

1st Year Pieces

2019-2020

Brothers

by Solomon Arndt

It's all fun
for awhile,
poking my brother's nerves until
the tension in the room is almost bursting.
Like a kettle he suddenly blows,
full of rage and hate.
In a flurry of fists,
he jumps at me, screaming for this or that.
All I can do is stand still, pretending he's not there.
Then I say to no one at all,
"Is someone hitting me?"
In response he just
hits harder,
screams louder,
and yells about something else.

Fidget Toy Numero 5

by Marek Clouser

Solomon owns the *Fidget Toy 5.0*. His toy has two gears that intertwine mounted on a piece of wood. When you turn one gear it turns the other, making a nice clicking noise. From the time he was born, on October 10, 2006, he had dreamed of making this product. He says, "It took years and years to create this beautiful product. When you really pour your heart out on something you get something remarkable in return, such as the Fidget Toy Numero 5."

Solomon is a brilliant young boy, but at times he rages. His fidget toy helps him chill out; however, the gadget often makes him rage more because most of the time it shatters into a billion pieces. Solomon says, "When I was making it, I almost cut my finger off with a hacksaw and got a gnarly scar where I drilled a hole through my palm." Some of Solomon's other hobbies are hiking, riding bears, and frolicking with unicorns because they are fellow fairies.

Epic Simile

by Solomon Arndt

Just as a deer sprints, pushing itself to its limit, running faster and faster, flying over soft snow, bounding fast, until it reaches a newly melted meadow; then stops to graze calmly, breathing hard, so do Nordic racers, competing for the top spot, give it everything they have in order to win: skiing all out until the finish line where they stop abruptly, and catch their breath.

Epic Simile

by Andy Scott

Leaves fly in red, orange, and yellow, swirling in cold wind, soaring for miles through a dark green forest. They fly until the wind stops, then fall onto dark brown dirt on the forest floor: so do dogs race on a grassy patch, sprinting, black fur waving in fast wind; they run for miles until they are tired, then lie down on bright green, thick grass to sleep.

Epic Simile

by Sascha Stoll

Just as a pitcher whips a baseball out of his hand, bright red seams creating a *zipp* as the ball flies through the air at high speeds, making one last move towards the catcher's mitt, flying by the unsuspecting batter straight as can be; so does a hawk dive-bomb its prey in complete silence, zipping as it bombs through the air at 200 miles an hour, and falls upon its unsuspecting prey.

Evening

by Toby Klasner

Waves crash;
the sky turns to fire.
Sand squishes around my feet.
Soon sun sinks into salty water,
shimmering red in the hot glow.
The cliffs on my left are dotted with houses.
Then the moon appears in a small slice.
A slight streak of moon hits my face,
leading me to the water.
Something entrances me.

Cabinet "Unlatcher"

by Andy Scott

Toby Klausner is a 12-year-old boy who loves inventing. Toby's first invention was a steel rod with duct tape around it. Looking like a piece of saltwater taffy, his invention prevents a cabinet from latching. In the cabinet, located in a small classroom at Payette Lakes Middle School, are tools that he uses very often. Toby goes to this classroom every day and can easily sneak his invention into the latch, which locks the cabinet. When the steel rod is in place, the cabinet will not lock. Toby says, "I take hot glue sticks and car motors, then I set the materials on the counter, then Sasha takes them and puts the items in a drawer where we can access them at any time." Mr. Cochrane, his teacher, caught him once, and he did not like this invention.

Toby has only used his invention twice. Toby says, "This is my most useful invention because the item has gotten me materials I need when I need them." After Mr. Cochrane caught him a second time, Toby left the invention in his backpack for a month. Finding it again a month later, Toby said, "I was happy to find it and I couldn't wait to use it again." He started inventing when he saw how the cabinet closed and how he could stop it from closing. He still uses his first invention to get materials today.

Epic Simile

by Marek Clouser

Just as a flock of birds scatters high in the sky, swooping and diving as they wish, fighting hard for the best spot in the migration V, so do hockey players skate strong, digging sharp edges into the ice, moving arms back and forth for momentum to get open for the pass; intertwining between their opponents to stay spread out. They race hard for the goal, for the win.

Epic Simile

by Toby Klasner

Just like a white stork flaps its injured wing up and down, long neck bobbing as it falls through the sky, about to hit the ground and die - - it swoops up back into clear clean air to repeat its erratic motion, feathers ruffled and very hurt: it lands and stumbles, looking tense but a tad bit happy; so does a small child ungracefully swimming across a deep blue pool, arms flapping up and down, mouth gasping for air as he bobs up and down, his arm floaty popping off: he sinks to the bottom, about to die, then suddenly springs up and hangs onto the edge of the pool, scared but pleased, because he has survived.

Morning

by Toby Klasner

Buzz: alarm rings,
eyes crack open.
I slouch when I sit,
head drooping above sore legs.
The heater's
warm, crackling sounds
sweep over my body like comforting rags.
Slowly I drift back down into my pillow, which
encases my head in comforting hands;
eyelids hang open by a thread.

Solomon

by Solomon Arndt

Shallow blue eyes
surrounded by freckles:
on a round plump face,
sits a monster.
A mangled,
tangled,
Monster who loves to
hike and bike,
play with friends, learn.
He is fun and a little crazy,
full of energy and life.

Creation Myth

by Andy Scott

At the beginning it was as dark as obsidian. Half of the gods loved the dark, but the other half loved the light. The gods who loved the light were tired of not being able to see anything. This started a war. They fought like wolves for a steak dinner. The gods who loved the light lost because the gods who loved the dark could see in the dark. The light gods were as mad as a swarm of hornets after losing their hive. So, they started an argument after which all the gods agreed to half the day being light and the other half being dark. This was a good compromise.

After the war the gods added to the world like an artist adds to a blank canvas. They created trees and plants then animals, but the animals had no fur. All the animals loved each other but that meant they went hungry. The animals tried plants, but they hated the taste. They thought vegetation tasted like dirt. The gods saw this as a problem. They decided that the animals had to get food from somewhere, especially before winter, so the gods thought about winter. Would the animals be too cold and die? They thought about the fur coats they were wearing because it was 50 degrees out. "Maybe they should have fur coats of their own, like ours," one god said.

"Yes, but they're always moving. The coats will fall off," another god replied.

"What if the coats were attached to their bodies?" The gods all agreed. All the animals would come to the heavens and have fur placed on their bodies. While the animals were in the heavens the gods taught the animals how to hunt. Now

Winter

by Sascha Stoll

White winter snow
replaces light-blue skies,
covers trees,
intoxicates wind,
whitens the darkest things.
Children
all bundled up like fuzzy balls of yarn
jump for joy as snowflakes fall.
The white mask envelops,
covers,
freezes all. Cold bites
like a bear trap:
white rain falls.

Perfection

by Marek Clouser

Reflections
off high
mountain lakes
look as if they're the real thing.
Scents of earthly damp soil
linger in the air.
Yellow pine needles
fall from giant Tamaracks.
Big mayflies flutter
above bright surfaces
laying transparent eggs.
Fish launch out of frigid
water: snatching winged
creatures.

Goalie god

by Toby Klasner

Marek Smokey Clouser, from McCall, loves to play hockey. Ever since he started skating at the age of three, he loved it. He has a couple of professional hockey players who inspire him. One of these players gave him a signed hockey puck which he has kept ever since. Marek has gone to many hockey camps, during his nine years of playing hockey. He received the puck at one of them. "I got the hockey puck in Couer d'Alene, at a hockey camp, from Jonathan Quick," Marek says. "The only reason that

warm, the animals were hunting their own food and they were still friends with other animals of their species. To this day they are as happy as pigs in mud.

