

#### STANDARD RULES

1. Deal seven (7) CARDS to each player. The player to the dealer's left goes first.
2. The first player chooses a controversy from the included CARD labeled "Controversies", and a CARD from his or her hand, and announces the controversy chosen as he or she lays down the CARD.
3. The player to his or her left may take up the challenge or pass.
4. If the second player has passed, the third player **MUST** take up the challenge.
5. A player takes up a challenge by playing a CARD and beginning a one minute speech in favor of his or her chosen CARD.
6. The first player then makes a one minute speech in favor of his or her chosen CARD.
7. The player who is not involved in the challenge serves as the iudex. Both CARDS are awarded to the player chosen by the iudex as the winner.
8. CARDS awarded are placed in front of the player to be counted at the end of the CARD-tamen™.
9. The turn passes to the left, and play continues until one player is out of CARDS.
10. The winner of CARD-tamen™ is the player with the most CARDS in front of him or her.

#### CONTROVERSIES (d20 ROLL)

1. More significant to world history
2. More significant to modern history
3. More significant to ancient history
4. Greater continued influence on today's world
5. Greater cultural impact
6. Less appreciated
7. More remembered today
8. Greater potential for controversy
9. Greater contribution to the development of law
10. Greater contribution to the dev. of literature
11. Greater contribution to the dev. of public speaking
12. More fascinating
13. More loved by the optimates/ἄριστοι
14. More loved by the populares/δῆμος
15. More valued by an average person
16. Inspired more stories
17. More loved by the Greeks
18. More loved by the Romans
19. More primitive
20. More sophisticated





## Ἀγαμέμνων



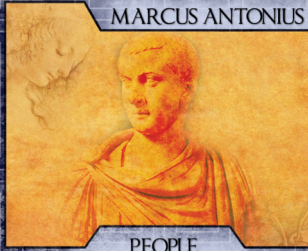
### MYTHIC PERSON AGAMEMNON

Achaean hero. King of Mycenae. Brother of Menelaus, and married to Helen's half-sister Clytemnestra. Killed by Clytemnestra and/or her lover Aegisthus upon his homecoming.



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## MARCUS ANTONIUS



### PEOPLE MARC ANTONY

(83 BCE - 30 BCE)

Roman politician, general, and loyal friend of Julius Caesar. He and Cleopatra were defeated by Octavian at the Battle of Actium in 31 BCE during a civil war.



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## APOLLO



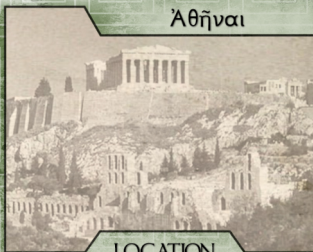
### DIVINITIES APOLLO

Apollo, the son of Zeus and Leto and twin brother of Diana, was the prophetic god of Delphi. Medicine, healing, music, poetry, and the arts were all within the sphere of Apollo's influence.



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## Ἀθῆναι



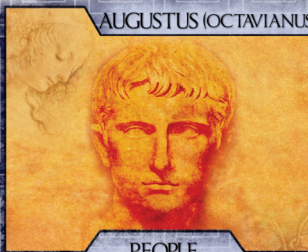
### LOCATION ATHENS

One of the oldest continually-inhabited sites in Greece. Won fame for her valiant defence of Greece in the Persian Wars, and then her matchless literary production



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## AUGUSTUS (OCTAVIANUS)



### PEOPLE AUGUSTUS

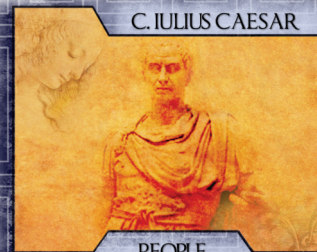
(63 BCE - 14 CE)

The first ruler of the Roman Empire, which he ruled alone from January 27 BCE until his death. Adopted son of Julius Caesar, he defeated Marc Antony and Cleopatra at the Battle of Actium in 31 BCE.



