

THE WORLD OF AGARTHA

ROMAN FESTIVAL KIT

AN ACTIVITY KIT TO CELEBRATE THE WORLD OF AGARTHA SERIES BY
STEPHEN AUSTIN THORPE



theworldofagatha.com

THE WORLD OF
AGARTHA

GREEK/ROMAN GOD TEST

HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW THE MYTHOLOGICAL CHARACTERS FROM THE WORLD OF AGARTHA SERIES?

MATCH EACH CHARACTER WITH THE DESCRIPTION ON THE RIGHT...

1. PHLEGYAS

2. HADES

3. PERSEPHONE

4. CERBERUS

5. DEMETER

6. EREBUS

7. GRIFFIN

8. HERMES

9. DANACEA

A. GODDESS OF PORTALS

B. WIFE OF HADES

C. GATE INTO UNDERWORLD

D. 3-HEADED GUARD DOG

E. RIVER STYX FERRYMAN

F. EAGLE WITH LION'S BODY

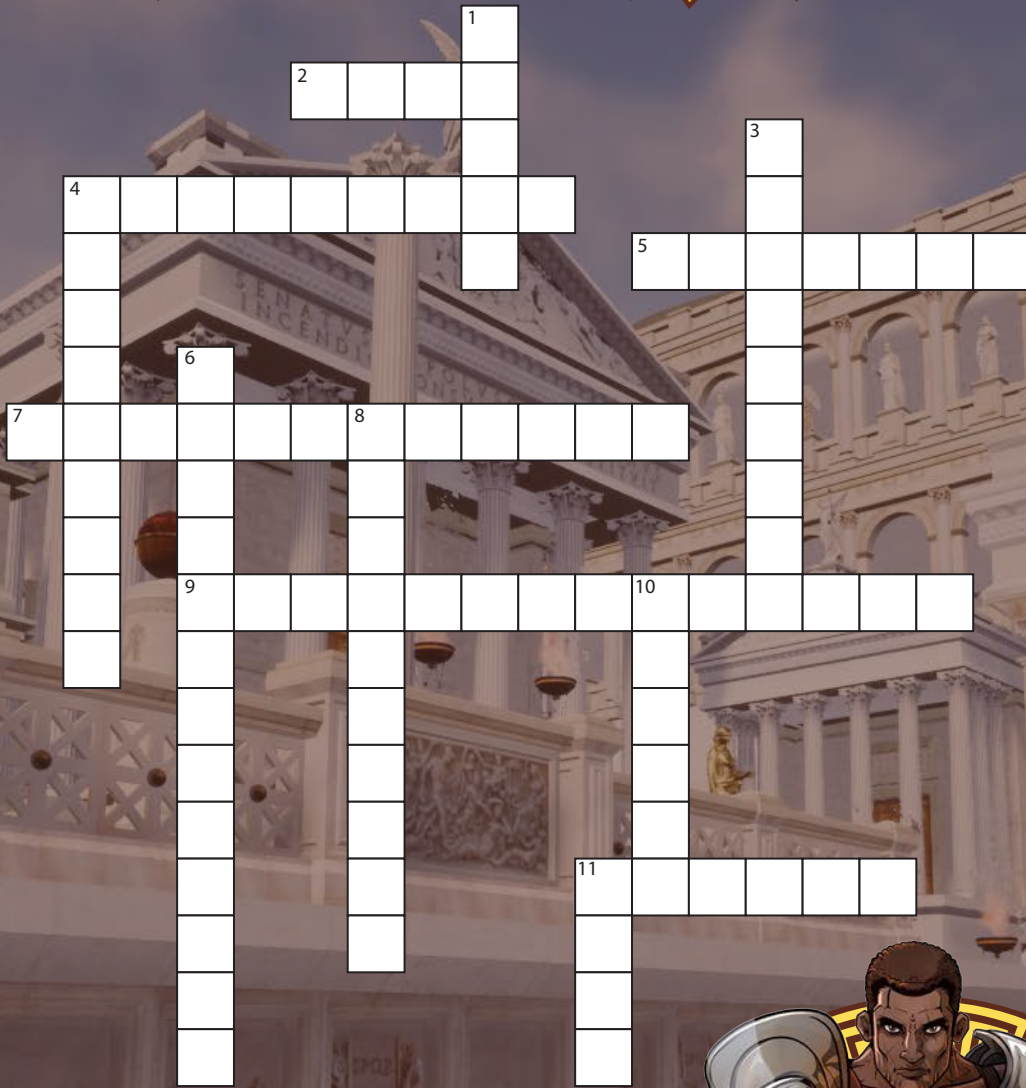
G. GODDESS OF CURES

H. GOD OF THE UNDERWORLD

I. MESSENGER GOD



WHEN IN ROME



Across

- 2. Emperor during Great Fire
- 4. Most famous arena
- 5. Horse racing carriage
- 7. Most famous ruler
- 9. Belly button of Rome
- 11. Unit of Roman Army

Down

- 1. Main town square of Rome
- 3. Fighter in Rome's arenas
- 4. Military leader
- 6. Largest arena in Rome
- 8. Persecuted religious followers
- 10. Political body
- 11. Instrument played during fire



THE WORLD OF
SCARTHIA

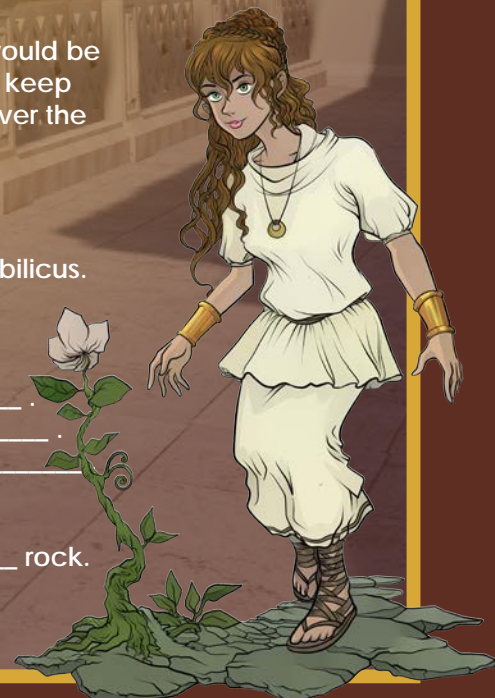
WHERE IN ROME



Remembering all the buildings and landmarks in Ancient Rome was a real challenge for Tanner, Mick, and Andrew!