Sleepiness

by Marek Clouser

I slouch
like a sloth
hanging from a tree.
Flickering
flames in the scalding
fireplace rise and fall.
The buzz of our washing
machine rings
in the back
of my head.
My eyes droop,
my legs rest,
and slowly, I fall asleep.

Salmon Fishing

by Sascha Stoll

In Newport, Oregon, I'm sailing out to sea in a commercial fishing boat with my dad and brother. The refreshing ocean breeze ripples my hair as we head out. As the boat speeds out to sea, the length of the journey starts to get to me. Not wanting to fall asleep on the grimy, fishy deck, I go below deck to rest.

"Sascha, wake up," my brother says, "we're here." Out in the middle of the ocean, the boat rocks back and forth. I watch our guide set up everyone's rods while taking deep breaths of her cigarette. Once she sets up the poles, my brother and I rush to the back of the boat for the best trolling spots. The boat starts forward and our guide pours bloody, chopped up mackerel for chum into the salty-blue water. The poles vibrate as if a crazed child were shaking them for fun.

"Do I have one!?" I blurt out.

"NO," the guide barks, "it'll go five times harder than that!"

I won this hockey puck was that everybody else there was trash." As a twelve-year-old sixth grader, Marek loves to play goalie. He is a god at it. Some of Marek's other favorite things to do are hiking, fishing, and sending backflips with his friends on trampolines.

New York

by Sascha Stoll

One day during spring break, nine-year-old Andrew Scott went on vacation with his family to New York City. It was his first time there. Andy was dumbfounded when he arrived. "It was really fun being in a big city," Andy says. "They had everything. We walked around, had lots of different foods, went to the Statue of Liberty, and were able to go to one of the World Trade Centers." Andy's being eleven years old as a seventh grader let him appreciate seeing everything he saw to its fullest. To capture his joy forever, he brought home a small statue of the Empire State Building. "This was the first time we went to New York," Andy remembers.

"We were walking down the street and soon came to a souvenir shop. I thought to myself, we probably won't come back here for a while so I might as well find a souvenir. I looked around and saw this small statue of the Empire State Building that I liked."

To remember his trip, he convinced his parents to buy the miniature statue for him. For all the joy and thrills he experienced, Andy will never forget his trip to New York.

Fat Cat

by Solomon Arndt

Heading to his bed,
drooping flab
drags on smooth floor:
a tiger dragging his gazelle across the Serengeti.
The cat arrives huffing and puffing at his small white bed.
His triple chin hovers
just above slick ground.
With great gusto
he plops down like a French press
Squishing great rolls of blubber
under him.

She takes another puff of her cigarette. *Ugh*, I think to myself as I cover my face with my thick jacket.

The day goes on and on. Everyone sits and waits. The constant rocking of the boat almost lulls me to sleep. "I'm going to go take a nap," I mumble to my brother. As I stroll away from my rod, a violent movement catches my eye. It's my rod! I watch as it violently dips up and down like an axe falling upon wood. I scramble over and yank the rod out of its holder. I pound my hand in a circle around the reel like I am cranking a meat grinder, fighting for my life. The strength of the fish causes beads of sweat to form and fall down my face. Grimacing, I start to lose my grip. Just as the rod is about to squirm free, my dad rushes over and holds the base of the rod for me. I start cranking away. *Splash.*

"There it is!" my brother exclaims. Sure enough, the green, scaly top of a Chinook salmon is visible on the surface of the water. Our guide quickly nets the fish and hauls the mass of green, silver, and red onto the deck.

"A kid caught the first fish!" people exclaim.

"Wow! It's giant." Just as soon as the fish is on deck, the guide throws it back into the water.

"DIDN'T HAVE A TAG ON IT!" she barks. "WE CAN'T KEEP THE WILD ONES." All of my joy flies away. It's back to the grind.

School

by Toby Klasner

Blue eyes almost pop;
stinky twelve-year-old feet tap on carpeted floor.
My teacher blabs away,
red lips flapping up and down,
as if she were a fish.
Suddenly the bell rings,
piercing the babbling; scribbles all questions.
I rush out the door to go skiing.

October Drizzle

by Andrew Scott

Bundled up in my blanket,
I hear rain crashing on glass:

Jackson Hole

by Toby Klasner

"Ouch!" I yell, as my thumb hits my bunkbed. Just yesterday, I had crushed my thumb between a boat dock and our old boat. Our boat isn't very nice; often the motor would stop and break down. That evening our motor happened to start smoking near the docks. My dad turned off the boat and grabbed the rope.

"Toby, jump out and hold the boat on the dock," he said. I grabbed our faded blue boat.

"Ouch!" I yelled. A pain shot up through my arm, and then my thumb started throbbing. That night we decided not to go to the hospital, so my dad made a splint. Since the splint wasn't great, I kept waking up to shooting pains in my thumb. I awoke the next morning and my thumb was as fat as a bratwurst. My parents saw it and we went to the hospital. I came out with a cast. My thumb was broken. Then we were off to Jackson Hole. The drive was very long, and I slept a lot.

"Wake up we're here!" my mom yelled. I looked outside and saw the Grand Tetons. A paraglider in the distance seemed like a pin compared to the mountains. The tops were snow-capped but jagged with cliffs, so the snow didn't cover the whole mountain. I looked over to my left and saw the cabin.

There was a smaller cabin and a house. Both were wooden, but the cabin was made of big fat logs. My mom told me that they both belonged to my great uncle and that we would be staying in the house. Then I saw a creek running behind the house. Aspens lined the sides but were not quite full as they usually were of leaves. Next to the creek there was a huge herd of deer. The herd was so packed and so big that you couldn't see the other side of it: the deer seemed to be melted together. I couldn't tell one deer from another. We pulled up the dirt road and parked near the house. I saw our relatives outside, and I was happy to be there.

It was late and we went to bring our bags inside and find our beds for the night. My mom and sister shared a room. I slept on the floor next to the kitchen. I wasn't that tired, so I looked out the window. The moon was only a very small sliver, but it was still impressively bright. Then a cloud covered it up like a blanket and I was covered up

click-clack click-clack.

Steel clouds kill September sun.
Cold breezes howl through crisp auburn
leaves, which
fight to stay warm,
just like me.

Steelhead Fishing

by Marek Clouser

I stare at the tip of my rod: it wobbles up and down just as it had during the many hours that have already gone by. Suddenly, the tip of the rod bobs up and down aggressively like a woodpecker pecking at a tree. The drag screams out and I pull the rod out of its holder.

I had woken up to the screeching sound of the alarm. The bright light of the lamp blinded me, and red numbers on the digital clock blinked four o'clock. I threw my clothes on. My friend Quinn, my mom, and I walked out to our car and drove off to the boat launch.

The air was crisp, and a gentle breeze blew in my face. We floated down the river in a 16-foot drift boat fishing for steelhead. The sky was still dark. Our poles were in their holders and their tips vibrated violently. The water rushed by us, and the winding river seemed to go on forever. Many hours whizzed by. We began to think that there was not a single fish in the river.

The explosive shake of the steelhead's head makes my rod surge up and down. I keep my line tight in order to hold the hook in the fish's mouth. As I fight the fish, I can see the large boils from its powerful tail getting closer and closer. Finally, the majestic 39-inch fish rises out of the water. I pull it up to the side of the boat, and Quinn nets it.

Mountain Biking

by Toby Klasner

10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1!

The race begins.
A dust cloud surrounds my head
like a swarm of bees.
Cheering fades away,
and the path unfolds in front of me:

too. *Bang*, a pot hit the table. I woke up to my family cooking at about 6:00 A.M. I lay in bed until almost everybody came down. Then my mom asked how I slept.

"Ok, but my thumb hurt a little." I lied. After three mornings like that, most of our extended family left and I could finally sleep in my own bed.