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## C. JULIUS CAESAR



### PEOPLE JULIUS CAESAR

(July 13, 100 BCE - March 15, 44 BCE) Roman military and political leader. Conquered Gaul and fought in the Civil War against Pompey the Great. Assassinated by a group of senators after declaring himself dictator for life.



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## CERES



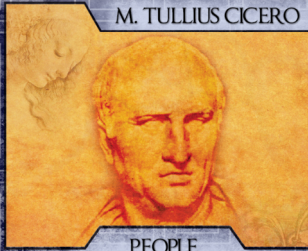
### DIVINITIES CERES

Ceres is the Roman goddess of agriculture, crops, and fertility. Associated with the Greek goddess Demeter. Ceres was honored at many festivals devoted to harvests and marriage rites.



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## M. TULLIUS CICERO



### PEOPLE CICERO

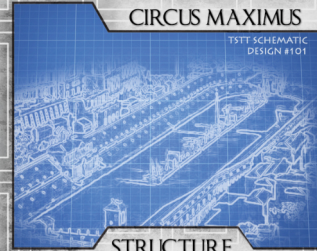
(103 BCE - 43 BCE)

Roman philosopher, statesman, lawyer, poet, and politician. One of Rome's greatest orators. Murdered after speaking out against Marc Antony.



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## CIRCUS MAXIMUS



### STRUCTURE CIRCUS MAXIMUS

Ancient Roman chariot-racing stadium and mass entertainment venue located in the heart of Rome. First and largest chariot-racing stadium in ancient Rome.



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## CLEOPATRA VII



### PEOPLE CLEOPATRA

(69 BCE - 30 BCE)

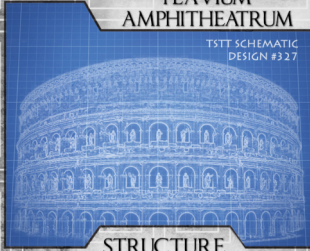
The last of the Ptolemaic dynasty, Cleopatra ruled Egypt as Pharaoh and aligned herself with Marc Antony, losing at the Battle of Actium to Octavian in 31 BCE.



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## FLAVIUM AMPHITHEATRUM

TSTT SCHEMATIC  
DESIGN #327



### STRUCTURE COLOSSEUM

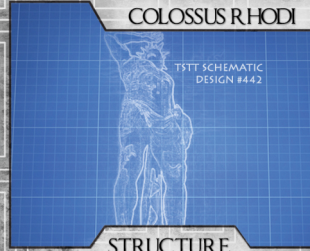
Construction started by Vespasian, completed by his son Titus. Elliptical amphitheatre in the center of the city of Rome. Completed in 80 CE, it was the largest ever built in the Roman Empire.



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## COLOSSUS RHODI

TSTT SCHEMATIC  
DESIGN #442



### STRUCTURE COLOSSUS OF RHODES

Statue of the Greek Titan Helios. Built on the Greek island of Rhodes around 280 BCE. Stood until an earthquake in 226 BCE. One of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.



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## Δελφοί



### LOCATION DELPHI

Most important cult-site of the god Apollo; site of the famous oracle where a priestess called the Pythia was said to speak the words of the god.



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## DIANA



### DIVINITIES DIANA

Roman analog of Artemis, Diana is the virgin goddess of the hunt and is also associated with the moon. Oak groves are sacred to her. She was born with her twin brother Apollo on the island of Delos.



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## FORUM ROMANUM

TSTT SCHEMATIC  
DESIGN #777



### STRUCTURE ROMAN FORUM

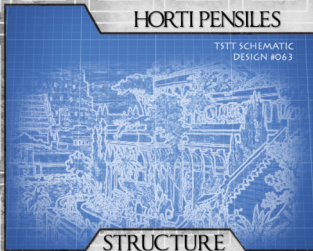
Part of the centralized area around which the city developed. Location of the oldest and most important structures of the city.



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## HORTI PENSILES

TSTT SCHEMATIC  
DESIGN #063



### STRUCTURE HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON

Said to have been built by Nebuchadnezzar II around 600 BCE. Lasted until sometime in the 200s BCE. Considered one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.