Imagine you travelled back in time to Ancient Rome. In order to survive, it would be important for you to know as much about the city as you could. To help you keep everything straight, fill in the clues at the bottom of the page and then discover the word in the word search. Good luck!

- Tanner & Andrew saw the Temple of _____ when they exited the Umbilicus.
- The Eternal Flame of Rome was kept in the Temple of _____.
- The shield and lances of Mars were stored in the _____.
- Chariot races were held in the _____.
- Tanner exited the tunnels by the speaker's platform, known as the _____.
- Caligula, and Nero (in the book), threw coins from the roof of the Basilica _____.
- Underworld entrance was located in Belly Button of Rome or _____.
- The _____ cave inside the Umbilicus gave access to the Underworld.
- The _____ maxima was the sewer system running through Ancient Rome.
- Traitors to Ancient Rome were thrown to their death from the _____ rock.



ROMAN NUMERALS

I THE ROMANS USED "I" MARKS TO WRITE THE SMALLEST NUMBERS. I MEANT 1, II MEANT 2, III MEANT 3. BUT, WRITING FOUR I MARKS SEEMED LIKE A LOT SO...

V ...THE ROMANS DECIDED IF A SMALLER NUMBER WAS IN FRONT OF A LARGER NUMBER IT WOULD MEAN TO SUBTRACT. THEY PUT ONE I MARK IN FRONT OF V (WHICH MEANT 5) AS A WAY TO WRITE 4. SO, IV MEANT 4, V MEANT 5, VI MEANT 6, AND VII MEANT 7.

