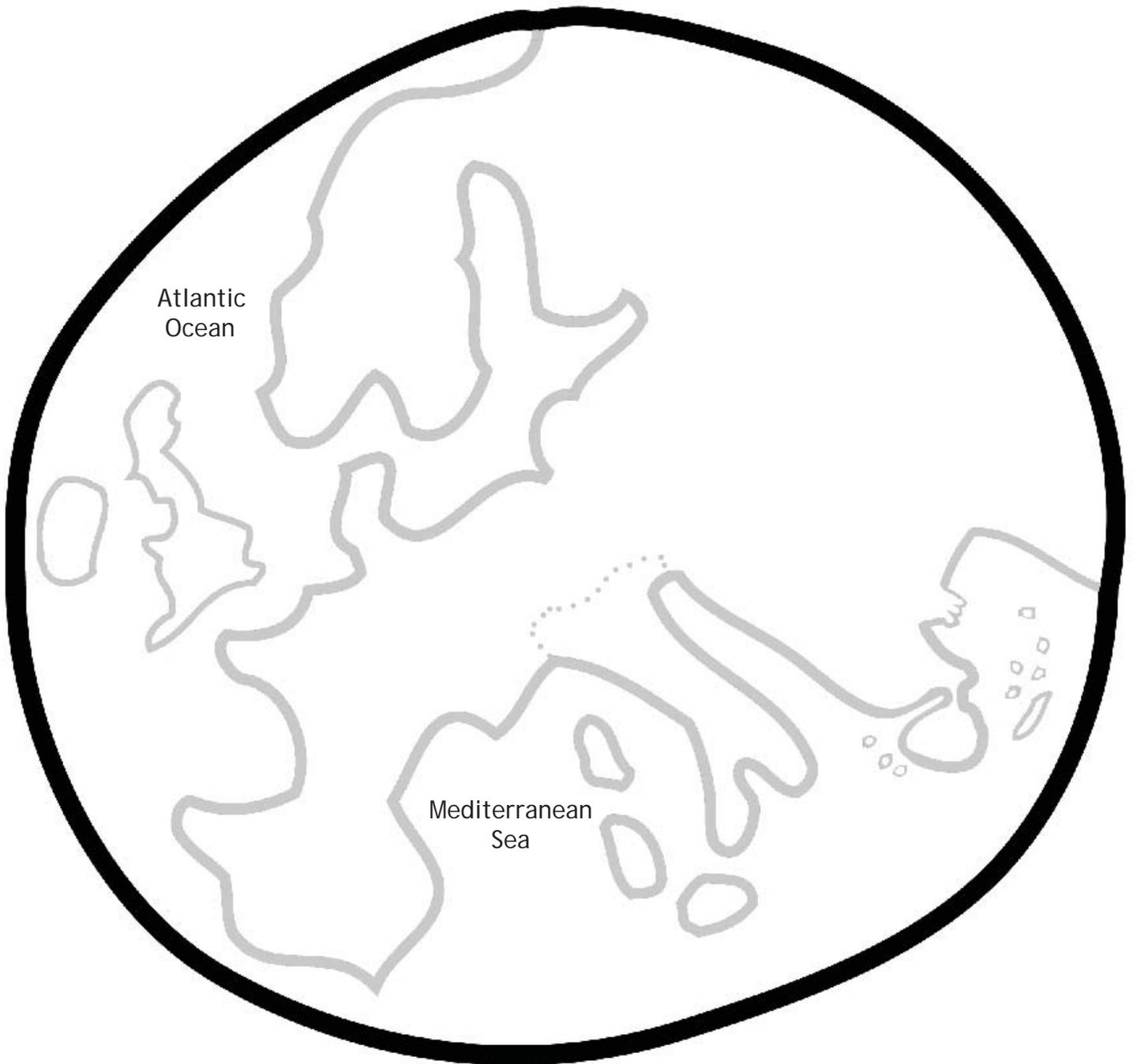


The map of Europe Activity Sheet

With JULIUS CAESAR and **Captain Globe™**

Instructions:

1. Draw a black line around the continent of Europe.
2. Draw a red line around the country of Italy.
3. Color Italy in red.
4. Draw a small star to indicate the location of Rome, capital of Italy.
5. Color the continent of Europe in brown.
6. Color the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean in blue.

