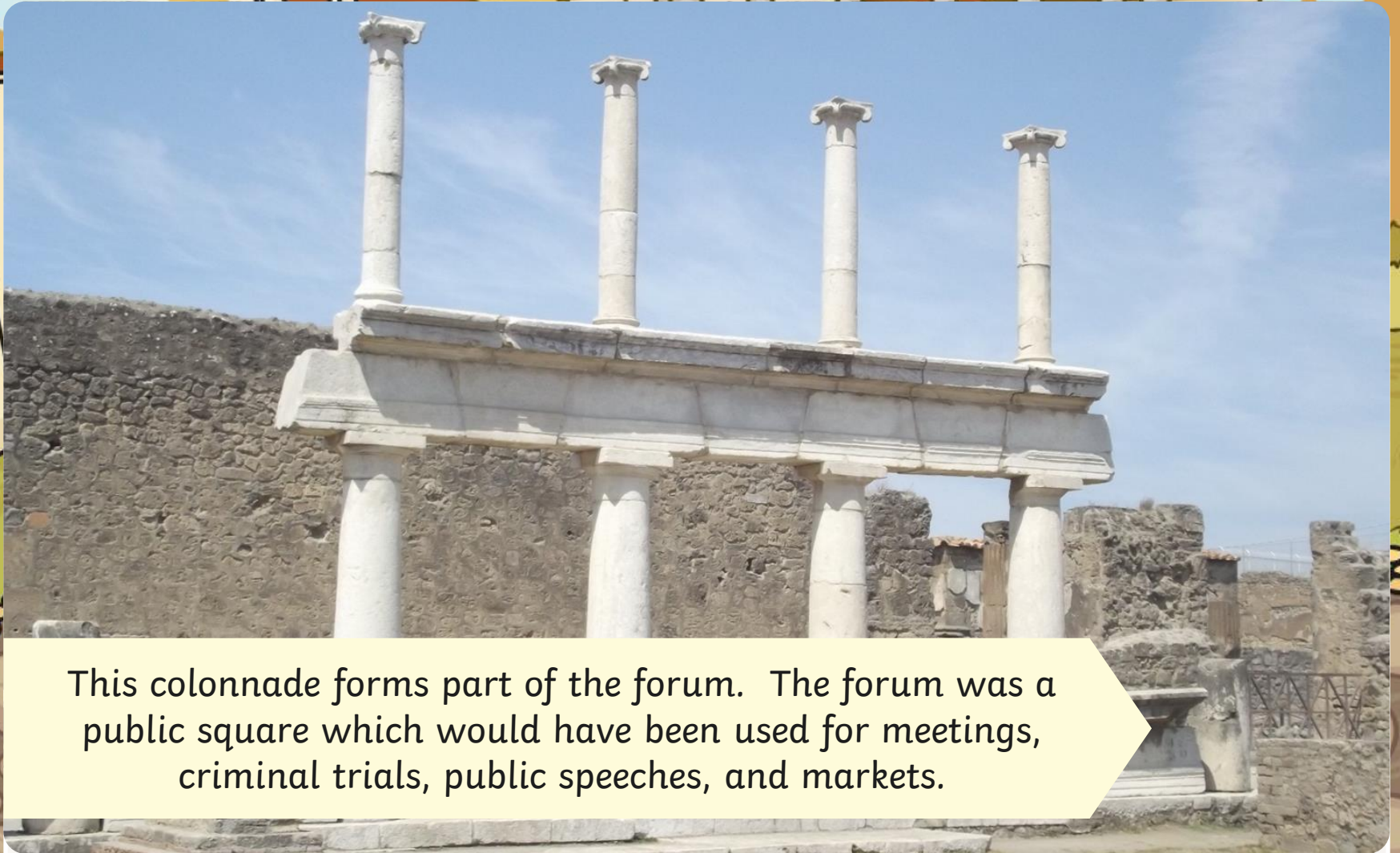


A colorful illustration of the ruins of Pompeii. In the foreground, a wide, cobblestone-paved path leads towards the background. To the left, there are some stone walls and a small structure. In the center and right, there are several classical buildings with white walls and red-tiled roofs. Some buildings have columns, and one has a small archway. The background shows a hazy cityscape under a warm, orange sky, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. The word "Pompeii" is written in large, white, stylized letters across the middle of the image.

