



Roman Architecture – Vocabulary

Name: _____ Date: _____

Part 1: Vocabulary Matching (/8)

Match the term to its correct definition by writing the letter next to the number.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. Basilica | A. A curved structure used to support a ceiling or roof. |
| 2. Triumphal Arch | B. A freestanding arch built to commemorate a person or event. |
| 3. Aqueduct | C. A rectangular Roman public building with side aisles and a central platform. |
| 4. Amphitheater | D. A round roof or ceiling in the shape of a hemisphere. |
| 5. Concrete | E. A series of columns placed at regular intervals. |
| 6. Vault | F. A Roman structure used for entertainment such as gladiator combat. |
| 7. Dome | G. A channel or bridge used to carry water into cities. |
| 8. Colonnade | H. A strong building material made from volcanic ash and lime. |

Part 2: Fill in the Blanks (/10)

arches aqueduct basilica Colosseum concrete
gladiator Greek maison marble symmetry

1. Roman architects used materials like volcanic stone, travertine, _____, and concrete.
2. The Romans were influenced by _____ architecture, especially ideas of order and harmony.
3. _____, domes, and vaulting allowed for more complex interior designs.
4. The _____ was used for public spectacles like animal slayings and executions.
5. A(n) _____ carried fresh water over long distances to Roman cities.
6. A(n) _____ was a public Roman building flanked by side aisles and colonnades.
7. Roman architecture was impressive both inside and out, thanks in part to _____.
8. The _____ Carrée is a well-preserved Roman temple in modern-day France.
9. Roman architecture emphasized harmony and _____ in its design.
10. _____ combat was a popular spectacle in Roman amphitheaters.

Part 3: Short Answer (/6)

1. How was Roman architecture different from earlier styles in terms of interior space?

2. Why was concrete an important material for Roman architects?

Total Score: (/24)