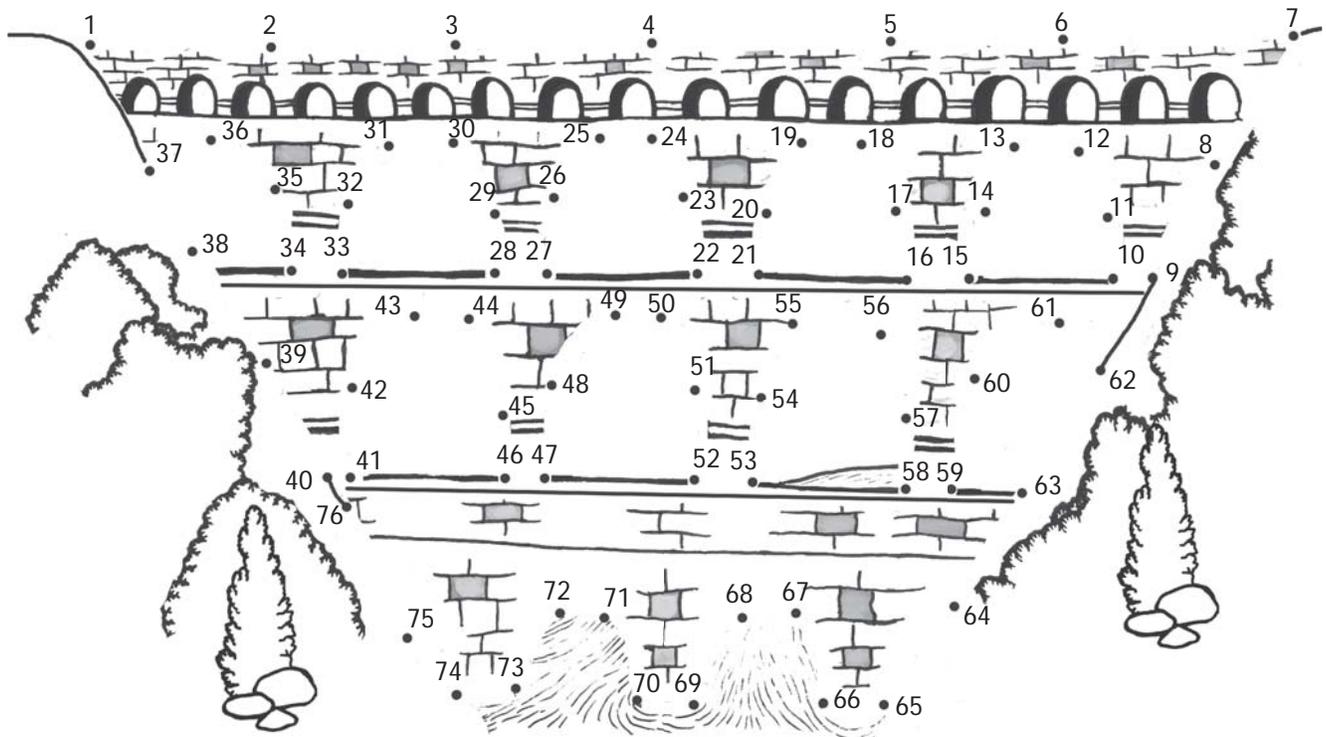
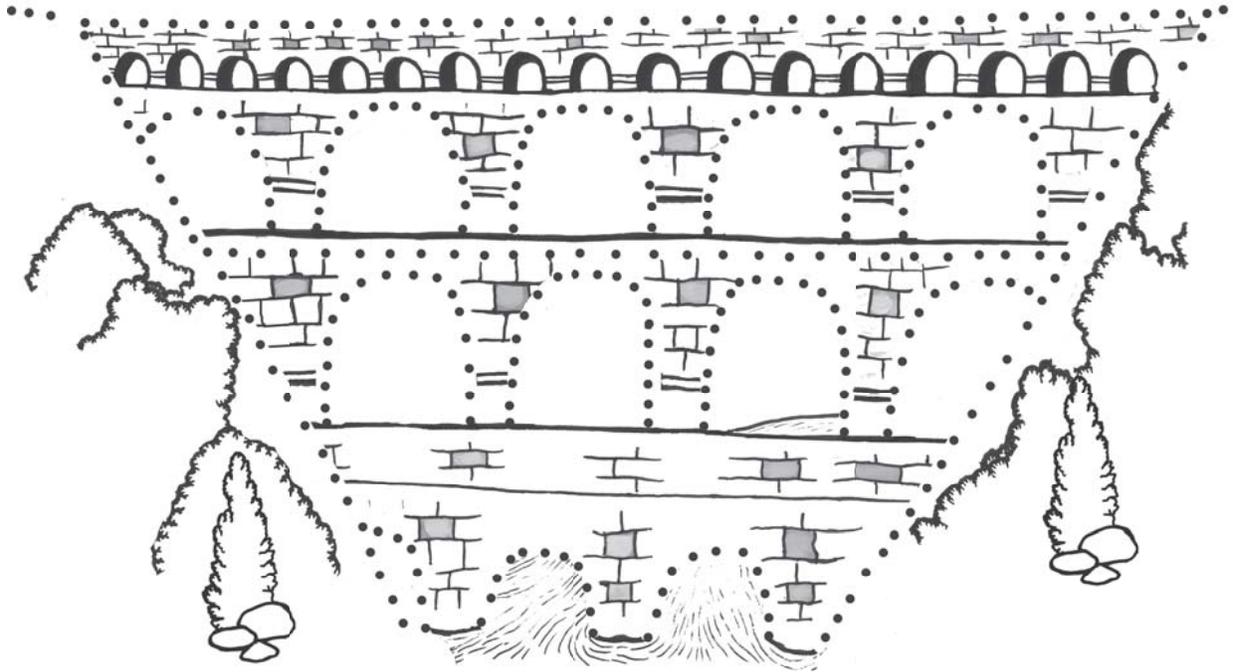


