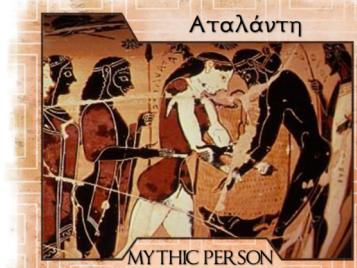
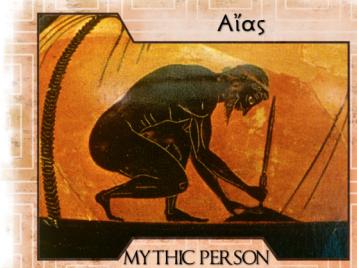
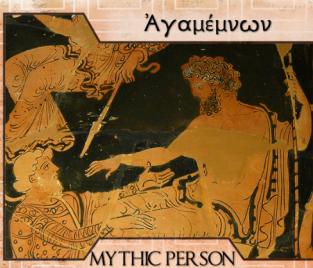
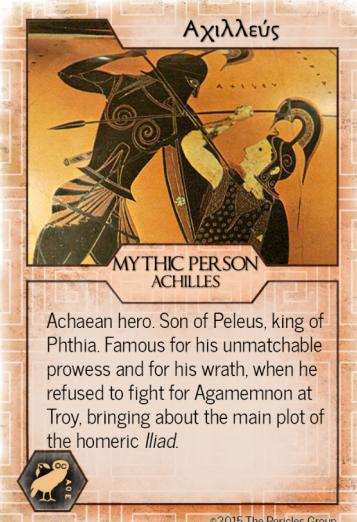


#### STANDARD RULES

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/ἀριστοί
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





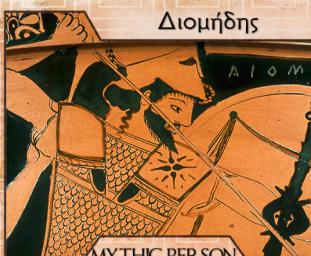
Κλυταιμνήστρα

MYTHIC PERSON  
CLYTEMNESTRA

Achaeian queen of Mycenae. Wife of Agamemnon. With her lover Aegisthus plotted and carried out the murder of Agamemnon in revenge for his sacrificing their daughter Iphigenia.



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Διομήδης

MYTHIC PERSON  
DIOMEDES

Achaeian hero from the polis Argos. Son of Tydeus. His exploits with his friend Odysseus and on his own provide some of the most memorable stories of the homeric *Iliad*.



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Έκτωρ

MYTHIC PERSON  
HEKTOR

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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Έλένη

MYTHIC PERSON  
HELEN

Achaeian 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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Μήδεια

MYTHIC PERSON  
MEDEA

Princess of Colchis, at the Eastern end of the Black Sea. Seduced by Jason in order to obtain the golden fleece, and brought back to Corinth, where she takes terrible revenge upon him for his faithlessness.



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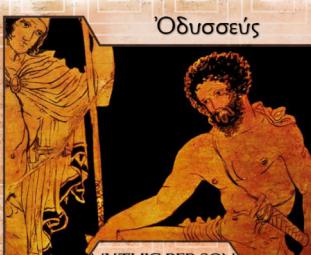
Μενέλαος

MYTHIC PERSON  
MENELAUS

Achaeian hero. King of Sparta. Brother of Agamemnon, and married to Helen. Defeats Paris in single combat but is unable to kill him. Leads the recovery of Patroklos' body. Safely returns home following the Trojan War with Helen.



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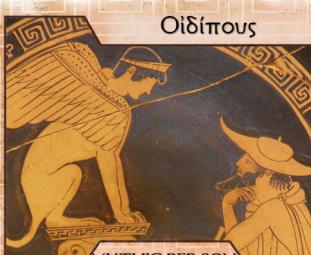
Οδυσσεύς

MYTHIC PERSON  
ODYSSEUS

Achaeian 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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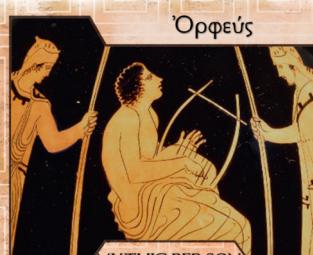
Οἰδίπους

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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Ορφεύς

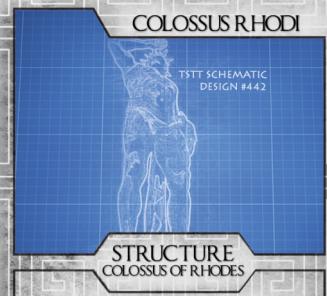
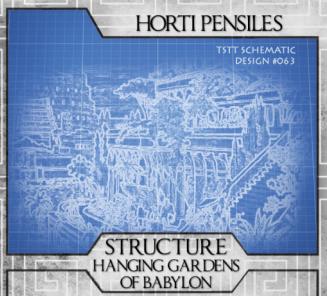
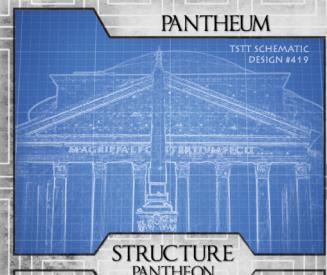
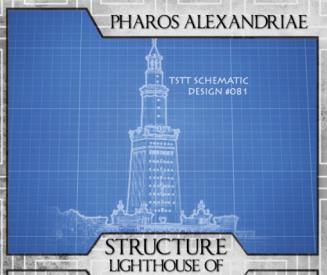
MYTHIC PERSON  
ORPHEUS

Legendary musician, poet, and prophet. Had the ability to charm all living things and even stones with his music. Known for his attempt to retrieve his wife, Eurydice, from the underworld.