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## Ἑκτωρ



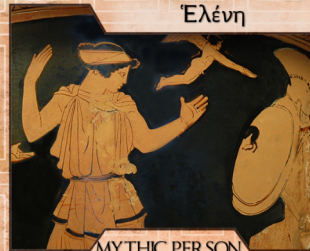
### MYTHIC PERSON HECTOR

Trojan hero, second in prowess only to Achilles. Fights bravely in defense of his home. His story forms an essential part of the tragic narrative of the homeric *Iliad*, and his death at the hands of Achilles represents one of the most powerful scenes.



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## Ἑλένη



### MYTHIC PERSON HELEN

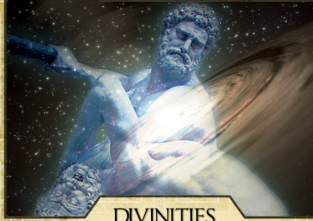
Achaean queen. Daughter of Zeus and Leda, daughter of Tyndareus, wealthy king of Sparta. Married to Menelaus of Mycenae, then seduced or stolen by Paris of Troy.



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## HERCULES



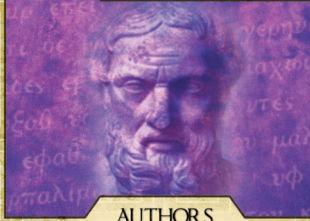
### DIVINITIES HERCULES

Easily identified by the lion-skin he wears and by his favorite weapon, the club. Arguably the greatest hero of all time, and certainly the strongest. Alone of heroes, he has an afterlife on Mount Olympus.



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## Ἡρόδοτος



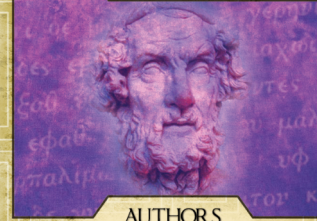
### AUTHORS HERODOTUS

First writer to call himself an "inquirer"--an *historētēs*, but did not write history in our sense of the word. Fascinated by the customs of other nations; perhaps closest to what we would call a "tourist."



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## Ὅμηροι



### AUTHORS HOMERIDS

"Putters-together": members of the bardic tradition that gave us the works *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, fossils of the once-living oral-improvisatory tradition enacted by the Homerids.



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## IUNO



### DIVINITIES JUNO

Goddess of marriage and childbirth, protector of the state. Wife of Jupiter and, with him and Minerva, member of the Capitoline Triad.



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## IUPITER



### DIVINITIES JUPITER

In ancient Roman religion and myth, king of the gods, and god of the sky and of thunder. Equivalent to Zeus in the Greek pantheon. Rules as patron over laws and social order.



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## Λεωνίδας



### LEADERS LEONIDAS

Hero-king of Sparta. Remembered for his characteristically Spartan religiosity, leadership and tactics at the battle of Thermopylae.



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## LIVIA DRUSILLA



### PEOPLE LIVIA

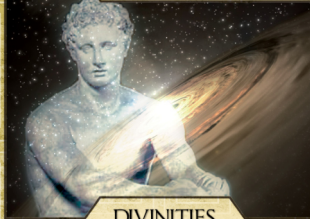
(58 BCE - 29 CE)

Roman empress and third wife of Augustus. Also his confidant and political advisor. Mother of the second emperor, Tiberius.



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## MARS



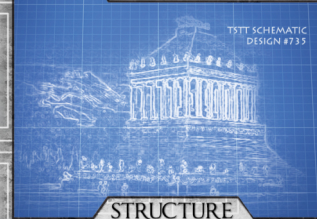
### DIVINITIES MARS

Mars, the son of Jupiter, is the Roman god of war. His festivals are held in March and October, which coincided with the start and end of the military campaigning season.