How would you write 8? _____

X X MEANT 10 TO THE ROMANS, SO HOW DID THEY WRITE 9? YOU GUESSED IT! IX MEANT 9. XVII MEANT 17, XX MEANT 20, XXXIV MEANT 34, ETC.

How would you write 27? _____

L L MEANT 50, SO BASED ON WHAT YOU'VE LEARNED, WHAT WAS 40? THAT'S RIGHT, XL. AND 60? LX.

How would you write 84? _____

C C STOOD FOR CENTUM - WHICH MEANT 100 IN LATIN. WE STILL USE WORDS LIKE THAT TODAY. CENTURY IS 100 YEARS. A CENT IS 1/100 OF A DOLLAR. HOW DO YOU WRITE 90? XC. HOW MANY DAYS IN A YEAR? CCCLXV. How would you write 279? _____

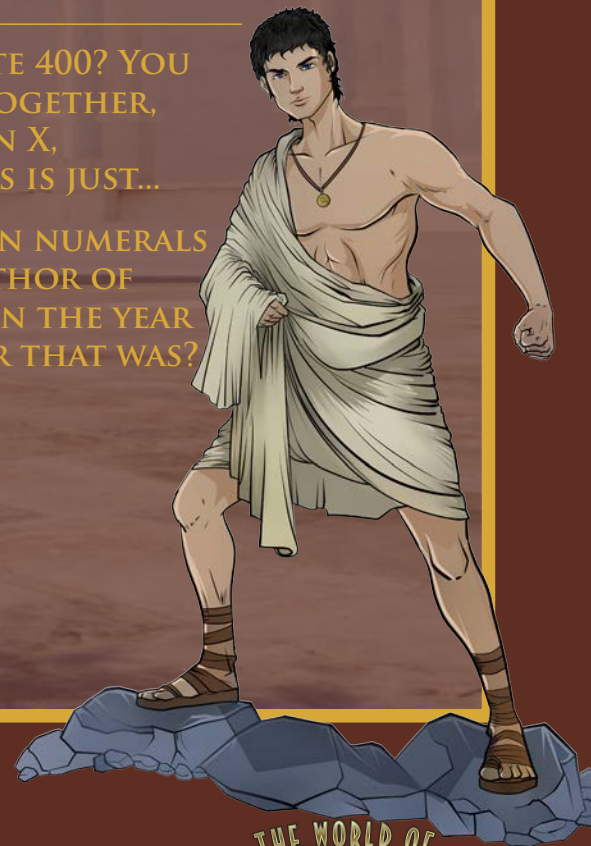
D D MEANT 500. CAN YOU GUESS HOW TO WRITE 400? YOU GOT IT! CD. YOU NEVER SEE TWO D MARKS TOGETHER, OR V OR L - BECAUSE TWO V MARKS IS JUST AN X, TWO L MARKS IS JUST A C, AND TWO D MARKS IS JUST...

M ...AN M, WHICH IS 1,000. OFTEN WHEN ROMAN NUMERALS ARE USED TODAY, IT'S FOR THE YEAR. THE AUTHOR OF THE WORLD OF AGARTHA SERIES WAS BORN IN THE YEAR MCMLXIII. CAN YOU FIGURE OUT WHAT YEAR THAT WAS?

WRITE THE YEAR YOU WERE BORN IN ROMAN NUMERALS _____

WRITE HOW OLD YOU ARE IN ROMAN NUMERALS _____

STUMP YOUR FRIENDS...
WHEN DOES HALF OF 12 EQUAL 7?