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<div style="background-color: #f0e6f0; padding: 10px;">  <p><b>DE ORATORE</b> M. T. CICERONIS DE ORATORE AD Q. FRATREM LIBER. II. INCIPIT AD EUNDEN LIBER.</p> <p><b>LITERATURE ON THE ORATOR</b></p> <p>Dialogue written by Marcus Tullius Cicero addressed to his brother Quintus in order to describe the ideal orator and imagine him as a moral compass for the state on account of his knowledge of law, history, and ethical principles.</p> <p></p> <p>©2015 The Pericles Group</p> </div>	<div style="background-color: #f0e6f0; padding: 10px;">  <p><b>PUBLI METAMORPHOSEIS LIBERIS METAMORPHOSEOS LIBER</b> N primo que mala rufit fit aur chaos olim S errata mundumq; uiris confregit habet E t tamia noctu magna fecerat lycaon F ut lupus: hinc mortale genus uetus ut sub undis O bruit: hoc reputat cum conuge Tyrrini supererat Gignitur &amp; tera phryben pentida daphnen P hebus amar fructu rapitur uir flebitio P albe denatur uno custodia fida Auge tacit uir uirumq; uirumq; amans</p> <p><b>LITERATURE METAMORPHOSEIS</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p></p> <p>©2015 The Pericles Group</p> </div>	<div style="background-color: #f0e6f0; padding: 10px;">  <p><b>CARMINA HORATII</b> ODE I. Monoculus. OCEANA Satis editore regibus O presidium, et dulce deus meum, Sunt quos curriculo pulucrem olympium Colligunt, metuq; feruulis E uitatois, palmaq; nobilis T errarum dominio cunctis ad loca H uic luna</p> <p><b>LITERATURE ODES</b></p> <p>A collection of four books of Latin lyric poetry published by Quintus Horatius Flaccus between 23 and 13 BCE. The Odes, an imitation of Greek lyric poetry, cover a range of subjects including contemporary events.</p> <p></p> <p>©2015 The Pericles Group</p> </div>
<div style="background-color: #f0e6f0; padding: 10px;">  <p><b>EPISTULAE PLINII</b> C. PLINII CECILLI SECUNDI ORATORIS ET STOLARUM LIBER. TERTIUS INCIPIT. PLINII CALVUS SVO SALTEM. Nefas anu uocundus tempus exegit q super apud Spurinam fui ad ut neminem magis in soneture medio senecte datum est simu uelim. Nibil est enim silo utq; genere difundit M e autem uicem fides curis trauit homini fita delecto. Quod uenit adhuc LITERATURE LETTERS OF PLINY</p> <p>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.</p> <p></p> <p>©2015 The Pericles Group</p> </div>	<div style="background-color: #f0e6f0; padding: 10px;">  <p><b>COLOSSUS RHODI</b> TSTT SCHEMATIC DESIGN #442</p> <p><b>STRUCTURE COLOSSUS OF RHODES</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p></p> <p>©2015 The Pericles Group</p> </div>	<div style="background-color: #f0e6f0; padding: 10px;">  <p><b>HORTI PENSILES</b> TSTT SCHEMATIC DESIGN #063</p> <p><b>STRUCTURE HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p></p> <p>©2015 The Pericles Group</p> </div>
<div style="background-color: #f0e6f0; padding: 10px;">  <p><b>MAUSOLEUM HALICARNASSI</b> TSTT SCHEMATIC DESIGN #735</p> <p><b>STRUCTURE MAUSOLEUM OF HALICARNASSUS</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p></p> <p>©2015 The Pericles Group</p> </div>	<div style="background-color: #f0e6f0; padding: 10px;">  <p><b>PANTHEUM</b> TSTT SCHEMATIC DESIGN #419</p> <p><b>STRUCTURE PANTHEON</b></p> <p>Temple commissioned by Marcus Agrippa in 27 BCE. Dedicated to all the gods of Ancient Rome. Later rebuilt by the Emperor Hadrian in 126 CE.</p> <p></p> <p>©2015 The Pericles Group</p> </div>	<div style="background-color: #f0e6f0; padding: 10px;">  <p><b>PHAROS ALEXANDRIAE</b> TSTT SCHEMATIC DESIGN #081</p> <p><b>STRUCTURE LIGHTHOUSE OF ALEXANDRIA</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p></p> <p>©2015 The Pericles Group</p> </div>

### 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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### TEMPLUM DIANAE

TSTT SCHEMATIC DESIGN #643

#### 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

TSTT SCHEMATIC DESIGN #140

#### 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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### COLUMN TRAIANA

TSTT SCHEMATIC DESIGN #288

#### STRUCTURE TRAJAN'S COLUMN

Commemorates the emperor Trajan's victory in the Dacian Wars (101-106 CE). Contains a spiral relief that artistically describes the war through a continuous narrative.



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