

Mini Musical

Pompeii

Life in a Roman Town

Script: Katherine Brookes

Music: Katherine Brookes



EDUCATIONAL MUSICALS

© A. James, T. Dalton & A. Dalton
2005 Written by Katherine Brookes
Music & Lyrics by Katherine Brookes
Illustrations by Anthony James

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Trafalgar – Nelson’s Navy
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1066 – Harold’s Army

Pompeii Bibliography.

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Hurdman:Tames,Steele,Macdonald: The Encyclopaedia of Ancient History, 2002 Hermes House.

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Pompeii

Life in a Roman Town

Assembly Pack

Life in a Roman Town is a performance piece taken from the parent musical ***Pompeii***, one of our full scale educational musicals developed to complement the UK, Key Stage Two National Curriculum. The musicals cover historical and science based subjects. Assembly pieces are much shorter, simpler versions of these shows, rewritten to be used in an assembly and performed with little rehearsal time and with only small casts. Three songs taken from the larger parent musical complete the pack. These songs can be learnt by the small cast or larger groups.

Like the larger parent musical we aim to provide an excellent product that can be performed quickly and easily and can be altered or adapted according to your needs.

We hope you enjoy performing ***Life in a Roman Town***.

Characters.

Total characters, 5 main parts, additional archaeologists and Pompeii citizens at your discretion.

Fictional characters.

Dellius -	A Pompeii citizen
Anthius -	A Pompeii citizen
Rodnicus -	A Pompeii citizen
2 Archaeologists -	Archaeologists

Song List.

1. We Dig -	The Archaeologists
2. The Giants -	The Citizens of Pompeii
3. We are Romans -	The Citizens of Pompeii

Pompeii

Life in a Roman Town

Fact Sheets.

The Romans.

In legends the great Roman Empire was founded in 753 BC by Romulus and Remus, two brothers, sons of the Roman war god, Mars. Rome was built on seven hills around the River Tiber. After the early kings were overthrown it became a Republic, ruled by two consuls elected by the Senate each year.

Rome expanded quickly; becoming the strongest power in the Mediterranean, but at its centre was chaos, leading to the demise of the Republic and Julius Caesar's rise to power. He ruled Rome as a dictator until the Senate assassinated him. His adopted son, Octavian (later called Augustus), then reformed the state. He was a brilliant politician and realising how the Roman people had reacted to his father's dictatorship, he proclaimed himself First Citizen, in reality becoming the first Emperor of Rome. Emperors then ruled Rome for the next 400 years.

Built in a Day.

The Romans were great builders. They used fired bricks and even invented a form of concrete. Large Roman villas could be centrally heated by hot air moving through tunnels under the floor, created by small fires.

All Roads Lead to Rome.

The Romans were brilliant road builders. Many of their roads are still used today.

Roman Gods and Festivals.

The Romans believed in many gods, and had a large number of religious festivals each year; families even celebrated birthdays with friends and neighbours as a festival.

The 23rd August was the festival of the Volcanalia, a festival sacred to Vulcanus (Vulcan), the fire god. Great bonfires were lit at night in his honour and feasts were held. Temples were built to Vulcanus outside towns and cities, as festivals could, and occasionally did, get out of control. While the bonfire was burning the Romans would throw fish, caught in the Vulcani region, onto it. Volcanoes, earthquakes and lightning were all the domain of Vulcanus.

The festival of Vulcanalia continued into the following day (24th August) with the previous day's fires being left to burn out. Therefore, when Vesuvius erupted, it was not considered a coincidence that it occurred during the festival of Vulcan.

The Romans liked to predict the future, and the approaching wrath of the gods. They noticed 'portents' through sights, sounds or unusual births. Earthquakes were considered 'portents'. One standard explanation for the volcanoes of Southern Italy was that, when the gods defeated the rebellious giants and brought a period of peace to the universe, the giants were buried under the mountains, and it was their movements that caused the earthquakes.

Pompeii.

Pompeii was a lively Roman town situated near the Bay of Naples, in the Campagna region of Southern Italy. By 79 AD it was a popular, well planned resort town, laid out in a grid system, with a population of 20,000. It had running water to public fountains, public baths and even the homes of the wealthy. Archaeologists have discovered from the highly decorated mosaics, wall murals and private bathrooms they have found, that many wealthy Romans lived in Pompeii. Evidence also shows that the town had outdoor food bars, much as we do today, where people could buy snacks and drinks. The shops had carved signs above them indicating what they were selling, i.e. a goat for the dairy, grapes for the winery and bread for the bakery, much as today.