Big Creek

by Andy Scott

Waking up to the sound of six small all-terrain vehicle RZR engines, I felt excited. Today we were going to Big Creek! My cousins showed up at 7:30 am, and we left right from my house. There were twelve of us, two in each RZR. I was with my dad, who drove in the smallest RZR. We rode to Secesh Summit where we all huddled around a sign with bullet holes that read *Secesh Summit* for a photo. My great aunt took the picture, then we climbed back in the RZR's and it was my turn to drive.

The road became dirt right by Little Payette Lake. We spread out, driving in a long line, so we didn't ride in each other's dust. We could still talk between vehicles because each of the RZR's had radios that worked like walky-talkies. We drove for a long time along a few scenic trails. One trail took us to an 8,000 ft elevation. All the kids walked out to look over the Salmon River. It was weird being up this high and looking over the canyon.

For the next ride my dad and I were last, so we waited for everyone to drive ahead of us. We found a gravel parking lot and started doing donuts; at one point, we almost rolled the RZR. Then we drove for two more hours and I fell asleep. I woke up in a small valley with everyone looking at a map. Down in the valley it was so hot I thought about jumping in the river. I decided I did not want to be wet for the rest of the trip, so I sat in the shade of a tree. Then my dad went in a different RZR, so I drove with my cousin Ella on the final stretch. Since we were on a good dirt road, I floored it until we reached the lodge.

Imogen to Toxaway Lakes

by Solomon Arndt

"Solomon!" my dad says urgently. Looking around our tent, I see that nobody else is here. I climb out of my too-

a string
that will never end.
A cheer slowly gets louder..
like scissors cutting string, the long path
ends, and the race is over.

How the Earth Came to Be

by Solomon Arndt

Before anything there was Hippie Man. The god of peace and life wore baggy pants with a tie-die shirt. His teeth were all different colors, forming the rainbow. Hippie Man created Billy, the god of anger and fighting. Billy yelled and punched at Hippie Man, until the god could no longer put up with it anymore. Hippie Man then created Fred, a lazy, peace-loving citizen.

While Fred wasn't loud or aggressive, he was as lazy as my little brother. He was always asleep; and his eyes open were as rare as a solar eclipse. Billy would often yell at Fred to wrestle with him or listen up. When Fred would shrug and fall asleep, Billy would flip out. Eventually Billy became so filled with rage that he slugged Fred. Fred kicked back with all his might. Billy (whom had never dealt with retaliation) was so surprised that he reflexively took out his blade. With fire dancing in his eyes, he swung so hard that it would have sliced through 100 trees. *SHINK* the blade cleanly cut through Fred's neck. Then silence. The only sound was Billy's footsteps as he walked away.

When Hippie Man saw Fred's body and head he quickly got to work. He started chanting some ancient phrases. Fred's head sprang to life. Hippie Man put a bubble around the head. Still chanting, it got bigger and bigger, until it was the earth. Billy was banished to earth all by himself. Punished for eternity, Billy sat there until he slowly faded away.

Fred's eyes and sweat were oceans and rivers. His hair, turned as green as grass, was the plants and trees. His skin formed dirt and rock. Blood of his was volcanoes. His hair lice started the first life on earth then it grew and evolved. That is how earth was created.

The Beginning

by Sascha Stoll

Before there were planets, Banu, the monkey god floated

small sleeping bag. "Solomon get up!" my dad yells once again. Delaying my dad is like messing with a time bomb. I explode out of the tent.

"What?"

"We're trying to get an early start for today's hike. Eat your breakfast." I stare out at the crystal-clear lake. The water sparkles in early morning light. It is black and looks like glass. My family and I eat rehydrated oats and rehydrated mashed potatoes for breakfast, then my dad starts taking down the tent. My mom packs the food while Eli, my younger brother, stares solemnly at the water. I start to prepare for the hike. In my bag I stuff my sleeping bag, pad, food, and smaller items. Then, ready and excited for the hike, we walk up to the trail.

The hike skirted the glowing lake for a while, then followed a creek to a shimmering waterfall. Mom and I stopped there for some time, waiting for Eli and my dad. Before we saw them, we heard "Wow!" Then they appeared, their eyes as wide as saucers.

"This is amazing," my dad said, staring at the water. After a small break we started hiking again. The waterfall slowly faded away as we wound along the trail. Up ahead next to the trail we saw a dried-up creek. We followed this for a while. Then we saw the climb.

The climb was fifteen to twenty steep switchbacks about 100 yards long. We climbed and climbed, the heat beating down on our heads. About halfway up, I took a quick break and a bite out my LUNA energy bar. Then I pushed to the top. Right before we arrived there, with every step, the view grew better and better. At last I saw the whole thing. There was a big creek in a bright green valley. In the valley the dusty trail wound through the scenery. Huge rugged mountains pointed to the sky; jagged peaks stood near the clouds. To top all of that off, Castle Peak towered off in the distance far above the clouds.

I peeled my eyes away and set down my pack. Turning around, I saw the lake we had previously camped at (Imogen) glistening in the sun. Peaks and hills covered with trees surrounded the lake. The one island in the lake, partially covered with lovely trees and gnarled rocks, stood out in the brilliant blue-green water. Looking down the many gray-rocked switchback, I see my family coming up behind me.

"What a view," I hear my dad whisper.

alone all the time. Banu had time to think about what his domain could become. His thoughts filled up his brain like a horn of plenty until he could hold back no more. A single word burst out of his mouth like a jet: "Stars!" The excitement and exhilaration of creation pounded in his head like a jackhammer against cement.

Soon the excitement of creation grew. He wanted to make life, but life that was inferior to him. So he created small housings for them. These were round and in a sphere shape. "Sun, Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus!" These spheres were fit to house one like Banu, but he did not want that. He created things like oxygen and land that were suited to fit life unequal to Banu.

Though Banu had brought forth wonderful things. His energy was drained and he had to rest until he could make more.

As the world Banu had brought into existence sat dormant, he grew apprehensive, thinking about how much more he could bring about. When these thoughts of creation came to him, his brain was a volcano waiting to erupt. Banu's unrestfulness boosted his energy and words sprang forth from his mouth. But this time, he spoke towards one planet. Earth. His speech mothered rivers, mountains, and oceans. It made plants and animals, and most importantly, humans.

Ancient Architecture

by Solomon Arndt

Architecture has been around before the first civilizations, evolving as people developed better tools, more knowledge of physics and geometry, and more distant trade routes. Before, people lived in natural "houses" like caves or built very simple structures for shelter. Architectural ideas advanced due to religion, climate, and geography. Big stone slabs, and a basic understanding of physics and geometry were required to build Egyptian pyramids. But even the pyramids would not have been built if it were not for the pharaohs. Buildings in ancient India were heavily influenced by Buddhism. Fancy Roman pillars and huge dome roofs were very great achievements in architecture. Today architecture is all around us, from skyscrapers to modern houses.

The first step pyramid in Egypt was built for King Zoser around 2650 BC. This site was at Saqqara and looked like six giant steps. Later in 2560 BC, the great pyramid was finished at Giza for King Khufu. Standing 483 feet tall, this was a massive achievement in architecture. The blocks

"It's amazing," I reply, looking around again.

My mom hikes up and says, "Wow! This looks like a great spot for lunch." After digging in my pack, I find our lunch. It's salmon and tuna pouches on pita bread with cucumber, mayo, and cheese.

"Who wants food?" I yell, still taking in the view. Then I turn around and trip over a rock.

"Graceful," I mutter. My family laughs.