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## MAUSOLEUM HALICARNASSI



### STRUCTURE MAUSOLEUM OF HALICARNASSUS

Built around 350 BCE, this structure was a tomb built for Mausolus of Halicarnassus. Adorned on each side by sculptures created by four different Greek sculptors. One of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.



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## MERCURIUS



### DIVINITIES MERCURY

Mercury is the messenger of Mount Olympus and the son of Jupiter. The Roman version of Hermes, he is cunning and shrewd as the god of travelers, boundaries, tricksters, and thieves.



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## MINERVA



### DIVINITIES MINERVA

Roman analog of the Greek goddess Athena. Virgin goddess of war, wisdom, commerce, weaving, and crafts. Often depicted fully armed for battle.



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## NEPTUNUS



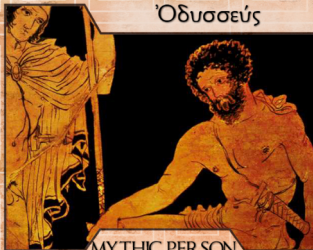
### DIVINITIES NEPTUNE

Neptune is the brother of Jupiter and Pluto. He is often depicted carrying a trident and he is also the god of earthquakes, tidal waves, and horses. Neptune is the equivalent of the Greek god Poseidon.



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## Ὀδυσσεύς



### MYTHIC PERSON ODYSSEUS

Achaean hero. King of Ithaca. Renowned for his cunning intelligence and crafty designs, Odysseus is often credited with developing the Trojan Horse to end the war.



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## Παρθενών



### STRUCTURE PARTHENON

Most famous temple of ancient Greece. Built in the Periclean building program of the 440s BCE on the site of a much older temple. Its statuary included the birth of Athena and the contest of Athena and Poseidon.



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## Περικλῆς



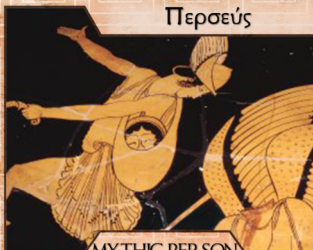
### LEADERS PERICLES

Most famous leader of Athens. Responsible for much of what we think of as the glory of Greece. Architect of the Athenian Empire. Known as the author of the stunning funeral oration that bears his name, found in Thucydides.



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## Περσεύς



### MYTHIC PERSON PERSEUS

Legendary founder of Mycenae, beheaded the Gorgon Medusa, saved Andromeda from the sea monster Cetus, son of the mortal Danae and the god Zeus.



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## PHAROS ALEXANDRIAE



### STRUCTURE LIGHTHOUSE OF ALEXANDRIA

Tower built on the island of Pharos in the harbor of Alexandria in the 3rd century BCE. Stood for centuries among the tallest structures on Earth. One of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.



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## Πλάτων



### AUTHORS PLATO

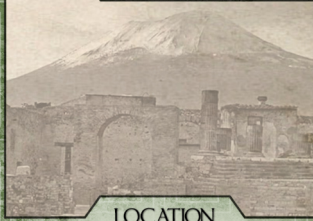
Founder of Western Philosophy. Wrote dialogues, most involving his teacher Socrates, whose apparent infinitude of meaning is still startlingly relevant today in such fields as ethics and game studies.



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## POMPEII



### LOCATION POMPEII

Located on the bay of Naples in Italy, was destroyed and buried completely during the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 CE. Lost until its accidental rediscovery in 1592.



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## CN POMPEIUS MAGNUS



### PEOPLE POMPEY THE GREAT

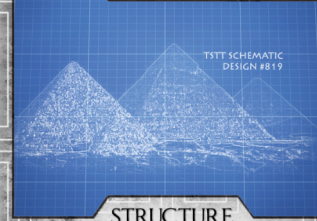
(106 BCE - 48 BCE)

Roman politician and general. Friend, relative, and then enemy of Julius Caesar during the Civil War. Defeated at the battle of Pharsalus in 48 BCE, assassinated in Egypt shortly thereafter.