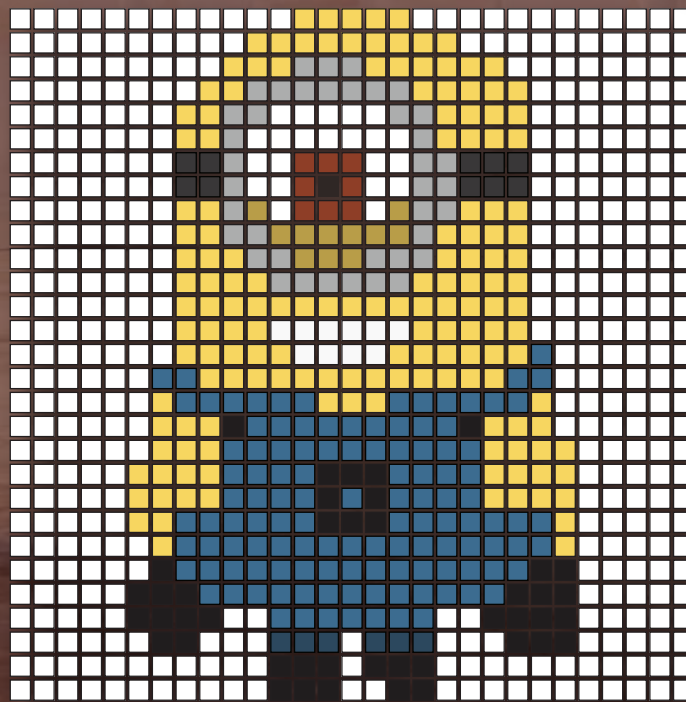
8-VIII 27-XXVII 84-LXXXIV 279-CCLXXIX
STUMP YOUR FRIENDS - IF YOU WERE TO PHYSICALLY
CUT THE NUMBER XII IN HALF FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, THE TOP
HALF WOULD BE VII. SO, HALF OF 12 = 7 ;)

ROMAN MOSAICS

THE ROMANS USED COLORED STONE TILES TO CREATE COLORFUL MOSAICS ON FLOORS AND WALLS, SIMILAR TO HOW TVs AND COMPUTERS USE MANY SMALL DOTS OR PIXELS TO MAKE AN IMAGE.