Creation Myth

by Toby Klasner

Before earth and humans, there lived Toad, who was as lazy as a sloth, and Raven, the creator of sun and stars. Raven tired of darkness and, craving shiny things, made the sun and stars. Toad was so amazed with this creation of the sun, which seemed like a warm fireplace on a cold winter day. So he sat far enough away that he wouldn't be scorched by its heat, but close enough to feel its warmth. Raven wanted Toad to create planets for all her stars, but Toad would not budge. Raven came up and pecked him; he cried, creating water. Then Raven hit him and kicked him. She did everything she could, yet he continued to stay as still as a stone.

The next day Raven threw rocks at Toad; still he would not move. Little did Raven know these rocks were seeds, which soon grew into plants. Some plants looked like angels; others were as ugly as rats. The most important plants had seed pods. Animals, birds, and fish hatched out of these pods while sitting on Toad, earth. Then humans sprang from the remaining pods. Still Raven craved planets for all her stars, so she flashed on and off the sun with her wings, forming day and night.

Whenever Toad moves, earthquakes shake land, which cracks as if it were glass. The bumps on Toad form mountains. Still, indolent Toad sits in front of the Sun warming himself, and Raven continues to pester Toad by flashing the sun on and off hoping that Toad will get off his lazy butt and make planets.

required hard man labor to move and fit together, as well as knowledge in physics and geometry. At 240 feet long and 66 feet high, the Great Sphinx is a tomb shaped like a lion with a human's head. This tomb is unlike the pyramids and other structures built in Egypt. Believed to have been built for King Khafre, the Sphinx was built over 4500 years ago. Before these major tombs, early Egyptian graves were scoops: simple graves, that were just pits in the sand. To mark the site, mounds of earth were piled over each grave. Next, mud brick temples called "mastabas" were used for burials. The higher up in society the deceased person was, the bigger his mastaba. Finally, the step pyramid was built using stone. The average Egyptian house was also made of mud brick. These houses had strong flat roofs that people would sleep on during the summer. Egyptian architecture is celebrated for its pyramids and its pharaohs, who wanted their pyramids to be so impressive.

Ancient Indian architecture was heavily influenced by Buddhism. Dome temples called "stupas" were used for meditation. When people moved into the Indus river area, the fertile soil was very good for farming. Unfortunately, this soft soil caused a high-risk flood zone, so Indian architects built great mud brick walls to keep the water out. During this time there were three main styles of Indian architecture: Nagara, Dravida, and Vesara. Nagara is a northern style, mostly used for Hindu temples, in which the whole temple might be built on one big stone slab. The southern style, Dravida, uses sandstone, soapstone, and granite. This causes the buildings to look gritty and layered. The Vesara style is simply a cross between the two other styles. Most houses in ancient India were rather large. During hotter months, people slept on their roofs for cooler temperatures. Each house was slightly lower quality than the houses made before it over a large time period, suggesting that India slowly lost resources or fell apart over time. Indian architecture was designed according to religious beliefs and practices.

The Romans brought architecture to a higher level. They utilized two roof designs: the arch and the vault. The arch structure is somewhat like a slice out of a dome: a curved structure that supports or strengthens a building. The vault is an arched masonry structure. Roman architects used three different kinds of pillars: Roman Tuscan, Doric, and Composite. All these pillars have three main parts: capital, shaft and base. The capital connects the top of the shaft to the roof of the building. The base stabilizes and connects the pillar to the ground, while the shaft connects the base and the pillar. Pillars vary in size, shape, and material. The Pantheon was built around 50 BCE, but after being struck by lightning, it was rebuilt in 126 AD. Used as a Christian church from 609-1885, the Pantheon was 142 feet tall. Romans created cement from a mixture of earth and stone.

Boating

by Solomon Arndt

Vroom, our loud boat flies
through rough lake ripples.
The white wake
stains the green water.
Slicing through choppy waves
like a knife cutting butter,
the boat turns. My dad steers
a wide arc.
The boat, carving hard,
turns as straight as a pencil.

Creation Myth

by Marek Clouser

Before the earth there was only a mirror. The mirror remained as still as a stone in nothingness for millions of years. One day, a lady found the mirror. She stared into it only to realize she was as ugly as a cockroach. She pulled out her purse and flung out a makeup kit like a knight drawing his sword from its sheath. She began to put her makeup on to look like the most beautiful thing she could imagine. This process took many millions of years to complete.

When she finally finished, her head resembled a planet with big bodies of water and huge forests. As she admired herself in the mirror, an asteroid came and hit her in the back like a bullet hurtling through the air: it broke her back in a second and paralyzed her right there and then. The only thing she could do was blink her eyes. So now, the night comes each time she blinks her big bushy eyebrows that are as big as the night sky.

Ancient Art

by Toby Klasner

Carving into stone was the earliest art form; since then artistic techniques have dramatically evolved into modern art. In ancient China, potters created fine porcelain vases and other new art forms. Romans made advances in sculpting and glassware. Later during the Middle Ages,

They poured this mixture into a liquid mortar until it solidified, reinforcing the cement. The Romans had running water in their houses, because an aqueduct carried water to Roman towns and cities. Some aqueducts were underground; others were on arched bridges. Aqueducts use gravity to carry the water from place to place. Roman architecture was especially advanced for its time.

Courtney Snyder-Bork is a designer who creates models of houses in McCall, Idaho. She is becoming an architect through a series of five exams. Courtney says, "The difference between an architect and a designer is the architect is more experienced." Snyder-Bork designs a lot of Mountain Modern houses. This design is the most popular in McCall. "When we are designing the house, we go through three different steps," Courtney says. "First, we meet with our client, and see what they want. Next, we go back and discuss a primary plan, and show our client this. Finally, we make the construction documents." Architects today use computer programs, like ArchiCAD, to design buildings. Courtney is not greatly influenced by ancient cultures, but she still uses some designs from ancient times. Ancient architects created the base lines and designs have evolved over the years. "Ancient Greece influenced Roman art and architecture, and both have influenced designs in western cultures," Snyder-Bork explains. "We've just evolved it with better practices and stronger materials, as technology has improved."

Architecture evolved a lot over time and is still changing today. The Romans had very advanced architecture for their time, incorporating arches, domes, and pillars. Indian architecture was made for religion and was very decorative. The pyramids were huge and built using lots of men and resources. Architecture only gets more and more advanced, with modern day buildings and skyscrapers, which have pushed designers and architects to solve modern problems.

Ancient Trading

by Marek Clouser

Trade has been around since the beginning of civilization. Transportation of trade goods has evolved from camels to airplanes and can be very advanced. Ancient Egyptians traded mainly grains. In south Asia, Indians traded salt and pearls. The Chinese bartered silk for other clothing materials. Today merchants trade cards, money, food, and technology. Ancient trading and modern business mirror each other, but through variations in cultures, the roots of trade have stayed the same.

stained glass windows enriched the church experience. Today some ancient and modern techniques and styles are used for painting, pottery, and many other art forms. Art also shows what people in cultures value and what kind of lives they may have lived.

The Chinese came up with their own unique forms of art, inventing a way of using the tusks from an elephant to create beautiful ivory carvings. They also used terracotta, or baked earth, to make artworks from beautiful teapots to painted terracotta warriors. One of China's most famous genres is porcelain vases, which are made from clay and other natural materials baked at temperatures up to 2,600 degrees Fahrenheit. This thin, fragile material was used to make all kinds of dinnerware and useful household items. The Chinese also made their roofs very decorative, carving animals out of wood, ivory, and other natural materials. Bronze molding was another contribution of the Chinese, forming dragons and other types of animals to honor their gods. Ancient Chinese art was very advanced and influenced art that is made today.