In 79 AD the people of Pompeii did not realise they were living on the side of a volcano. Mount Vesuvius erupted on the 24th August. Dust, ashes and rocks fell on Pompeii for eight hours. The weight of the rocks caused many roofs to collapse. When the ash fall stopped, some people returned to their homes not realising the danger they were in. Death came a few hours later when a pyroclastic flow came down the sides of the mountain, killing people from heat and suffocation.

Pompeii Today.

Excavations have taken place in Pompeii since the eighteenth century, but only two thirds of the town has been uncovered. It is felt that the remaining third should be left under the volcanic debris to preserve it for future generations. The emphasis now is on restoring and preserving what has already been excavated, as many of these buildings were only designed to last for a few decades. All have now been standing for nearly two thousand years.

Vulcanologists study Vesuvius, whose last eruption was in 1944. These scientists feel that it will erupt again in the next 25 years.

Pompeii

Life in a Roman Town

Two archaeologists enter the performance space carrying trowels, small spades, buckets etc. The archaeologists kneel down and begin work using their trowels.

SONG 1: We Dig – The Archaeologists

During the song the archaeologists excavate the site, discovering artefacts i.e. broken pottery.

Group 1.

We dig
We dig
To discover what's under the soil.

We dig
To find
It is always worth all of the toil.

We dig
We dig
To discover what's under the ground.

We dig
And graft
To see what treasures can be found.

They all can be used
As dating evidence.
To place at a time
The type of residence.

We dig
We dig
To discover what's under the soil.

Group 2.

We dig
We dig

We dig
To find

We dig
We dig

We dig
And graft

A small piece of pot
Or a tooth or a comb
Can tell us a lot
About life in a home

We dig
We dig

Group1.

We dig
To find
It is always worth all of the toil

We dig
We dig
To discover what's under the ground
We dig
And graft
To see what treasures can be found.

Such artefacts grab us
As under a spell.
They hold and transfix us,
With all they can tell.

We dig
We dig
To discover what's under the soil

We dig
To find
It is always worth all of the toil.

We dig
We dig
To discover what's under the ground
We dig
And graft
To see what treasures can be found.

We dig
We dig
We dig
We dig
We dig
We dig

All. We dig.

Group 2.

We dig
To find

We dig
We dig

We dig
And graft

The smallest of fragments
Can tell us a lot.
Were they rich?
Were they poor?
You can tell by the pot.

We dig
We dig

We dig
To find

We dig
We dig

We dig
And graft

We dig
We dig
We dig
We dig
We dig
We dig

Arch 1. Hard work this digging.

Arch 2. Yes, but worth it. Just think of all the things we are finding out about how the Romans of Pompeii lived, and died, over one thousand nine hundred years ago.

Three Pompeii citizens enter the performance area.

Arch 1. I suppose you are right. *(Pointing)* Who are they?

Arch 2. I don't know. Perhaps they are re-enactors. *(Shouting across)* Excuse me, what are you doing on the excavation site?

Dellius. We lived here.

Arch 1. Pardon? *(Both standing).*

Anthius. You are digging up our home.

Arch 1. No! You are having me on!!

Rodnicus. We lived here when Vesuvius erupted in AD 79.

Arch 2. Did you survive?

Dellius. Alas, no. The roof collapsed on our house, trapping us.

Arch 1. Then that makes youg.....g.....g.....ghosts.

(The two archaeologists grab each other by the arms in fright).

Anthius. There is no need to fear. We just thought you could do with a little help.

Rodnicus. We thought we would come back and tell you a little about what Pompeii was like when we lived here.

Arch 2. My goodness..... That would be brilliant, fantastic, amazing even.

Arch 1. What was Pompeii like? *(Archaeologist 1 produces a notebook from their pocket and archaeologist 2 provides a pen).*

- Dellius.** Busy.
- Anthius.** Thriving.
- Rodnicus.** Bustling.
- Dellius.** When Vesuvius erupted we were right in the middle of celebrating the festival of the Volcanalia.
- Anthius.** You should have seen it.
- Rodnicus.** Yes. Bonfires, feasting, what more could you ask?
- Dellius.** Well... I could give you a list.
- Arch 2.** Volcanalia? Is that to do with Vulcan, the fire god?
- Anthius.** Well yes..... I thought everyone knew that.
- Arch 1.** So when Vesuvius began to spurt fire, you thought it was in celebration of the festival?
- Rodnicus.** I don't know about the other two, but to be honest I didn't really take any notice.
- Dellius.** No..... things like that were happening all the time.
- Anthius.** Didn't it start with the ground shaking?
- Dellius.** We'd put that down to whatever you'd been eating.
- Anthius.** Ha, ha, very funny. Seriously though, the earth did keep shaking.
- Dellius.** I suppose we should have recognised that as a sign of something about to happen, but we Pompeian's had no idea of what volcanoes really were.
- Rodnicus.** We thought it was giants causing the earth tremors.
- Arch 1.** What giants? There are no such things as giants.
- Dellius.** Really?