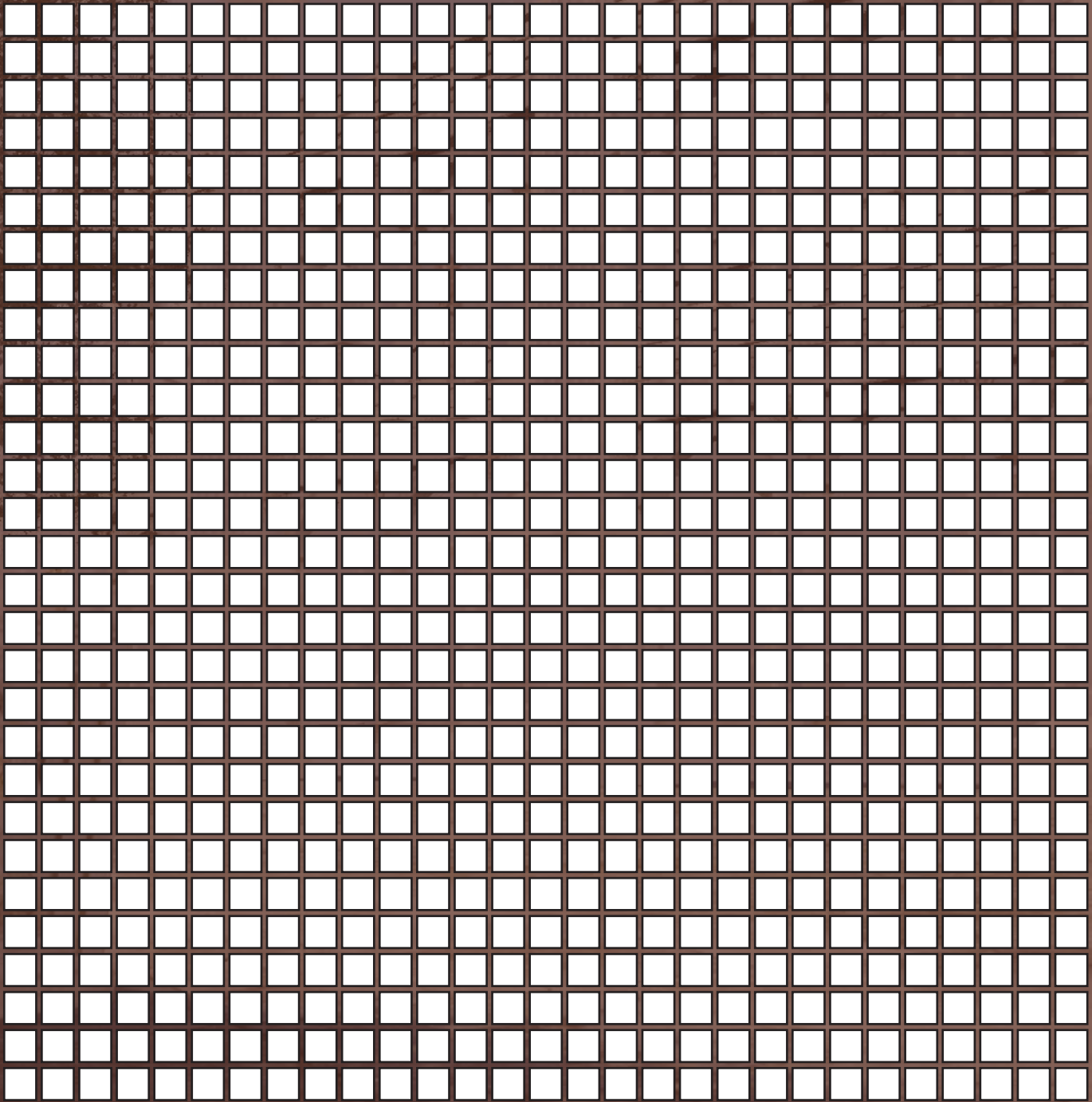


USE THE NEXT PAGE TO CREATE A MOSAIC OF YOUR OWN. BELOW IS AN EXAMPLE THAT THE AUTHOR CREATED USING THE MOSAIC TEMPLATE ON THE NEXT PAGE...



ROMAN MOSAICS

USE THIS MOSAIC TEMPLATE TO CREATE YOUR OWN MOSAIC. COLOR EACH TILE A SOLID COLOR TO MAKE YOUR PATTERN. HINT: YOU COULD PUT A PICTURE BENEATH THIS PAGE AND PLACE THEM AGAINST A WINDOW WHERE LIGHT IS COMING THROUGH SO YOU CAN DECIDE WHAT COLOR EACH TILE SHOULD BE.



FAN ART CONTEST

The Xperience Books App includes a section for Fan Art. Winning readers can have their drawings included for the whole world to see. Draw any of the following or read the books to choose from many more options...