The Romans were the first artisans to make glass art. They used glass in everything from cups to jewelry, with patterns and different shades of color added to the glass. The Romans also depicted everyday life on vases. The Romans discovered the Greek style of sculpting, bringing it to Italy around 140 BC. Sculptors in Rome depicted the human body in stone. Roman sculptors also depicted gods, who still looked like humans. To make the sculptures' measurements perfect, they used the golden ratio. Portland Vases (two-handed glass vases) were one of the finest types of glassware in Roman times. Later the design was bought by the third duke of Portland in Jamaica and he renamed them Portland Vases. The Romans contributed advanced technology in developing glassware as well as innovating in many artistic genres.

During the Middle Ages, making tapestries became a profession. Weavers created a scene on a piece of fabric that was used both as art and as heating. Tapestries kept castles warm by acting as a layer of insulation on chilly stone walls. Medieval paintings of priests, such as a painting of Saint Paul that was painted by Diego Velazquez in 1300 AD, were very important. Also, masons made large patterns and designs out of stone on churches. Illuminated manuscripts and stained-glass windows depicted religious scenes while decorating churches and cathedrals. Illuminated manuscripts were large sheets of parchment paper or books capturing hand-calligraphy of Bible passages. The first initial of each page was beautifully colored and illustrated. Stained glass windows made of small individual pieces of colored glass, put together with copper tape and heat, often

Egypt was a country full of trading. The Nile river provided a source of trade routes which made Egyptian society very strong. Egyptians mainly traded silver, iron, horses, and cedar logs for ivory, leopard skins, copper, cattle, and spices. Most Egyptian traders used boats and barges to trade down river while others traded on the edge of the Aegean, Mediterranean, and Red seas. Egyptian boats were made of papyrus reeds. By 3200 BCE, they created the sail for a more efficient way of traveling. Sailors stored large amounts of spices, beer, and bread in wooden compartments on their ships. Many Egyptians traded linen garments, such as robes or tight dresses with shoulder straps. These objects were also marketed to their neighboring countries. Egypt was a hot, dry land which created unique trade routes and materials.

India was a diverse land of mountains, deserts, and coastlines which made trade difficult. Because of this, most traders traveled across the Indian ocean to barter. Traveling by water was introduced in 600 BCE, as a more convenient method than traveling by donkey or camel. Indian traders brought gold to west Asia; later they traded wool, glass, silk, pottery, and cotton clothing. Indians mainly farmed wheat, rice, tea, and opium for medicine which they dispersed across the globe. Across Asia, coastline communities made salt to trade and divers dove for pearls which were greatly valued. India's landscape demanded creative solutions to move goods between cultures.

China is one of the largest manufacturing countries in the world. Silk was the main material bartered in ancient China. Besides silk, Chinese merchants also traded salt, teas, sugar, spices, and expensive luxury goods. Marco Pollo is a well-known figure in the history of trade. Born in Venice, Italy. Pollo's father, Nicole Pollo, and his brother Maffeo, left on a trading mission to China shortly before Marco's birth. When his father returned, the 17-year-old Marco decided to trade also, following in his father's footsteps. On his travels he wrote a book about China called *The Cathay*, which gave Europeans some of their earliest information about China. Marco Pollo often traded along *The Silk Road* named after the silk which was the main product bartered along its path. Pollo mainly traveled on camels. Many inventions by ancient Chinese traders influence life and business today.

Isaac Babcock is an experienced yak rancher in Idaho. He and his wife have been working on the Hobbit Hill Farm on Farm to Market road in McCall for over twelve years. "I like to watch my yaks," Isaac says. "We use almost every part of the yak." Yak fat is cooked down and poured into molds to make soap. The bones are cut up to make bone broth. Skulls are sold as an art form, while hides are salted, stored, and tanned to make wallets, bags, and even yurts,

depicted a scene from the Bible. When inserted into churches, they would create a beautiful effect. During the Middle Ages, most art developed and strengthened religious devotion.

Kirsten Azoulay is an artist who studied abroad in Japan after becoming an art major. She believes that art has developed greatly over centuries but is still like its older counterparts. "Old kimono principles of aesthetics like color contrast and shape have had an influence on modern Japanese aesthetics that continue into the modern day," she states. This suggests that art from the past continues and influences modern day aesthetics. Kirsten says,

"The unique style of ancient Japanese art -- like kimono, screen printing, and sculpture -- is a source of inspiration for my own art, which even though it is quite modern in style, is none the less influenced by ancient art forms."

Even very modern art forms like those that Kirsten Azoulay makes today use some techniques and styles that humans have used in the past.

Art will continue to exist for a long time; if art changes in the future, ancient techniques will still be used. Kirsten Azoulay uses ancient techniques, although her current art is quite different. Stained glass windows and tapestries still affect people's religious devotion. Glassware from Rome is a very fine art and is presented in modern museums. Other arts from Rome, such as sculptures, are admired by many tourists. China's unique ivory carving and other arts have influenced the western world. All cultures around the world have influenced modern art.

Ancient Weapons & Military

by Andy Scott

Military forces and weapons have been around since about 3,500 BCE, evolving as societies created, learned, and mastered new techniques. The ancient Greeks perfected a military formation called a phalanx. Roman gladiators fought to the death in the Coliseum. Kingdoms during the Middle Ages had large castles which were larger than ever seen before and provided a protected base for knights. Military and weapons today continue to protect civilizations. Although armor and weapons have

which were used in the ancient days. Yak fur is woven into ropes and wigs. "The horn sheaths were used to collect liquids," Isaack says. In the Himalayas, yak poop was burned to heat yurts. Isaack collects old tools but does not use them on his yaks. He says, "We herd our yaks with bamboo sticks." In ancient India, slings were used to hurl rocks to herd the animals. Isaack farms yaks instead of cows because yaks are more durable, more environmentally friendly, and their meat is healthier. Some drawbacks to raising yaks are their horns since they will gore a person who gets too close. "You have to be careful," Isaack says. Isaack loves his job and is learning every day. He says, "we don't really know what we're doing."

Ancient trade influences businesses in the modern world. Isaack and his yaks help provide families with a local and healthier meat choice. Chinese Inventions such as gun powder, paper, compasses, and wheelbarrows are all heavily used today. India's materials like rice, ink, and fabric are used worldwide in many modern creations. Egypt's trade routes help sailors navigate today. Trade in the modern world has built upon many ancient ideas like money, trade routes, and materials.

Ancient Writing

by Sascha Stoll

Since 3,500 B.C.E, ancient writing has evolved from primal pictographs to cuneiform and on to modern day literature. Mesopotamians invented writing to keep track of trades which helped them make sure they were not swindled. Egyptians, inspired by Sumerian writing, created hieroglyphics. During this time, Chinese cultures developed their own cuneiform which later became modern Kanji. A world without writing would force humans to communicate through art. By molding writing, these ancient cultures have shaped the world today.

Mesopotamian writing was created to keep track of trades to make sure no one was cheating during bartering. In 2,900 B.C.E, Sumerian script changed from being written in vertical columns to horizontal rows. Later, this writing evolved to create the first written set of laws, known as Hammurabi's code, carved in 1754 B.C.E. The code was carved in forty-nine rows on a basalt stele 2.25 meters high. As the Sumerian people started using paper to write on, stationery was invented and used mainly by the rich. Sumerian writing shaped ancient and modern writing as we know it.

Egyptians, inspired by Mesopotamians, invented

improved, all modern military officers and soldiers must continually work together, just as they did in ancient times.

Greek armies were very advanced when it came to training. Soldiers in Sparta trained children starting at age seven. Greeks created the Phalanx formation, in which soldiers would make a group and then hold their spears pointing to the outside. This could protect them from opposing attack forces. Many Greek soldiers knew how to row a trireme, which had three rows of fifty-seven all pulling their oars in a synchronized rhythm. The trireme held up to 170 people and was so fast it could ram another ship and break it into two. Athens was known for its navy. The city had walls protecting the path to the harbor which held its warships. Athenian warriors would rush to their ships if the city were attacked. Greek warriors trained for two years then would fight as part of the military for ten years. Alexander the Great from Macedonia, north of Greece, used elephants that could step on houses and people. Greek warriors relied on their intelligence to help them win battles.