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## PYRAMIDES GIZAE



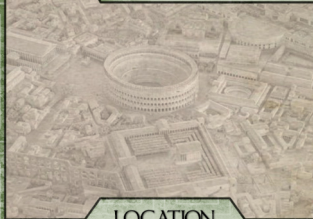
### STRUCTURE PYRAMIDS OF GIZA

Symbol of Egyptian architectural accomplishment. The site includes the Great Pyramid of Khufu, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.



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## ROMA



### LOCATION ROME

According to legend, founded in 753 BCE by Romulus. Located on the banks of the Tiber river in central Italy. Numbered well over one million citizens at its height in antiquity.



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## ROMULUS



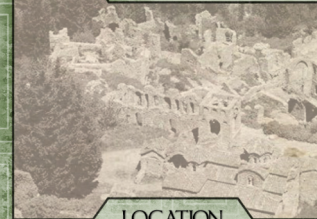
### DIVINITIES ROMULUS

Also called Quirinus, Romulus received honor both as a mortal founder and as the patron god of the Roman state.



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## Λακεδαίμων



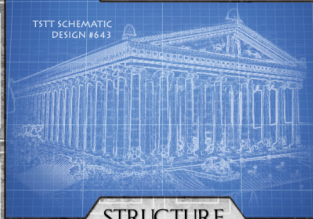
### LOCATION SPARTA

Most feared *polis* perhaps of all time, for her severity and her renowned hoplite forces. Athens' opponent in the cataclysmic Peloponnesian War, 431-404 BCE.



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## TEMPLUM DIANAE



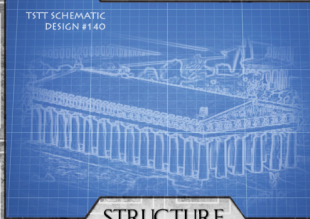
### STRUCTURE TEMPLE OF ARTEMIS

Greek temple at Ephesus, in modern-day Turkey, dedicated to Artemis. Rebuilt three times before its destruction in 401 CE. One of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.



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## TEMPLUM IOVIS



### STRUCTURE TEMPLE OF ZEUS

Greek temple at Olympia dedicated to Zeus. One of the most famous sanctuaries of Greece. Contained the magnificent Statue of Zeus, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.



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## Θησεύς



### MYTHIC PERSON THESEUS

Mythic king of Athens credited with the political unification of Attica. Famous for his labors around Attica and defeating the Minotaur of Crete and subsequent escape from the labyrinth with the help of King Minos' daughter Ariadne.



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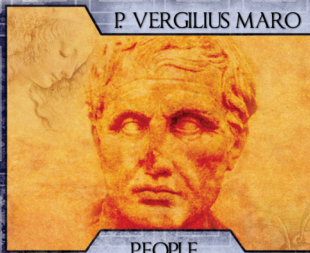
VENUS

**DIVINITIES**  
VENUS

Venus is the Roman goddess associated with love, beauty, and fertility. The gens Julia (family of the Caesars) claimed to have descended from her. She is equated with the Greek goddess Aphrodite.



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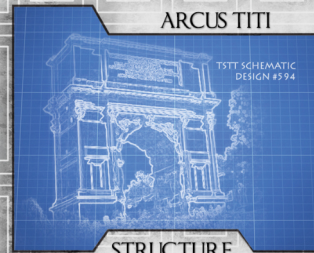
P. VERGILIUS MARO

**PEOPLE**  
VERGIL

(70 BCE - 19 CE)  
Latin poet of the Republican period. Famous for the *Eclogues*, the *Georgics*, and the *Aeneid* (the national epic of Rome).



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ARCUS TITI

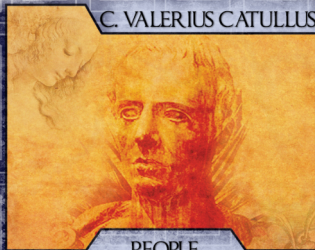
TSTT SCHEMATIC  
DESIGN #594

**STRUCTURE**  
ARCH OF TITUS

Honorific arch located on the Via Sacra in Rome to the southeast of the Forum. Constructed in 82 CE to commemorate Titus' victory in the Sack of Jerusalem.