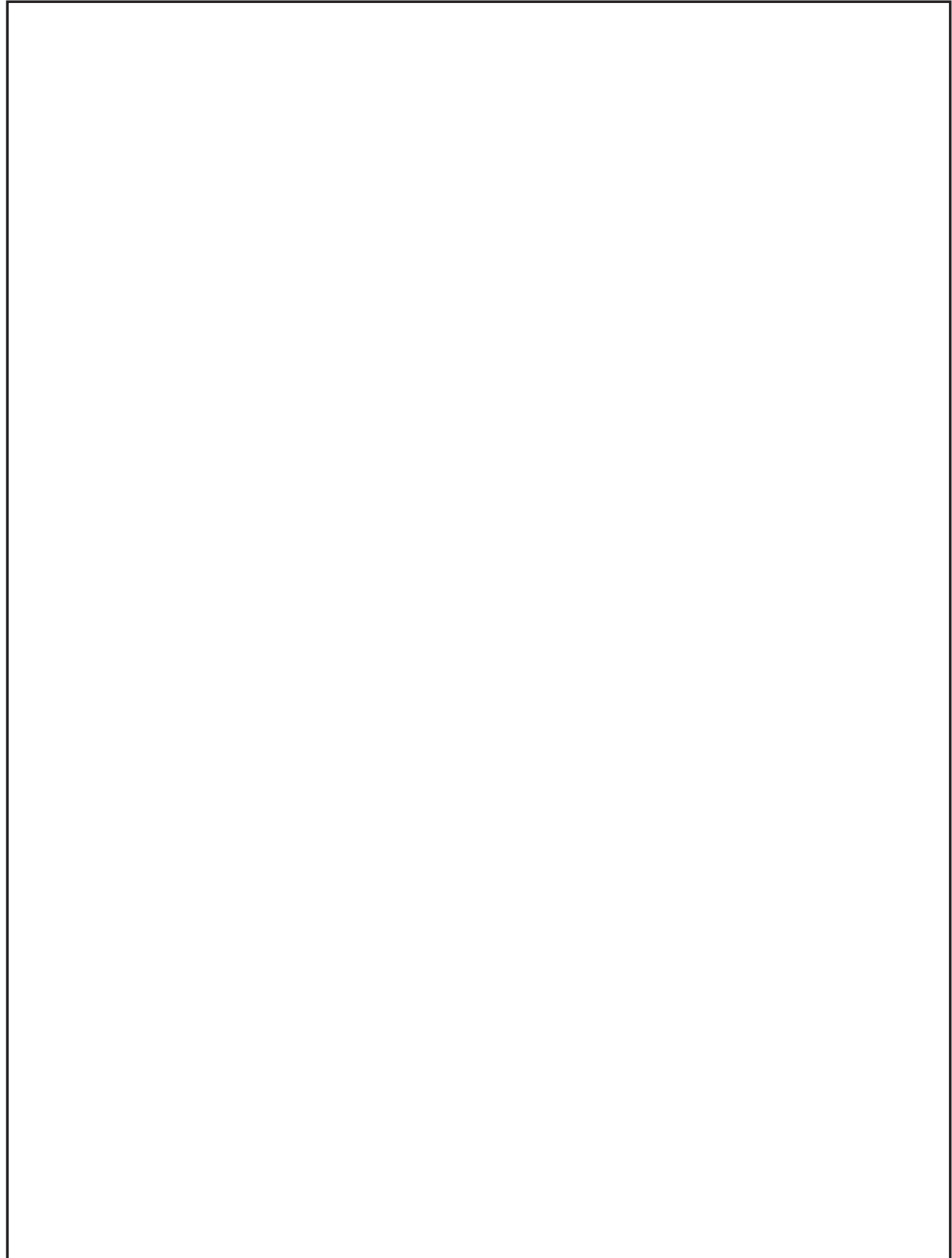
Mythology

Gate of Erebus
Hades
Cerberus
Manticore
Persephone
Griffins
Great Hall of Judgment
River Styx
River Acheron
Persephone's Garden
Zeus
Hermes
Panacea
Mars
Demeter
Anatolia

History

Nero
Praetorian Guard
Rostra
Regia
Circus Maximus
Temple of Saturn
Scalae Gemoniae
Umbilicus Urbis
Tiber River
Roman Forum
Cuniculi
Genghis Khan
Toquchar
Nishapur

Use the box to the right or your own blank paper for your drawing.



Take the steps below to see how your fan art could be used for all the world to see...

1

Download Continuum Xperience Books.



2

Scan Continuum QR Codes.



3

Xperience the Show!



download
CONTINUUM
xperience books
and scan the codes

MOBILE GAMES

<http://www.theworldofagartha.com/unitygames/collidingchariots/index.html>

<http://www.theworldofagartha.com/unitygames/denariidrop/index.html>

COMING SOON!

<http://www.theworldofagartha.com/unitygames/umbilicusescape/index.html>



We've built some fun mini-games for your phone or tablet that help reinforce some of the Roman history your kids will learn about in *The World of Agartha* series.

MAKE A SUNDIAL

The Romans used the idea of sundials both large and small to measure times and seasons.

They had their own predecessor to the Apple Watch. The disc shown on the right is an example of a portable sundial only a few centimeters wide. It's marked at the top to show that it's designed for use in the city of Alexandria. An indicator (gnomon) would have extended through the hole to cast a shadow. Around the bottom you can see abbreviations for the last six months of the year. Several discs like this have been found with instructions carved on the back explaining how they are used.

