

## 6005 Roman Theater

54  
pieces

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Updated digital version – October 2026  
Some earlier printed copies contain factual inaccuracies.  
This downloadable version has been reviewed and updated to correct those points.

Travel back to ancient Rome. From the Italian peninsula, Roman power spread across much of Europe, North Africa, and western Asia. Roman builders learned from Greek and Etruscan traditions, then adapted those ideas through new materials, engineering, and building forms.



They combined stone, brick, timber, and Roman concrete with arches and vaults to build on an extraordinary scale. Greek ideas remained visible in columns and decoration, while Roman engineering opened new possibilities for roads, aqueducts, baths, theaters, and amphitheaters.



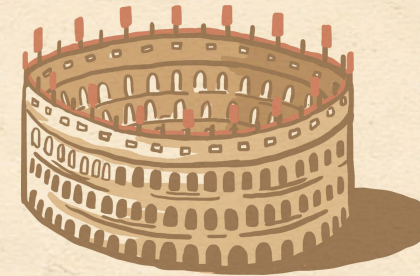
In 69 CE, Rome passed through a turbulent year ruled by four different emperors. Vespasian emerged as the last of them and founded the Flavian dynasty. Soon afterward, construction began on a vast new amphitheater in the center of Rome.

It rose on the site of an artificial lake that had formed part of Nero's enormous Domus Aurea complex. A space once associated with an emperor's private residence became a public venue for spectacles, including gladiatorial contests and animal hunts. The amphitheater was inaugurated by Vespasian's son Titus in 80 CE.



The Flavian Amphitheater, later known as the Colosseum, was built to hold tens of thousands of spectators. Its vast structure used stone and brick-faced concrete, with arches and vaults supporting several levels of seating around the arena.

Entrances, stairways, and vaulted passages helped large crowds move through the building. Spectators entered through 76 numbered entrances, while separate routes led to reserved seating. Channels and drains helped carry water away.



Below the arena, corridors, trapdoors, lifts, and platforms allowed people, animals, and scenery to appear suddenly before the crowd.

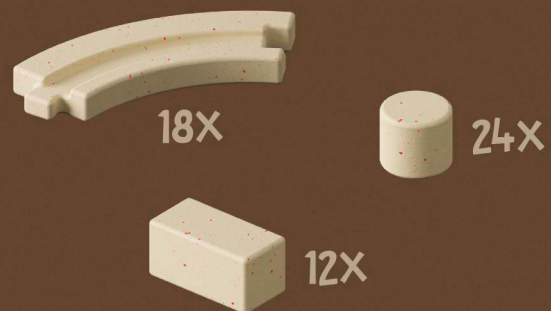
Today, the Colosseum still stands in the heart of Rome. Its layered arches, passageways, seating, and hidden service spaces reveal how Roman builders designed an enormous structure around the movement of crowds and the staging of spectacles.

Almost two thousand years later, it remains a place where we can still read the ideas of Roman architecture in stone.



Ready to build your own Roman-inspired structure?

Find these pieces and let's start building!



1



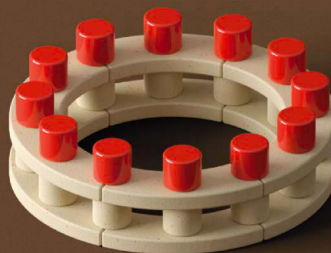
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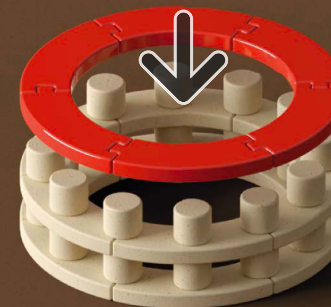
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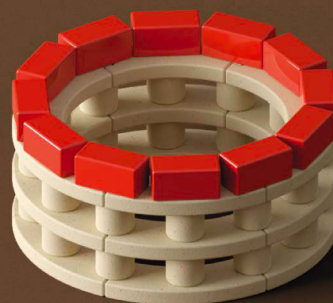
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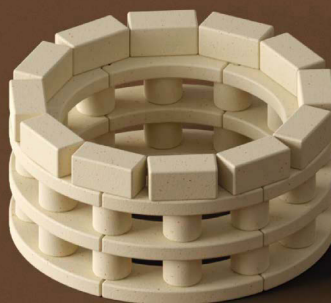
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6



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