

## ANCIENT HISTORY

### 5. Glossary.

**Ancient History:** n. period of History starting with the first written evidences and finishing with the collapse of the Roman Empire.

**amphitheatre:** n. large roofless building with rows of seats on a slope all round a central area. The most famous amphitheatre was the Coliseum.

**aqueduct:** n. bridge or pipe that carries water, especially one that is built higher than the land around it or that goes across a valley.

**Basque:** n. the language of the Basque people, not related to any other language.

**baths:** n. place where Romans spent their free time going to thermal baths where they kept their bodies clean and where they chatted and took important decisions.

**Carthaginians:** n. ancient civilization coming from the city of Carthage in Tunisia.

**Castilian:** n. one of the official languages of Spain based on the ancient dialect of Castile; nowadays it is known as Spanish.

**Catalan:** n. language spoken in Catalonia in eastern Spain.

**Celt-Iberians:** n. group originated due to the integration of some Celts with the local Iberians in the Spanish Peninsula.

**Celts:** n. European people who once occupied part of Spain, whose modern descendants include the Welsh and the Bretons.

**circus:** n. a large oblong space surrounded by seats for the public in which chariot races took place in Rome.

**collapse:** v. to fail suddenly and completely; break down.

**Egyptians:** n. ancient civilization from Egypt. They built pyramids, wrote with hieroglyphics and used the decimal system.

**East:** n. the direction from which the sun rises; the direction which is on the right of a person facing North.

**forum:** n. open place used for public business, where the Ancient Romans went to do their banking, trading, shopping...

**Galician:** n. language spoken in the Galician area, in the Northwest of Spain.

**Greeks:** n. ancient civilization from Greece, very important in Ancient History. They changed many things in Philosophy, Sports, Politics, Religion...

**Iberians:** n. Ancient people that lived in the Iberian Peninsula before the Romans.

**influence:** v. to have an effect on someone or something without the use of direct force or command.

**invasion:** n. to attack in war when the enemy spreads into and tries to control a country, city...

**Latin:** n. language of the Roman city area, later spoken all over the Roman Empire.

**North:** n. the direction which is up from the centre line of the Earth (Equator).

**Northern tribes:** n. native tribes living in the Northern part of Spain before the Roman invasion.

**Phoenicians:** n. ancient civilization with maritime trading culture across the Mediterranean.

**Roman Empire:** n. phase of the ancient Roman civilization characterized by an autocratic form of government and large territorial holdings in Europe and the Mediterranean.

**Roman Monarchy:** n. phase of the Ancient Roman civilization characterized by the power of a king.

**Roman Republic:** n. phase of the Ancient Roman civilization where the Senate had the power to control the army.

**Romans:** n. ancient people from the city of Rome, who conquered almost all Europe and the Mediterranean countries, and made them provinces in the Roman Empire.

**soldier:** n. member of an army. Someone who serves in the military forces of a country.

**South:** n. the direction which is down from the centre line of the Earth (Equator).

**temple:** n. building for the worship of gods.

**West:** n. the direction towards which the sun sets; the direction which is on the left of a person facing North.