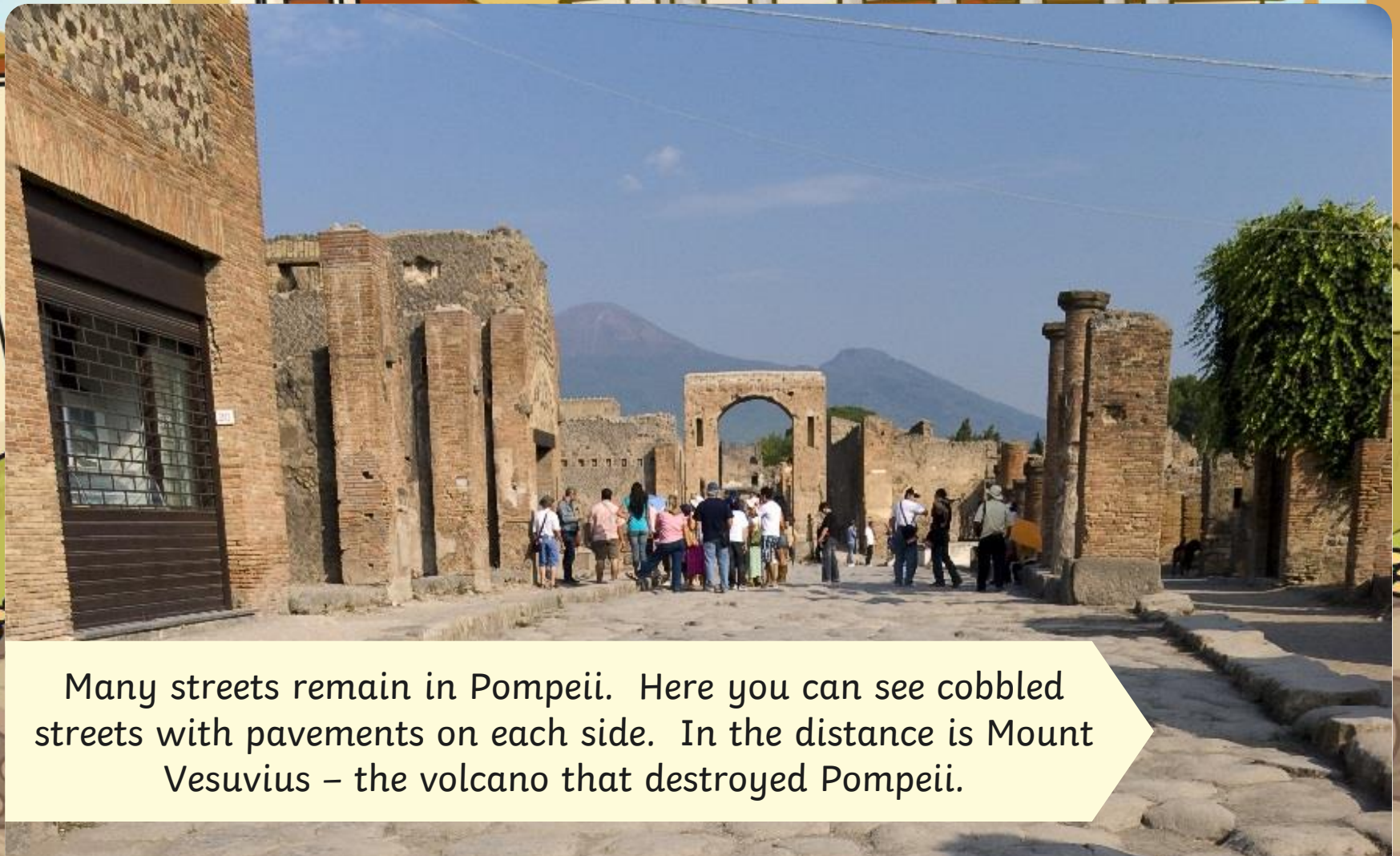
Pompeii



This colonnade forms part of the forum. The forum was a public square which would have been used for meetings, criminal trials, public speeches, and markets.

