

Archaeological site at Pompeii

After the volcano Mount Vesuvius erupted, Pompeii was covered in a thick layer of ash for many years. **Archaeologists** discovered it in **1748**. What they found hiding under the ash amazed them all.

I'm still standing!

Many of the buildings and stone structures were still standing under the ash, showing what Pompeii looked like and what kind of buildings the Roman people had.

In ancient Pompeii, people went to the theatre to watch plays. Romans called this an **Odeon**.



This was one of the most amazing homes It had beautiful **mosaics** and paintings.

Bread was important to Romans. At this bakery you can see **mill stones**, which would have been used to make flour.



At markets, Romans could buy quick bites to eat including breads, cheese, fish and fruit.

Body Imprints

When Vesuvius erupted, the people buried under a thick layer of ash. When these bodies rotted away, they left gaps in the ash. Archaeologists fill the gaps with plaster to show what people in Pompeii would have looked like.



The site at Pompeii is very special because of these body imprints. They are truly a window to the past!

1. When did archaeologists discover Pompeii? Tick **one**

1748

2017

1566

(1 mark)

2. What is an **Odeon**? Tick **one**

A small theatre

A bakery

A house

(1 mark)

3. What does the **bakery** tell us about Romans? Tick **one**

They enjoyed going to the theatre

A lot of people died

Bread was an important part of a Roman diet

(1 mark)

4. Name **two** different 'quick bites' people could get at the market

_____ and _____ (1 mark)

5. What did archaeologists use to fill the **gaps** left by bodies?

_____ (1mark)

6. Why is the archaeological site at Pompeii so **special**? Tick **one**

It has lots of different plants

The buildings are all gone

The plaster bodies tell us a lot about the past

(1mark)

7. If you visited Pompeii, what would you most like to see?

_____ (1 mark)