The Horologium of Augustus may have been the largest example of a shadow-casting timepiece. It covered an entire Piazza in Ancient Rome. The obelisk pictured below was the indicator for this sundial. The Horologium was designed to indicate the progress of the year as the sun moved through the zodiac. Its purpose was to measure the shadow day by day as it gradually became shorter and then lengthened again.

Sundials, and meridians like the Horologium, measure the position of the sun's shadow and changing length of the day. Meridians only mark noon (meridianus), when the sun is at its highest point in the sky, and the shadow falls due north of the object that casts it. The shadow becomes shorter as the sun rises in the sky through the seasons. On the summer solstice, the longest day of the year, the shadow has moved completely down the line of the meridian. Then, as the sun declines lower on the horizon, its noontime shadow begins to lengthen and move up the meridian until it can grow no longer, marking the winter solstice, the shortest day of the year.

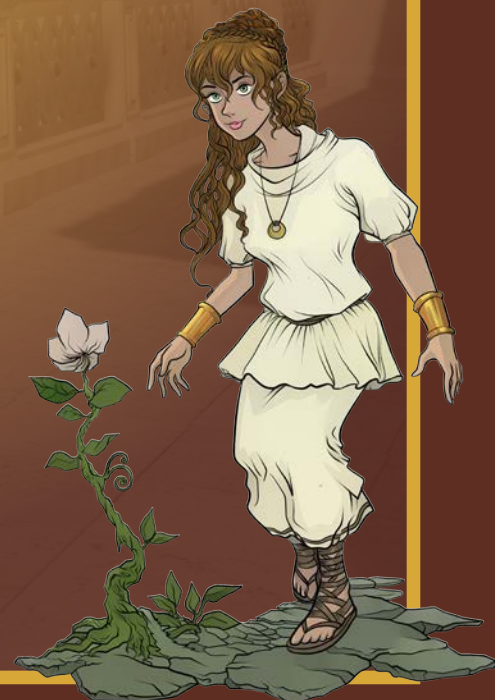


Small, portable sundial timepiece from Ancient Rome.
<https://archive.nyu.edu/bitstream/2451/61288/49/04/%20Savoie.pdf>

In 10 BC, Augustus brought an obelisk to Rome that would be used as the gnomon (indicator) of the Horologium Augusti. It now is in front of the Palazzo Montecitorio in Rome.



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Piazza_di_Monte_Citorio_-_Palazzo_Montecitorio_-_panoramio.jpg



MAKE A SUNDIAL

Supplies:

A pencil
A piece of cardboard
Putty or clay
A sharpie marker
Something to keep
the sundial in place
(i.e. rocks, tape)



1

Cut out the circle above and the hole in the center (this is where the indicator, or gnomon will go).

2

Place the putty in the center of the cardboard and stand the pencil upright by pushing the eraser into the putty.

3

Slide the paper over the pencil and down to the cardboard. Place your sundial in a spot that will be sunny for most of the day (where it won't be disturbed).

4

Secure the base with tape or stones. It's important that the sundial doesn't move from this point on.

5

At the top of the next hour, use the marker to mark a spot on the paper where the shadow is cast.

6

One hour later, mark the next spot on the dial. Repeat for each hour until the sun sets.

NAMING THE PLANETS



M _____
Roman Winged Messenger



V _____
Roman Goddess of Love



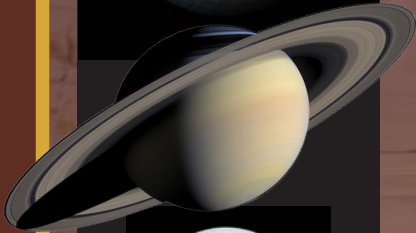
E _____



M _____
Roman God of War



J _____
Chief Roman God



S _____
Roman God of Agriculture



U _____
Roman God of the Sky



N _____
Roman God of the Sea

All planets, except Earth, were named after Roman gods and goddesses.

The five planets closest to Earth were all named thousands of years ago. The Romans could see these planets without a telescope.