Colonnade

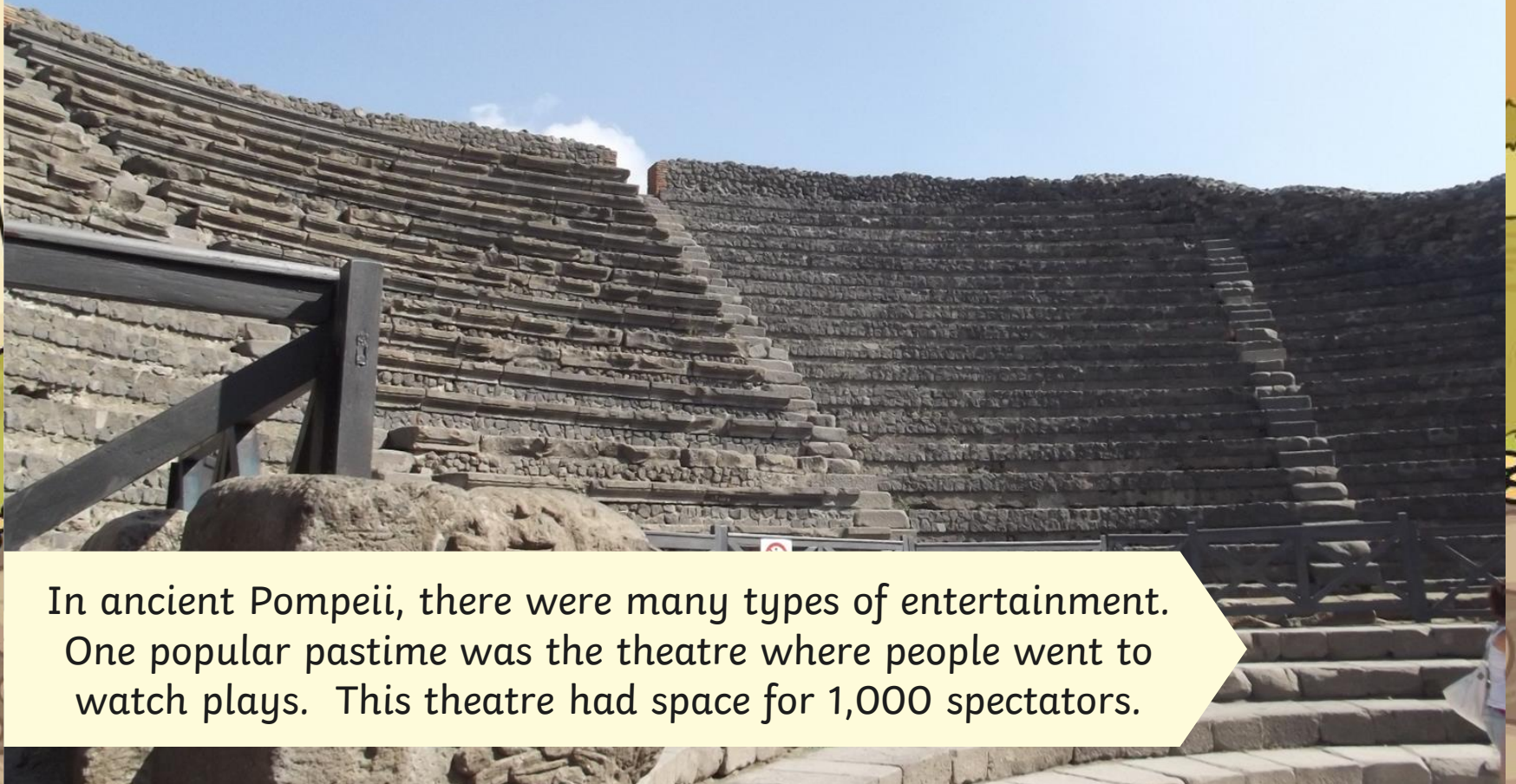
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Many streets remain in Pompeii. Here you can see cobbled streets with pavements on each side. In the distance is Mount Vesuvius – the volcano that destroyed Pompeii.

Street

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In ancient Pompeii, there were many types of entertainment. One popular pastime was the theatre where people went to watch plays. This theatre had space for 1,000 spectators.