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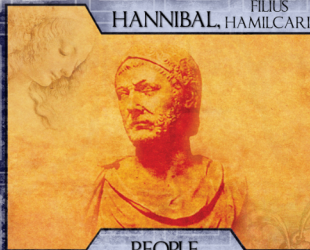
C. VALERIUS CATULLUS

**PEOPLE**  
CATULLUS

(84 BCE - 54 BCE)  
Gaius Valerius Catullus was a Latin poet of the Republican period. He was most famous for his love poetry and his scathing invective poems targeted at his enemies.



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HANNIBAL, FILIUS HAMILCARIS

**PEOPLE**  
HANNIBAL

(247 BCE - 183 BCE)  
Carthaginian general during the Second Punic War. Son of famed Carthaginian commander Hamilcar. His victory at the Battle of Cannae in 216 BCE was one of the greatest tactical feats in military history.



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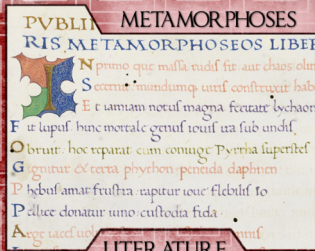
Οιδίπους

**MYTHIC PERSON**  
OEDIPUS

Mythical king of Thebes, solved the riddle of the Sphinx, inadvertently fulfilled the Delphic prophecy that he would kill his father and marry his mother.



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PVBLI METAMORPHOSES

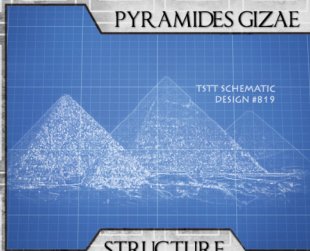
PRIMO QUE MATA CIVIS SIT AUT CHAOS OLUS  
SCEMUS MUNDUMQUE UNUS CONSTRUXIT HOMO  
ET UAMAM NOTULI MAGNA FOCIAT LACHRYA  
FUTURUM HINC MORTALE GENUS IONIT VIA SUB UNDF  
OBREUT HOE REPARAT CUM CONIUGE PYRRHA SUPERBET  
GIGNITUR OCTAVA PHYEBON PENIDA DAPHNEN  
PHEBUS AMAR FRUSTRA CAPTUR VICE FLEBILIS IO  
PELLICE DONATUR IUNO CULTODIA FIDA  
ANGE TACET

**LITERATURE**  
METAMORPHOSES

Latin narrative poem by the Roman poet Ovid, considered his magnum opus. Comprising fifteen books and over 250 myths, chronicles the history of the world from its creation to the deification of Julius Caesar.



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PYRAMIDES GIZAE

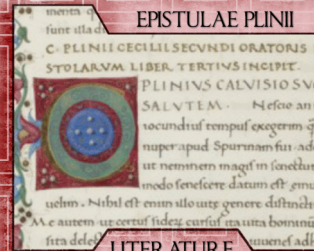
TSTT SCHEMATIC  
DESIGN #819

**STRUCTURE**  
PYRAMIDS OF GIZA

Symbol of Egyptian architectural accomplishment. The site includes the Great Pyramid of Khufu, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.



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EPISTULAE PLINII

SENECTA  
funt illa o  
C. PLINII CECILII SECVNDI ORATORIS E  
STOLARVM LIBER TERTIVS INCIPIT  
PLINIVS CALVISIO SVO  
SALVTEM. Nefce any  
iocundus tempus exegerim q  
nuper apud Spurinam fuis adeo  
ut neminem magis in conedure  
modo fenefcere datum est: gnu  
uelim. Nihil est enim illo utq genere dithndu  
Al e autem ut certus fides curfus in iura bonitatis  
fita delect

**LITERATURE**  
LETTERS OF PLINY

A series of personal letters sent by Pliny the Younger to his friends and colleagues, including the Emperor Trajan. One of the most noteworthy letters in the collection describes the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in August of 79 CE to Tacitus.



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