The tradition of naming planets after Roman gods and goddesses continued when two planets farthest away from Earth were discovered.

An easy way to remember the order of the planets is by remembering a sentence where the words begin with the same first letter as the planets...

My Very Excellent Mom Just Served Us Nachos

For many years Pluto, named after the Roman God of the Underworld, was considered a planet. It's now classified as a dwarf planet.

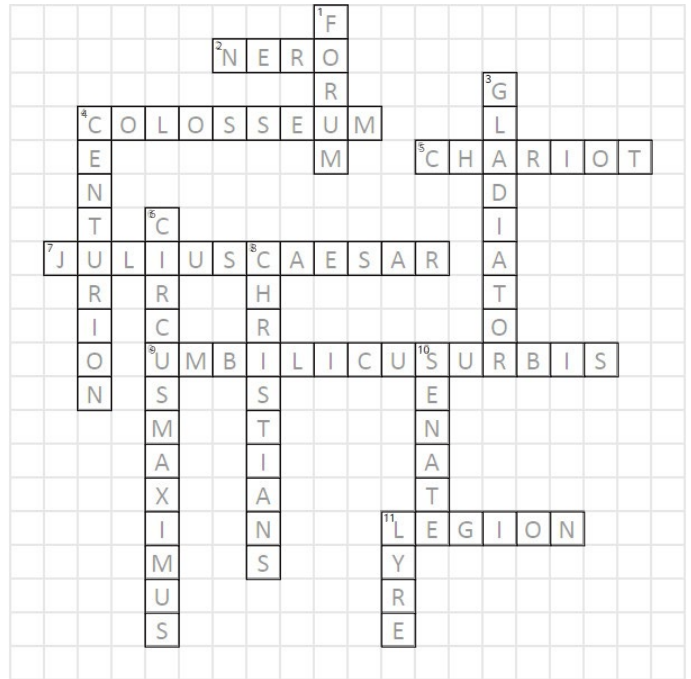


ANSWER KEY

GREEK/ROMAN GOD TEST

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1. PHLEGYAS | A. GODDESS OF PORTALS |
| 2. HADES | B. WIFE OF HADES |
| 3. PERSEPHONE | C. GATE INTO UNDERWORLD |
| 4. CERBERUS | D. 3-HEADED GUARD DOG |
| 5. DEMETER | E. RIVER STYX FERRYMAN |
| 6. EREBUS | F. EAGLE WITH LION'S BODY |
| 7. GRIFFIN | G. GODDESS OF CURES |
| 8. HERMES | H. GOD OF THE UNDERWORLD |
| 9. PANACEA | I. MESSENGER GOD |

WHEN IN ROME...



ROMAN NUMERALS

STUMP YOUR FRIENDS

TWELVE

HALF OF TWELVE

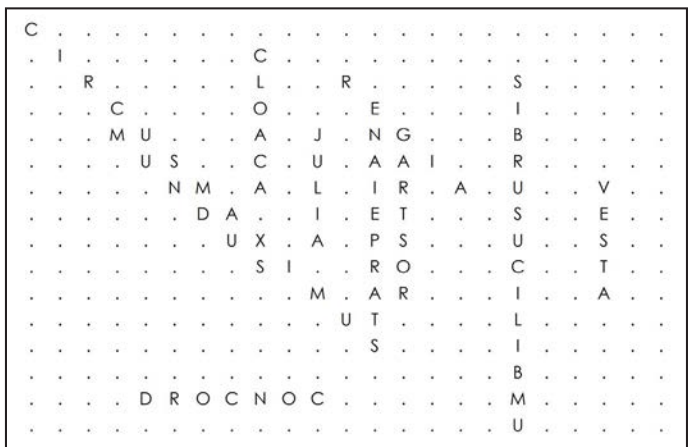
XII

VII

XII = 12

VII = 7

WHERE IN ROME...



- MERCURY
- VENUS
- EARTH
- MARS
- JUPITER
- SATURN
- URANUS
- NEPTUNE

NAMING THE PLANETS