Odeon – small theatre

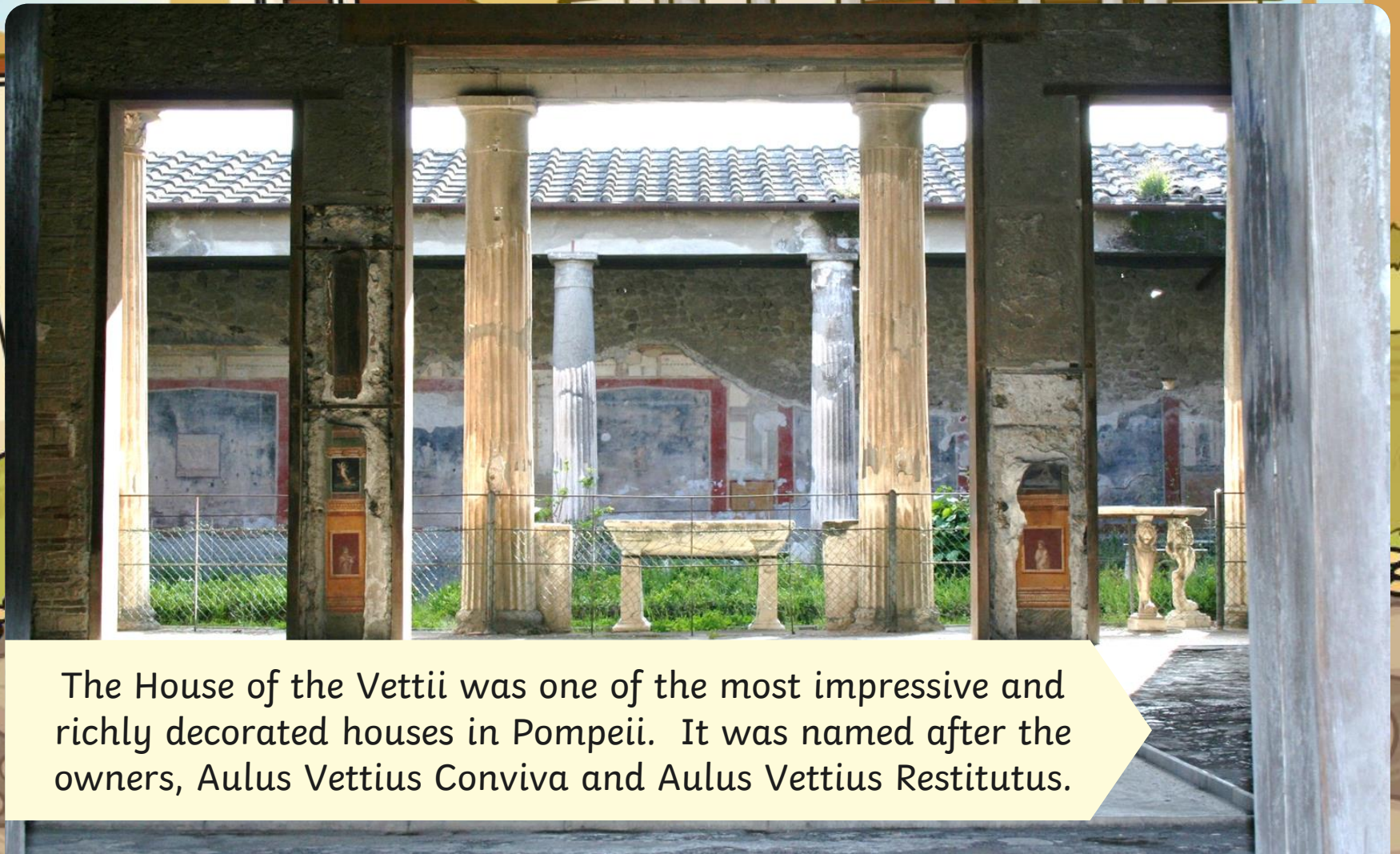
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The Romans worshipped many gods. This temple is dedicated to Apollo, the god of music, and was built on a high platform to make it look more impressive.