Roman weapons were highly advanced for their time. Warriors had various knives, bows and arrows, and sharp spears that could break through metal. When under attack, all warriors could come together and use their shields to make a box, which could protect them from rocks. Roman warriors with authority over others had wooden belts that were their badges. Gladiator fights were a great sporting event for all Romans. The champion and the challenger would fight to the death in front of thousands. The champion used a pitchfork and a net to fight the challenger, who had only a shield and a sword. Romans were so advanced with weapons that they wanted to turn military exercises into a game.

Cities in the Middle Ages fortified the most unified empires, such as that of the Carolingian family dynasty, which ruled around 800 AD. Castles in the Middle Ages were the largest buildings up to that time. Castles all included four lookouts surrounded by a moat, and a second interior wall. In previous cultures, if a king ruled unfairly, he could remain as king, but in the Middle Ages, an unjust king might be overthrown. Knights in the Middle Ages protected the castle and its land using hand combat, even on horseback. A code of conduct known as chivalry was used by knights to respect women. In battle, warriors would pretend to retreat, so the enemy would follow. Then the warriors would turn around and attack. This strategy was highly successful for weaker soldiers. Middle Age warriors were able to have such successful military forces because they had a strong protected base.

hieroglyphics. First used in 3,000 B.C.E, hieroglyphs were primarily written on papyrus, a paper made from the papyrus plant. Hieroglyphs were used to pay homage to the dead with messages scribes painted on tomb walls. Hieroglyphs had an astounding 250 characters. The Egyptian language remained undeciphered until Napoleon's engineers found the Rosetta Stone in the town of Rashid. Deciphered in 1822 by Jean-Francois, Champollion the Rosetta Stone contained Linear A and B, Demotic, and Hieroglyphics. Egyptians were some of the great pioneers of writing.

Ancient Chinese writing first started developing around 9000 years ago, written on many types of surfaces. Engravings of Chinese characters have been found on tortoise shells that date back to 6,900 B.C. These inscriptions were called oracle bones. Oracle Bones gave people a chance to use the bones of an animal and inscribe a question on it, to request a prediction of the future. Practitioners then heated up the bones and cracked them. Priests read the crack lines and told the questioner the answer to his question. After Chinese writing had fully developed, chronicles were written telling tales of gods and great heroes of legend. The poetry in these epics was often accompanied by a picture or a painting. Chinese writing had a great impact on the fusion of art and writing today.

The modern world and all its technology were greatly influenced by ancient writing. Written languages are so important that many people today study them for years. Kirsten Azolay is an art teacher at the North Fork School. In college she was interested in Japan. "I studied Japanese in college, and I continued studying it in a year-long study abroad program in Kyoto," Azolay says. "Then I continued learning Japanese when I worked in Japan for three years after graduation." She noticed some things that were different from the spoken language in the way Japanese write:

"In Japan the focus in writing is on what's called stroke order. Whereas in the U.S, It's just about learning the general shape of the letter. It's also more important in Japan that students learn to write beautifully whereas in the U.S, nice handwriting is not necessarily so important."

While in Japan, Azolay also learned Japanese history. She says there were three evolutions in the history of Japanese writing:

"Originally Japanese people used Chinese characters to write Japanese, primarily for business and administration which was men's work and took many years to learn. But Hiragana, Japan's phonetic alphabet, was invented by

James Everett is a Major in the U.S. Marines. He says, "I joined because I like the idea of people working together to protect or gain something." James fought in Iraq and still protects all United States citizens. He believes that both military strategies and weapons have improved a lot since ancient times. He says, "Military has improved but it has improved for everyone, so it is just as hard." In the military, "The rifle is just a better bow because they both shoot items," he observes. Everett says the American military uses a strategy that they used in ancient times. He says, "We use something called medieval warfare; this is finding the enemy's weakness then figuring out a way to beat it." This strategy is used all over the world. In current warfare, weapons have improved a lot, but ancient techniques are still used.

Even though weapons have improved over time, the United States military still uses ancient techniques in its military strategy. In the Middle Ages, the Carolingian dynasty became the most unified territory because of its knights and castles. Romans used new strategic military techniques along with improved weapons. Greeks were successful in warfare because they relied on good planning. Throughout history, warfare has been improving in all cultures, and continues to protect people today.

aristocratic women because they wanted a way write stories and poetry that didn't require knowing how to write thousands of Chinese characters that weren't taught to women."

Modern day writing may seem different than ancient writing but a closer look into its history reveals that apart from looks, ancient and modern writing are not so different.

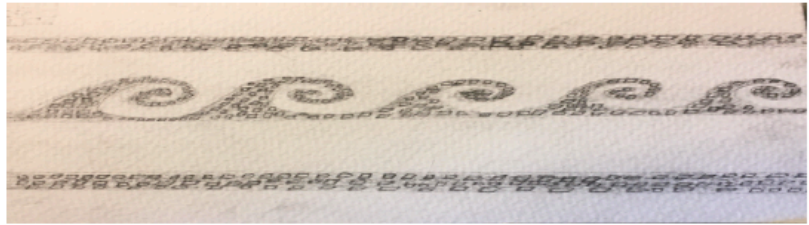
Writing has the largest impact on history by paving the road for social evolution. Chinese characters engraved on oracle bones strengthened peoples connections to their ancestors because it made them feel closer to passed loved ones. By writing papyrus sheets, Egyptians improved their efficiency in recording of information. Mesopotamians connected the lifeblood of society, trading, and writing to have fair exchanges. These advancements in writing allowed for people to keep historical records, boost efficiency, and create economic growth.

See *The 2020 Grecco-Roman Times* below:

The Grecco-Roman Times

Jovis Day, XXVII Maius MMXX

Issue VIII, Volume I



Plebeians struggle for power

by Thaddaeus Cades

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by Thaddaeus Cades

Friday's Gladiator Battle
by Linus Titus

Letters to the Editor

Six years ago, the Plebeians withdrew from Rome and formed their own assembly called the Council of Plebeians. Because of the Plebeians' withdrawal, the Roman economy has declined, with its now-depleted work force. For these reasons, citizens and the Consuls have decided to meet the Plebeians' demands so they will rejoin Rome. They demanded that the citizens agree to engrave laws onto twelve tablets, and that the Council of Plebeians will continue, and that their laws will apply to the Plebeians. Plebeians also require that debt bondage will be outlawed.

Right after the Senate gave the Plebeians their rights, the group threatened the Senate one more time. If they do not get what they are demanding now, they will remove themselves from Roman society once again. They want to have a place in the Senate, have one of the Consuls be a Plebeian, and also require that the laws that they make must apply to everyone, not just Plebeians, if the senate wants them to stay in Roman society as we know it.



A Spartan 2nd in command asks his leader if they can attack. The leader had just sacrificed a goat to the gods, asking for an omen.

Marcus Blacksmithing

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until V at night on work days.*

Peloponnesian Wars

by Ambrose Aetós
for *The Spartan Press*

CDXXXII - In Sparta people are growing uneasy about the Delian League. This formation of states with Athens as its leader makes everyone wonder what will happen to Sparta when they control all of the trade routes and supply lines.

CDXXXI - Today the Spartan government has decided to declare war on Athens before they become too strong even for mighty Sparta.

CDXXXI - The siege of Potidaea began today: all our Spartan warriors are filled with fresh spirit in hopes of conquering Athens.