Draw the "Roman Aqueduct" Activity Sheet

With JULIUS CAESAR and **Captain Globe™**

Instructions:

1. Join the dots to find the Roman Aqueduct in both drawings.
2. Color the aqueduct in grey and the hills and trees in green.
3. Draw and color your own aqueduct (on a separate sheet of paper).



The Latin Alphabet & the Roman Numbers Activity Sheet

With JULIUS CAESAR and **Captain Globe™**

LATIN ALPHABET

The Latin alphabet is the one we still use in English. It is the most widely used alphabet in the world.

Instructions:

1. Trace over the Latin letters below with a black pen.

A B C D E F G H I
J K L M N O P Q R
S T U V W X Y Z

ROMAN NUMBERS

Romans did not have special symbols for numbers, so they used capital letters from their alphabet to form their numbers. The basic Roman numbers are I=1, V=5, X=10. When a Roman number is placed to the right of a larger or equal number, we add them up. When a Roman number is placed to the left of a larger number, we subtract it from the larger number.

Instructions:

1. Trace over the Roman numbers below with a black pen.

I (1) II (2) III (3) IV (4) V (5) VI (6) VII (7) VIII (8) IX (9)
X (10) XI (11) XII (12) XIII (13) XIV (14) XV (15) XVI (16)
XVII (17) XVIII (18) XIX (19) XX (20) XXI (21) XXII (22)
XXIII (23) XXIV (24) XXV (25) XXVI (26) XXVII (27)
XXVIII (28) XXIX (29) XXX (30) XXXI (31)

Today's date in Latin letters & Roman numbers:
(month and day)

My birthday in Latin letters & Roman numbers:
(month and day)

Talking like the Ancient Romans Activity Sheet

With JULIUS CAESAR and **Captain Globe™**

LATIN EXPRESSIONS USED IN ENGLISH 1/3

Latin is a dead language, which means that it is not spoken as a language anymore. The people now living in Rome and in all of Italy speak Italian.



However, many Latin words are still used in English every day!



LEVEL 1:

Ad infinitum: to infinity, forever.

The dangerous slide has been removed from the school's playground ad infinitum.

De facto: in fact, in reality.

Since the house basement was never used by any of the grown-ups, it became de facto the children's private playroom.

Erratum: an error.

Erratum: The school's Halloween parade will not take place in the morning but in the afternoon.

Ex-aequo: equal, in a tie.