Temple of Apollo

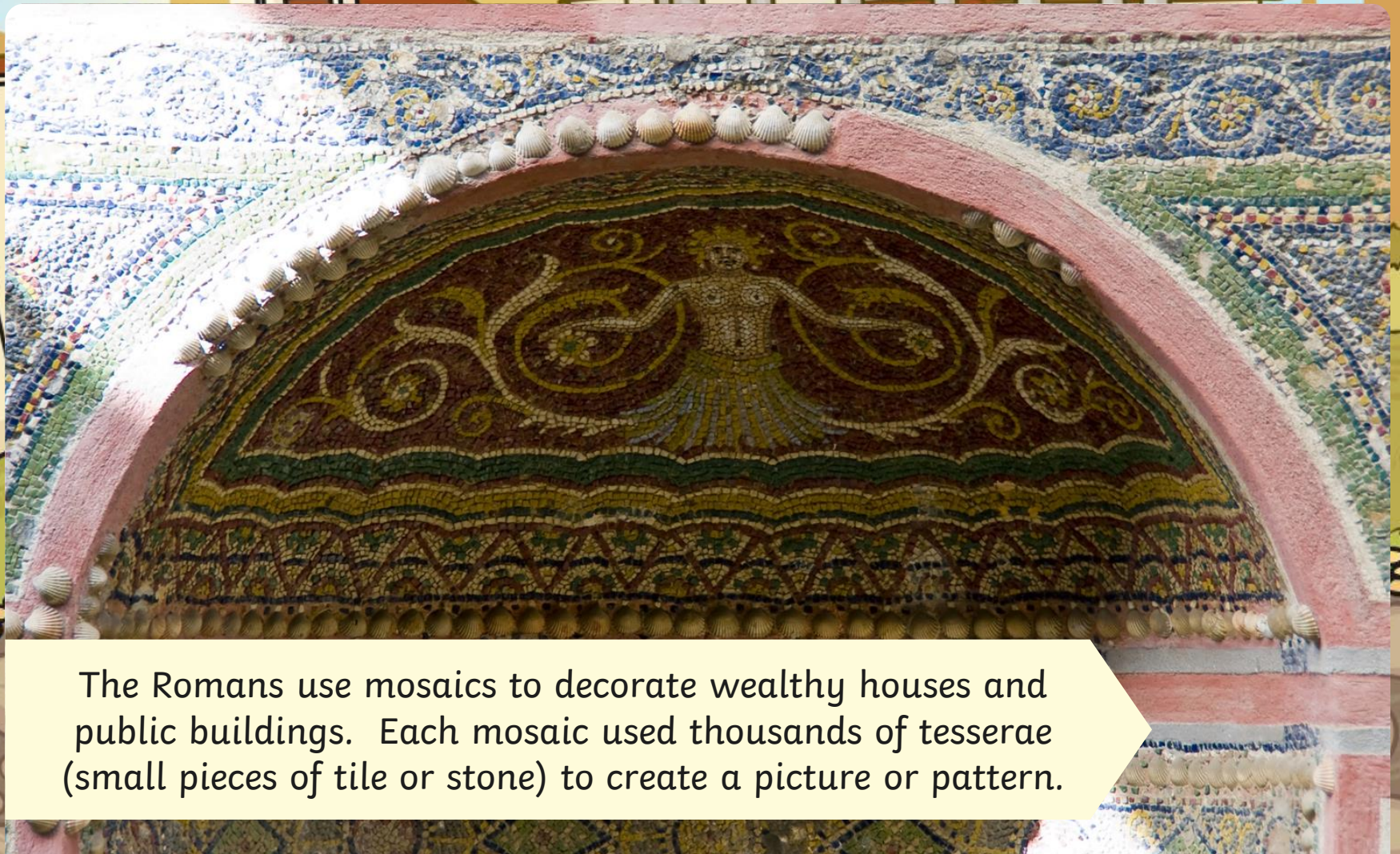
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The House of the Vettii was one of the most impressive and richly decorated houses in Pompeii. It was named after the owners, Aulus Vettius Conviva and Aulus Vettius Restitutus.

House of the Vettii

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The Romans use mosaics to decorate wealthy houses and public buildings. Each mosaic used thousands of tesserae (small pieces of tile or stone) to create a picture or pattern.