CDXX - No one likes the war anymore. In the city dying and injured men are brought in and mourned over. One is lucky not to have a close relative harmed.

CDVII - Everyone is filled with new joy. Our old enemies the Persians have given us heaps of gold for the war.

CDIV - The war is finally over. Athens has lost its democracy and is weakened. We attacked their navy and were successful. Athens has no food or supplies. Our troops took Athens easily.

Second Punic War

by Andius Scotio

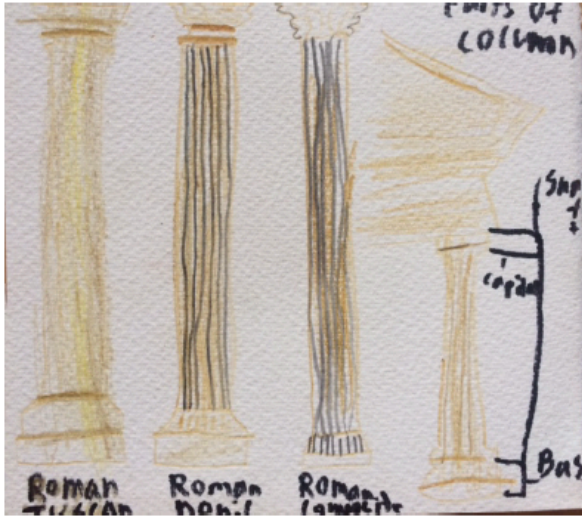
Romans have now been able to take over all of the Mediterranean world and expand our empire. After Carthage attacked our ally, Saguntum, to the west, Roman Consuls declared war. However, Hannibal, the son of Hamilcar, had a secret plan. Hannibal knew he must attack our Roman forces secretly, so he planned an ambush.

Since Hannibal had conquered Saguntum, just southeast of Gaul, he was on the Spanish eastern coast. Gathering an army of 60,000 soldiers, 6,000 horses, and thirty-seven elephants, he would have to cross the Pyrenees Mountains, the Alps, and the Rhône River. Hannibal used his intelligence to help his army and animals survive and get there faster. But only one fourth of his army survived the trip.

Once Hannibal reached the gates of our Roman empire, Roman Consuls were notified. Looking for any hope into defeating Hannibal, we found Scipio Africanus. Scipio had a secret pact with Numidia, one of Carthage's allies. Scipio set a trap for Hannibal and his army. Carthage was about to admit defeat, but Hannibal himself tried to escape.

Hannibal was finally defeated in the city Zama, located in northern Africa, by Scipio. Scipio was given the last name Africanus because of where he defeated Hannibal. This was the end of Carthage's empire. In addition, Carthage had to give territories and large sums of money in tribute to our supreme Roman empire.

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Aeneas' Journey to Rome

by Linus Titus

Being the son of Venus must have helped Aeneas, the mighty demi-god. He was favored by many gods, and thus survived the Trojan War. But even after fighting in Troy, the journey back was more difficult than he had expected.

With all the other surviving Trojans, he came in search of a new home. The gods told him he must found a new city, but after two failed attempts, he and his crew were shipwrecked on the African coast at Carthage, where Dido, the widowed queen, let them stay. Aeneas fell in love with Dido, but a vision reminded him of his mission to found a city.

He tried to make it to Italy but ended up in Sicily, where some members of his ship decided to stay. Finally, Aeneas landed in Latium (Italy) and the King let him live there, and the other Trojans stayed in order for Aeneas to marry Latinus' daughter. However, her mother did not want the princess to marry him, so she was hostile to the Trojans. A battle started, but Aeneas found neighboring tribes to help him fight, and eventually won. They tried to leave and continue a search to found a city, but Juno did not let them, over a long-lasting grudge against Trojans.

Finally, the other gods convinced Juno to let the Trojans go, and Aeneas' progeny, twins Romulus and Remus, later found Rome.

Gladiator fights!

*A wonderful way to spend your day
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Watch Spartacus tear apart a Lion!

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aqueducts.*

*Olive oil plentiful and scraping tools are
supplied. Water is heated by the finest wood
fires.*

*Great place to rinse off, anyone can
come. CXXIV Via Claudius*

Last Night's Chariot Race

by Marcus Commodus

Last night's chariot race was a hard-fought battle between Titus, the Julius brothers, Marcus, and Felix. The two brothers started in the lead but shortly after, Titus took the prime spot at the front of the pack, but not after knocking one of the brothers off the track, blowing his chariot into smithereens.

Felix, who was in the back, had a horse malfunction in which his horse couldn't get off the track. On the second lap, Titus, who was still in the lead, couldn't get out of Felix's horse's way fast enough and tripped over the horse, which sent him and his chariot airborne.

Julius, who was now in the lead, was on the third and final lap. He kept his position all the way to the finish and won one of the most hectic races in history. Marcus ended up in second.

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Carthaginians: Threat or Hot Air?

by Linus Titus

The Carthaginians are somewhat a threat, at least on the water. They had a much more advanced navy at the beginning of the Punic wars, but Rome has managed to catch up. After our victory in the Punic war, we Romans are continuing to build a better navy. It's now larger, and has bigger, stronger ships.

We aren't just paying attention to the navy; our foot army will continue to dominate the Carthaginians on land. There are rumors that the Carthaginians have a new general, and that there will be a second Punic war. Although nothing is confirmed, there is a good chance of this happening, but not for quite a while.

The Carthaginians will need time to recover, and plan. Our army is bigger and growing fast. We are a more skilled military with better strategies and greater numbers. With our greater army and more skilled fighters, Roman citizens have nothing to be afraid of.

Gladiator Fight Review

by Andius Scotio

Yesterday Tetrates, a prisoner, was able to defeat Prudes, the champion, in a very anticipated fight. Prudes was the favorite for the fight against Tetrates, who was put in the Colosseum because of crimes, including vandalism to the city of Rome.

Prudes was the undefeated champion until Tetrates defeated him last night. The fight was even approved by the emperor with a thumbs up. Tetrates will now fight again until he is defeated.

Match Greek and Roman gods and goddesses

Zeus	Pluto
Poseidon	Mercury
Hades	Jupiter
Apollo	Juno
Artemis	Minerva
Athena	Diana
Hera	Apollo
Ares	Mars
Hermes	Neptune
Hephaestus	Venus
Hestia	Ceres
Demeter	Vesta
Aphrodite	Vulcan

Slaves cause chaos

by Thaddaeus Cades

The slave Spartacus has just been killed and defeated by Roman general Marcus Licinius. At first this outbreak of slaves was only considered a nuisance. However, after a year of riots, more than 70,000 slaves joined Spartacus's army. The slaves then marched all the way up to Gaul, and took over small towns there.

These slaves lead by Spartacus were finally considered a real threat to Roman citizens. Our Roman general, Marcus Licinius, has finally defeated the slaves by killing their leader Spartacus. Now there are only about 6,000 surviving slaves. As most of them have been captured, they are no longer a threat to the empire.

Olympic Games

by Marcus Comodus

The Olympic games will be held May V on the III hour at the Colosseum in downtown Rome. Watch athletes compete for gold in the pentathlon, running, jumping, discus throw, wrestling, boxing, and pankration.

In the marathon, the most popular of these events, athletes will run XXVI miles for the win. Pankration is one of the more brutal events. With scarcely any rules, athletes use boxing and wrestling techniques to fight to the death.