Gwen and Will were the ex-aequo winners of their school's Halloween costume contest.

Veni, Vidi, Vici: I came, I saw, I conquered.

After winning the school's Halloween costume contest, Will declared like Julius Caesar: "*Veni Vidi Vici*".



Talking like the Ancient Romans Activity Sheet

With JULIUS CAESAR and **Captain Globe™**

LATIN EXPRESSIONS USED IN ENGLISH 2/3

Latin is a dead language, which means that it is not spoken as a language anymore. The people now living in Rome and in all of Italy speak Italian.



However, many Latin words are still used in English every day!



LEVEL 2:

Magna cum laude: with great distinction, with great honor.
Gwen and Will's uncle graduated from college magna cum laude.

Magnum opus: great work, used to designate someone's masterpiece.
Gwen is a very good artist who has painted beautiful portraits of many of her friends, but her magnum opus is a self-portrait displayed in her bedroom.

Persona non grata: person not pleasing, unwelcome or unwanted person.
One of Will's friends is so impolite that Will's parents declared him persona non grata in their house.

Status quo: current state, current condition.
Gwen and Will would not like their parents to buy new furniture for the house basement. They fear that the grown-ups may start using it and it would no longer be their private playroom. They would much rather have the old furniture in the basement and keep the status quo.

Via: by the way of, through.
Gwen sent a graduation gift to her uncle via the post office.



Talking like the Ancient Romans Activity Sheet

With JULIUS CAESAR and **Captain Globe™**

LATIN EXPRESSIONS USED IN ENGLISH 3/3

Latin is a dead language, which means that it is not spoken as a language anymore. The people now living in Rome and in all of Italy speak Italian.



However, many Latin words are still used in English every day!



LEVEL 3:

Nota Bene (NB): take a good note of, used to call attention to something important.

At the end of the card she wrote to her uncle, Gwen added a nota bene.

NB. I painted the portrait I am sending you as a gift from a photo we took last summer.

Et Cetera (etc...): and the rest, and so on and so forth.

Will's favorite fruits are berries: strawberries, blueberries, blackberries, etc...

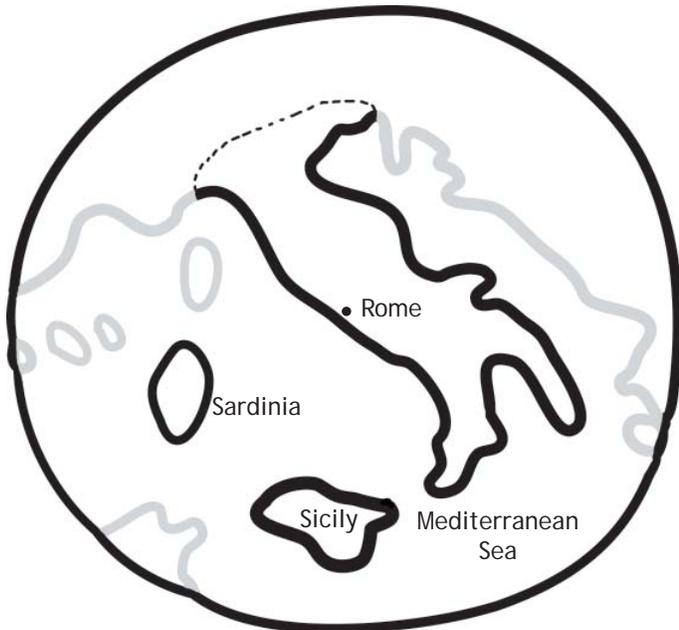
Exempli gratia (eg): for example.

It is better to eat healthy snacks, eg an apple, carrot sticks, a cereal bar.