Mosaic

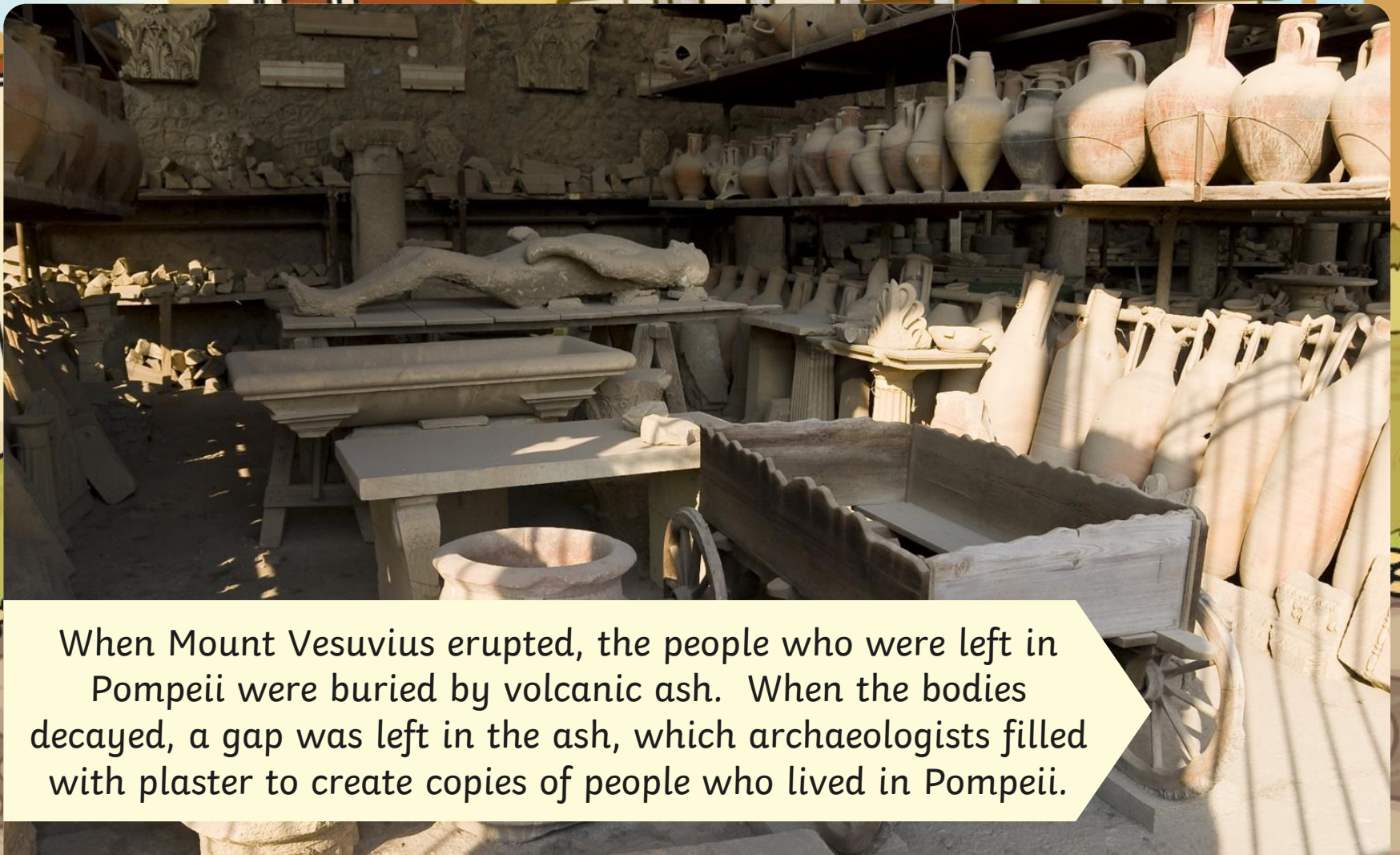
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Archaeologists at Pompeii have found so many artefacts, it is not possible to have them all on display at once. The finds that are not on display are kept in stores like this one.