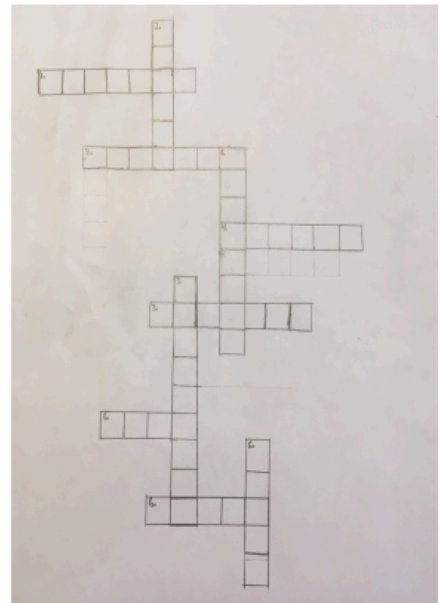
Crossword

Down

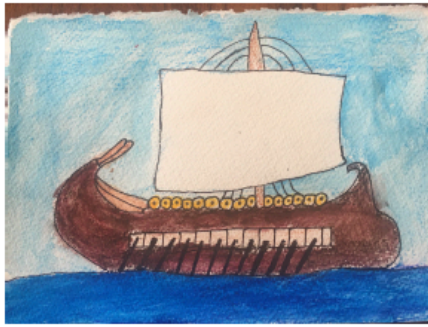
1. What brings us water
2. Where the Rich send their kids for school
3. Where Romans go to watch fights
4. Demand for goods
5. God of the fireside

Across

1. King of Gods
2. God of Wisdom
3. Founder of Rome
4. The upper class
5. Father of Romulus
6. Signs from the gods



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Carthage Still wants Sicily by Thaddaeus Cades

The War over Sicily is still raging on after twenty-three years. Roman general Marcus Duilius has recently been pushing against Carthage's army. With all their recent loses, Hamilcar might have to call off his armies and give up Sicily. They need reinforcements soon.

Adding to Carthaginian struggles is a Roman naval invention: the crow, or a board plank, that can be lowered down on command onto other boats and allows our great land army to board boats of the attacking Carthaginian Navy.

Right now, Rome has most of the inland territory of Sicily under our rule, but the shorelines of the island are still secured by Carthaginian troops. Our new technology, our dedicated army of 90,000 soldiers and allies, and recent Roman victories in Sicily might help the Roman army to be victorious.

To the Editor:

As Rome is more and more developed, and grows in power, I think the act of crucifixion gets ridiculous. I know it keeps people in fear, and that's good, but the sight of those people hanging on crosses is very terrifying and disturbing. If they scream at you it is even worse.

I think that we should do the crucifixions away from the city in a special facility. This would keep the criminals and slaves from being freed and give our fellow Romans some peace of mind.

Sincerely, Octavia Julius

To the Editor:

Recently in the city of Rome, I have noticed that Julius Caesar is acting more like a king and not as a consul. He has been ignoring the senators and taking control by forcing more people to do what he wants.

Although there are many good things he has done for the Roman Empire, such as leading our army to victory by showing our solders new military strategies, I believe that he will start acting as a tyrant.

I have personally seen him ignore the senate. Now I think he might start forcing citizens to raise taxes for his army. He already started a civil war in Rome after he came home with his army from battle. I think we should have him put in jail or assassinated.

Sincerely, Andius Scotio



Friday's Gladiator Battle by Linus Titus

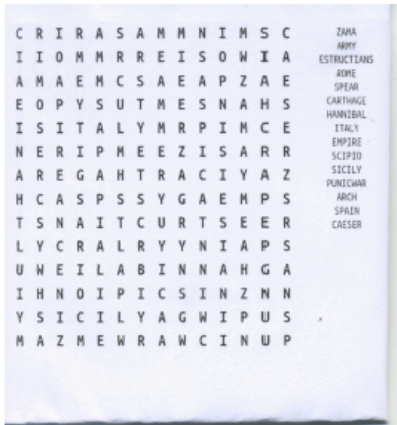
This battle between Felix and Justus was sure to be a good one. Justus had been the champion for the last six months and had defeated all others with ease. Felix, a strong, skillful slave, was the changer. Justus, being the champion, used a trident-like spear and net. Felix, the under-dog, had only a shield and sword, but his smaller size gave him some maneuverability.

Felix and Justus stepped out and tensed their muscles. At the start, Felix bounced around, focused and determined, while Justus, the champ, walked calmly into the Coliseum. Felix jabbed out again and again, but Justus either dodged or parried these attacks. Felix soon ran out of energy and started to back off.

The crowd booed at the disappointing match, just as Justus, having worn Felix out, started his attack. Quickly, he thrust his trident at Felix, unbalancing him. Then Justus continually attacked. Felix backed up, faster and faster, until he was running backward. Suddenly, Justus slashed out straight at Felix. This could have ended the game, but Felix managed to dodge, getting away with only a small cut on his arm.

After this attack, Felix turned around and ran. He was a little faster than Justus, but this was a bad move. Felix bolted as fast as he could, but Justus knew he couldn't really go anywhere. Soon Felix tired, and Justus made his move.

Justus bolted after Felix and quickly caught him. Still running but exhausted, Felix was too slow. Justus threw the net over Felix, and the fight was over. Almost the whole crowd put their thumbs down, because of the wimpy match, telling Justus to kill Felix. Justus lifted his sword over his head while Felix screamed and begged for mercy. Then Justus brought the sword down on Felix's neck, slicing his head right off. The crowd roared with approval, and Justus lifted the head in triumph.



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Greek Jokes
by Ambrose Aetós

1. A wife-hater is attending the burial of his wife, who has just died. When someone asks 'Who is it that rests in peace here?' he answers 'Me, now that I am rid of her!'
2. New to the country, and not knowing a word of English, Con the Greek got a job at a fruit stand.

The manager told him: "Look, there are only 3 phrases you need to know: If they say *How much are the mangoes?* You say "\$5 a kilo"

If they ask if they're ripe, you say "Some are, some aren't"

If they say they don't want to buy, you shrug and say "If you don't, someone else will."

After many attempts using hand gestures, he is satisfied that Con gets it, so he leaves Con alone to see how he goes on his first day.

The first customer comes in and asks how much the mangoes are. He says, "Five-a dolla per-a kilo."

The guy asks if they are ripe, he says "Summa dey are, Summa dey aren't."

He says maybe next time, so Con shrugs and tells him, as instructed, "If you-a don't, summabody else will."

Later, another customer comes in. He asks Con for the time. Con replies, "Five-a dolla per-a kilo"

The guy looks very confused... stares at Con for a few seconds, and then asks him: "Is your whole family crazy like you are?"

Con shakes his head and replies: "Summa dey are, Summa dey aren't."

The guy is getting pretty angry by now, thinking Con is playing with him, he says: "So, do you WANT me to punch you in the face right now?"

Con shrugs again and says "If you-a don't, summabody else will."

3. The word "Politics" is derived from two Greek words: "Poly" meaning "many" and "ticks" meaning "blood sucking creatures"



How to improve your army
by Andius Scotio

If your soldiers are weak and unsuccessful, here is how to improve them. First make sure your warriors know that they must try their hardest to be successful. If they do not do their best, they must be punished not paying them.

Once your solders are working as best as they can, listening to their commanders, begin by working on easy strategies, like formations they can use in battle.

When they have mastered the formations, add in obstacles like enemy soldiers. Then when the army has mastered the formations with the obstacles, work on making the warriors become more of a team by having members of the team rely on each other.

Answer Key

- Down
1. Aqueduct
 2. Greece
 3. Colosseum
 4. Market
 5. Vesta
- Across
1. Jupiter
 2. Minerva
 3. Romulus
 4. Elite
 5. Mars
 6. Omens

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Reporters & Editors:

- Limus Titus*Solomon Arndt
Marcus Commodus ..Marek Clouser
Thaddaeus Cades.....Toby Klasner
Andius ScotioAndy Scott
Ambrose AetósSascha Stoll

Features:

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