Modern Italy Activity Sheet

With JULIUS CAESAR and **Captain Globe™**



ITALY:

Language: Italian
Capital: Rome

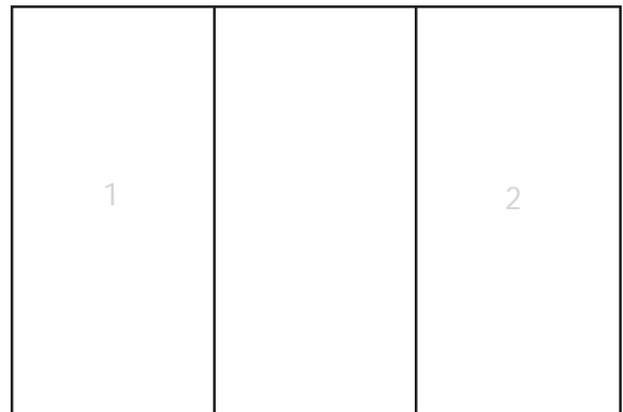
Instructions:

1. Color the Mediterranean Sea in blue.
2. Color Italy with its two islands (Sicily and Sardinia) in brown.

ITALIAN FLAG:

Color using the legend below to discover the Italian flag (if there is no number code in an area, leave it blank):

- 1- Green
- 2- Red



ITALIAN LANGUAGE:

The Italian alphabet is similar to the alphabet we use in English.

Hello:	Ciao! (chow)
Good day:	Buon Giorno (bwon gee-orno)
Good bye:	Arrivederci (ah-ree-ve-der-che)
Please:	Per favor (pehr fah-voh-ray)
Thank you:	Grazie (graht-see-ay)
You're welcome:	Prego (pray-go)
Yes:	Si (see)
No:	No (no)
My name is:	Mi chiamo (mee kee-ah-moh)

Color and Draw Activity Sheet

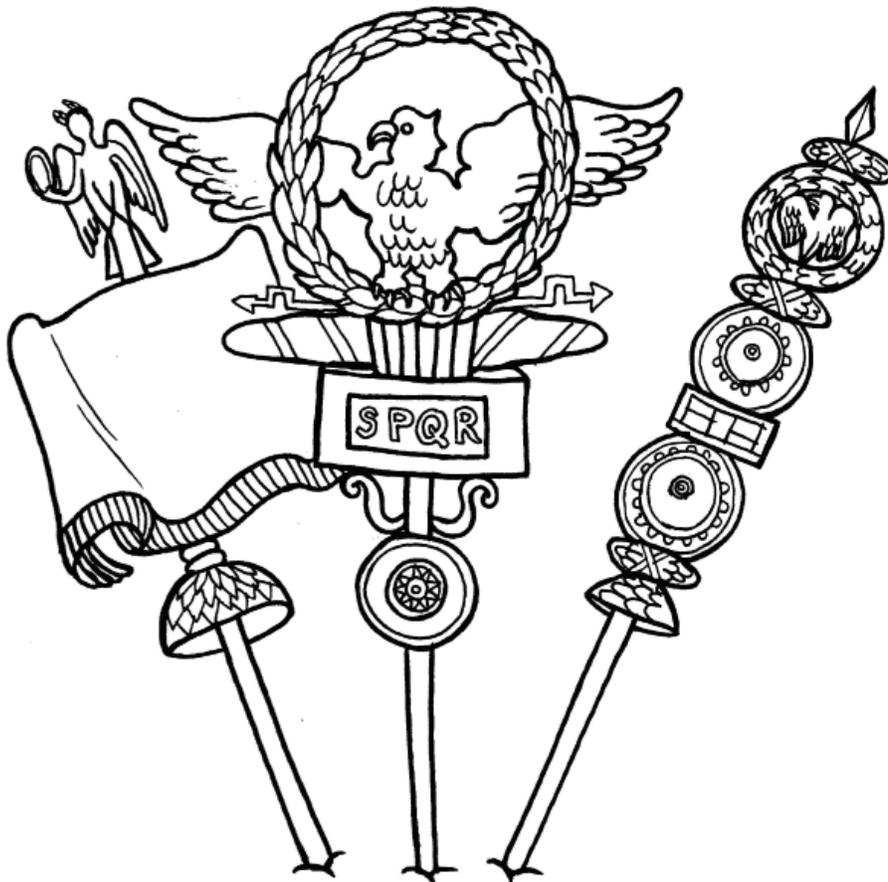
With JULIUS CAESAR and **Captain Globe™**

Symbols of the Roman army: The standard and the silver eagle.

“Maintaining the standard”: this expression, which we still use today, comes from the time of the Roman army.