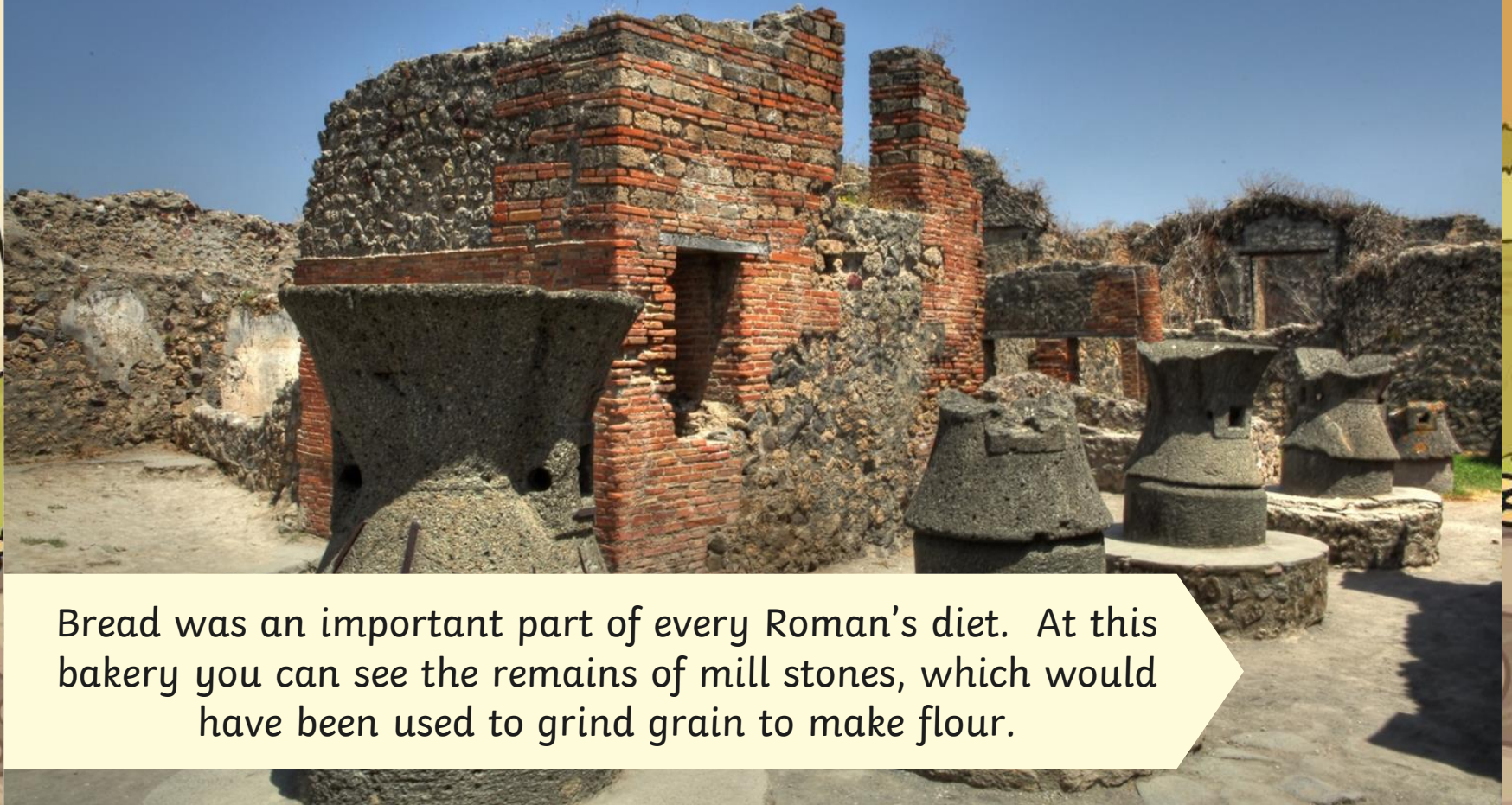
Pots and statues store

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When Mount Vesuvius erupted, the people who were left in Pompeii were buried by volcanic ash. When the bodies decayed, a gap was left in the ash, which archaeologists filled with plaster to create copies of people who lived in Pompeii.

Vases and human plaster casts store



Bread was an important part of every Roman's diet. At this bakery you can see the remains of mill stones, which would have been used to grind grain to make flour.

Bakery

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Fast food is not a new idea – the Romans had fast food over 2,000 years ago! Here, citizens could buy quick bites to eat including breads, cheese, fish, meat and fruit.

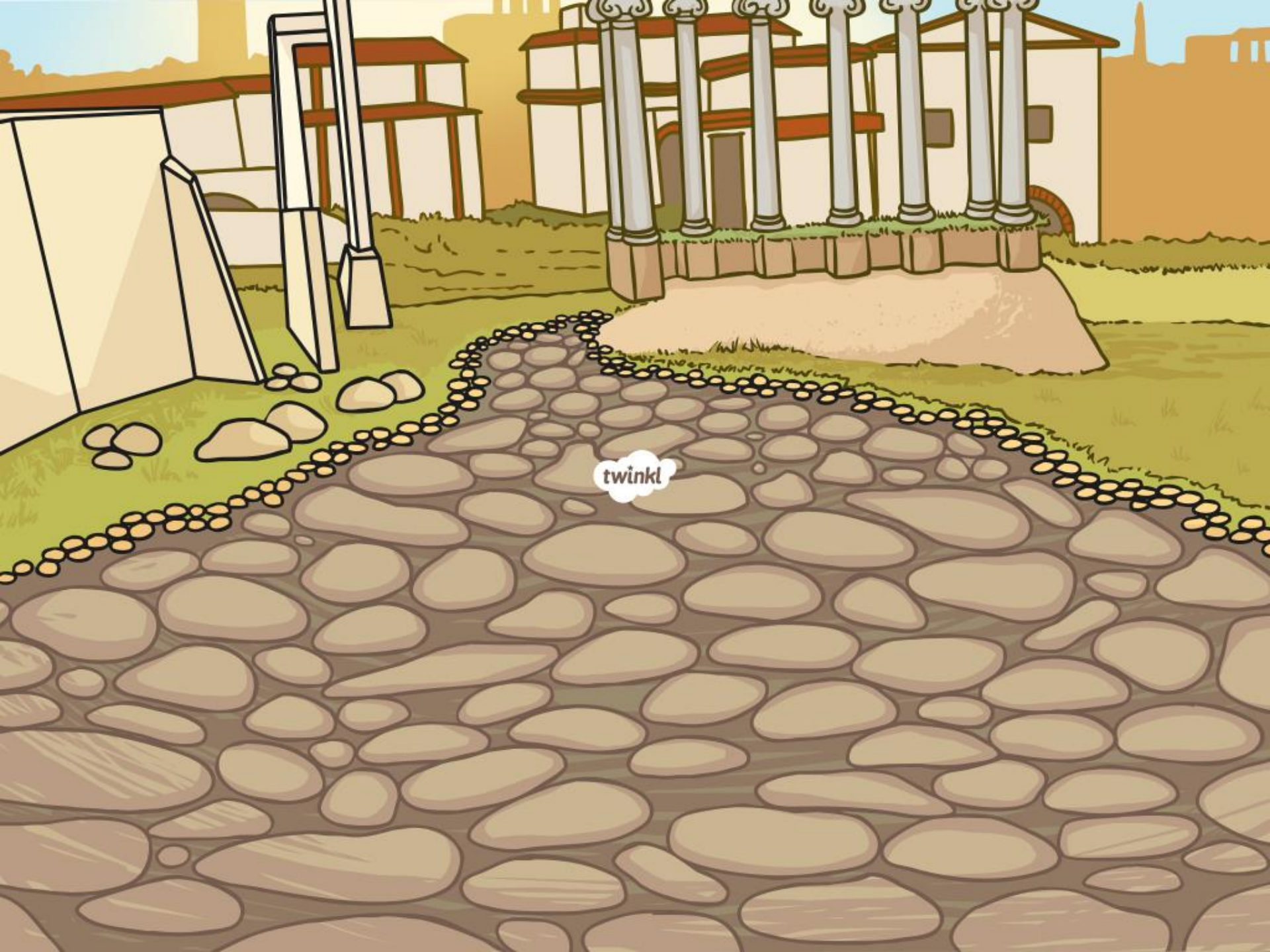
Ancient Roman snack bar

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If an ancient Roman wanted something hot to eat they might go to a thermopolium, which means “a place where something hot is sold”. The large jars built into the counters probably stored dried food such as nuts and spices.

Thermopolium – served hot food



twinkl