The Roman army was divided into units called legions. Each legion had its special sign called standard, or signum in Latin. The first standards were simple poles with some hay on top. Then they got fancier and fancier, with gold, silver, ribbons and flags. Later, most standards included the silver eagle (symbol of the Roman army) on top. The soldier who carried the signum was called the signifier, but all legionaries (Roman soldiers) would try to protect the legion’s standard. If the standard was lost in battle or taken by the enemy, the entire legion would feel ashamed.

1. Color the three Roman army standards below as you wish, making sure you color the eagles on the top with a color that is close to silver (light gray).
2. Draw your own Roman standard on a separate piece of paper. Make sure to include the eagle on the top.



The Legend of Rome Activity Sheet

With JULIUS CAESAR and **Captain Globe™**

A legend is a story that has been told from generation to generation, but that cannot be proven true. Sometimes the story is totally made up, sometimes it can have some elements of truth.

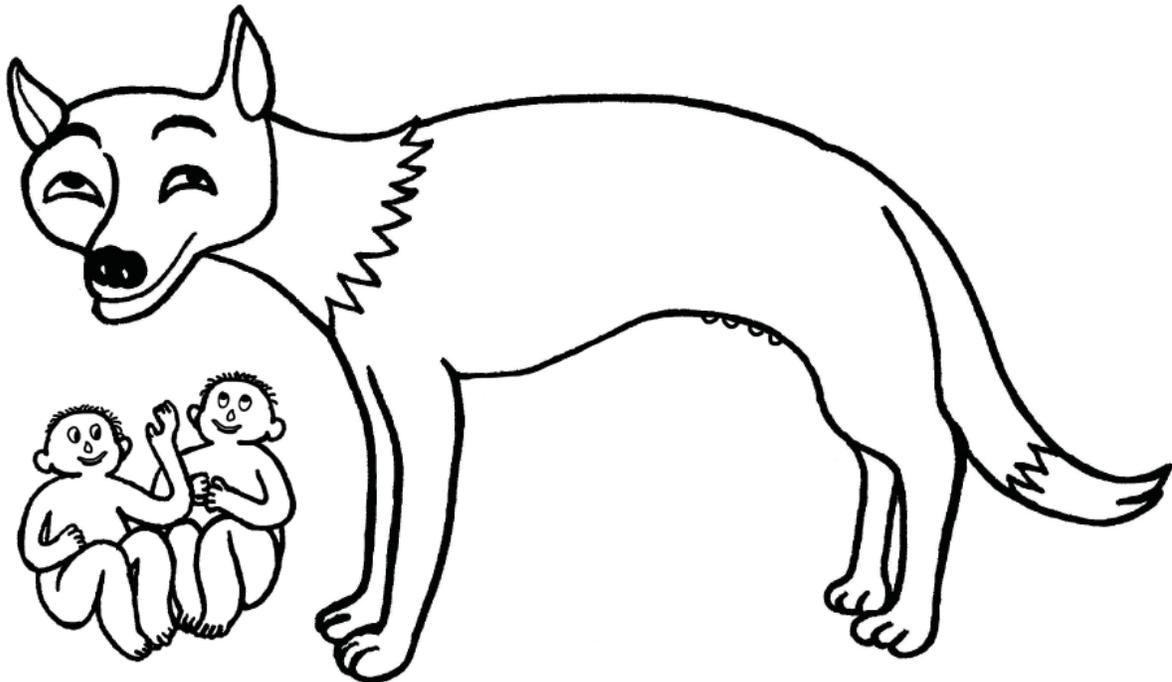
Romulus and Remus, the twin brothers, and Lupa, the female wolf.

Two newborn twins were left floating in a basket in the Tiber River. They floated downstream until the basket was caught in the branches of a fig tree. There they were saved by a female wolf, named Lupa, who nursed them. An old shepherd and his wife found the babies and adopted them. When they grew up, Romulus and Remus started planning a new town in the same place where they had been found by Lupa.

Romulus went to the top of the Palatine hill, Remus to the top of the Aventine hill. Romulus used a plough drawn by a white cow and a white bull to trace the boundaries of his town. Remus crossed this border line, invading the area of Romulus. Romulus killed him with his sword, declaring that anyone who dared to offend Rome would pay with his life.

That's how the legend describes the founding of Rome on the Palatine hill (the first of the 7 hills of Rome). According to this legend, Romulus was the first ruler of Rome.

1. Color the picture of Lupa with Romulus and Remus as you wish.
2. Draw the picture of Lupa, Romulus and Remus on a separate piece of paper.



Learn New Words Activity Sheet 1/3

With JULIUS CAESAR and **Captain Globe™**

Ambition: a strong will to become successful, powerful, famous or rich.

Julius Caesar had a lot of ambition, he wanted to become the most powerful man in Rome.

Ancient: very old.

Rome is an ancient city, a very old city.

Aqueduct: a large pipe that brings water to cities, or the bridge that carries this pipe across a river or a valley.

The Romans built many aqueducts to bring water to Rome and to the other cities they conquered.

Argue: to give reasons for or against an opinion.

When you argue, your goal is to convince the other side to agree with your opinion by giving reasons to support your point of view.

Capital: the city where the government of a country or a state is located.

Rome is the capital of the country of Italy, Washington D.C. is the capital of the United States.

Chariot: a wagon with two wheels pulled by horses.

In ancient times, chariots were used for parades, races and war battles.

Colossal: giant, very big, very large.

The Coliseum in Rome is a colossal theatre.

Debate: discussion or argument between two people or two groups who disagree on something or who have different opinions.

Will and Gwen had a debate: they argued whether Julius Caesar was a good leader. Will thought he was, Gwen thought he wasn't.

What do you think?

Definite: certain, clear, without a doubt.

There was no definite answer to the debate on whether Julius Caesar was a good or bad leader.

Defy: to refuse to obey, to resist, to challenge.

Julius Caesar defied the pirates, he was not afraid of them and threatened to come back to kill them.

Democracy: a government that is chosen and run by the people.

The first people to have democracy were the Ancient Greeks, followed by the Ancient Romans.

Dictator: a ruler who has total power over his country and its people.

At the end of his life, Julius Caesar became a dictator.

Learn New Words Activity Sheet 2/3

With JULIUS CAESAR and **Captain Globe™**

Eternal: something that lasts forever.

Rome is called the Eternal City because it has been a major city for thousands of years.

Flair: elegance, style.

Gwen dresses with a lot of flair.

General: a leader of an army.

Julius Caesar was a general in the Roman army.

Grumpily: while being grumpy, in a bad mood.

Vercingetorix accepted his defeat grumpily.

Honorable: someone or something that deserves respect and honor.

In The United States, we often use the title of "Honorable" for people elected to a government office.

Infinite: having no limits or end, very big.

Julius Caesar wanted to have infinite power.

Laurel: a type of evergreen tree that has stiff leaves and that smells good.

"Laurels" mean honor, distinction or fame because the ancient Romans gave crowns of laurel leaves to their heroes.

Majestic: having majesty, grand, great, splendid.

Rome was a majestic city, it was beautiful and impressive.

Mighty: very strong, very powerful.

The Romans had a mighty army.

Quote: the repetition of the exact words of someone else.

"*Veni, Vidi, Vici*" is a famous quote by Julius Caesar.

Ransom: the payment or money demanded for setting someone free.

The pirates demanded a ransom to free their prisoner Julius Caesar.

Reclining: that can be moved into a leaning or tilted position.

The Romans ate their meals on reclining beds.

Represent: to speak, act or make decisions for others.

The Senators represented the people of Rome.

Learn New Words Activity Sheet 3/3

With JULIUS CAESAR and **Captain Globe™**

Ridge: a long narrow part at the top of the mountain, the top of the mountain.

The Romans built an aqueduct to carry water from the springs on the mountain ridge to Rome.

Spare: not to hurt, harm or destroy.

Julius Caesar did not spare any of the pirates: he killed them all.

Stride: to walk with long steps.

During the parade, four white horses were striding on the streets of Rome.

Sublime: majestic, impressive.

Rome was a sublime city, everyone admired it and was impressed by it.

Supremacy: absolute authority and power.

Julius Caesar wanted to have supremacy, to have all the power and the highest authority.

Supreme: highest or greatest in authority.

Julius Caesar wanted to become a supreme ruler.

Symbol: an object or a sign chosen to represent something else.

The silver eagle was a symbol of the Roman army. The bald eagle is a symbol of the United States.

Vote: to choose rulers and governors, to decide on laws and rules.

The Roman Senators voted on new laws and rules.