SONG 2: The Giants – The Citizens of Pompeii

During the song Rodnicus tries to demonstrate what the giants are like through actions related to the lyrics. The citizens clap in the chorus.

Rodnicus. The giants live in the base of the mountain.
They terrify all they see.
The gods put them there many years ago,
As was told to me.

The giants live in the base of the mountain,
They cause the earth to shake.
They try to escape their prison mount
Making the earth quake.

They're big and strong and ugly,
Their skin is green and slimy.
They hardly ever wash and bathe,
Which make them very grimy.

All. They're giants, they're giants.

Rodnicus. They're very, very scary,
They make your knees like jelly.
But part of that is due to fumes,
Because they are so smelly.

All. They're giants, they're giants.

Rodnicus. The giants live in the base of the mountain.
They cause the earth to shake.
They try to escape their prison mound,
Making the earth quake.

The giants live in the base of the mountain.
They were sent there long ago.
They ruined the peace of the universe,
And they made the gods their foe.

They're big and strong and ugly,
Their skin is green and slimy.
They hardly ever wash and bathe,
Which make them very grimy.

All. They're giants, they're giants.

Rodnicus. They're very, very scary,
They make your knees like jelly.
But part of that is due to fumes,
Because they are so smelly.

All. They're giants, they're giants.

- Arch 2.** You were very religious people then?
- Dellius.** Well, if you mean we believed in many gods, and had a lot of festivals yes.
- Anthius.** We certainly knew how to party. (*Jigging, to the embarrassment of Rodnicus and Dellius*).
- Rodnicus.** Oh yes..... It was going to be my birthday a few days after the eruption, and we were going to celebrate with another festival.... Family and friends only though you understand.
- Dellius.** I hadn't had an invitation.
- Rodnicus.** Really? I've no idea what happened there then.
- Arch 1.** (*Quickly butting in*) You haven't really described what Pompeii looked like all those years ago.
- Arch 2.** The archaeology can only tell us part of the story. We can only imagine what Pompeii was really like.
- Anthius.** Well you have uncovered a lot of the town. I suppose it was much like any other Roman town, with a forum, temples
- Rodnicus.** Yes, it was well planned out using a grid system.
- Anthius.** It had running water to public fountains.
- Rodnicus.** And baths.
- Dellius.** And some people needed them!
- Anthius.** And the richest people had running water in their homes.
- Rodnicus.** A lot of the wealthy homes had fantastic mosaics on the floors, and wall murals.

- Dellius.** Not that we could afford anything like that.
- Arch 1.** What was Pompeii like for shops?
- Anthius.** Oh.... great!!
- Rodnicus.** There were lots of shops selling things from bread and wine to goat's cheese.
- Dellius.** Yes. Some people had a real thing for goat's cheese didn't they. Always ate it all before anyone else could get a look in, even though they knew it gave them nightmares.
- Rodnicus.** Are you referring to me again?
- Dellius.** No..... No..... Wouldn't dream of it.
- Anthius.** Anyhow, we had better be on our way soon. Things to do, people to see.
- Dellius.** (*Puzzled*) I don't know who.
- Arch 2.** Thank you for your help. We have found out a lot.
- Arch 1.** Yes.
- Arch 2.** In a way it is really good that so much that is positive came from such a tragic event.
- Anthius.** What do you mean?
- Arch 2.** Well if Vesuvius had not erupted and covered Pompeii we would not have all of these archaeological finds.
- Arch 1.** Or all the information about what life was like in a Roman town.

SONG 3: We are Romans – The Citizens of Pompeii

We are Romans, we are Romans.
We are very civilised,
Many things have we devised.
We are Romans, we are Romans.
We have festivals most days,
Celebrated various ways.
We are Romans.

We've invented many things,
Such as under floor heating,
And our artistry's renowned,
Great mosaics can be found.

We're exceptionally clean,
With fresh water we're not mean.
We have public baths for all,
Men and women, tall and small.

We are Romans, we are Romans.
We are very civilised.
Many things have we devised.
We are Romans, we are Romans.
We have festivals most days,
Celebrated various ways.
We are Romans.

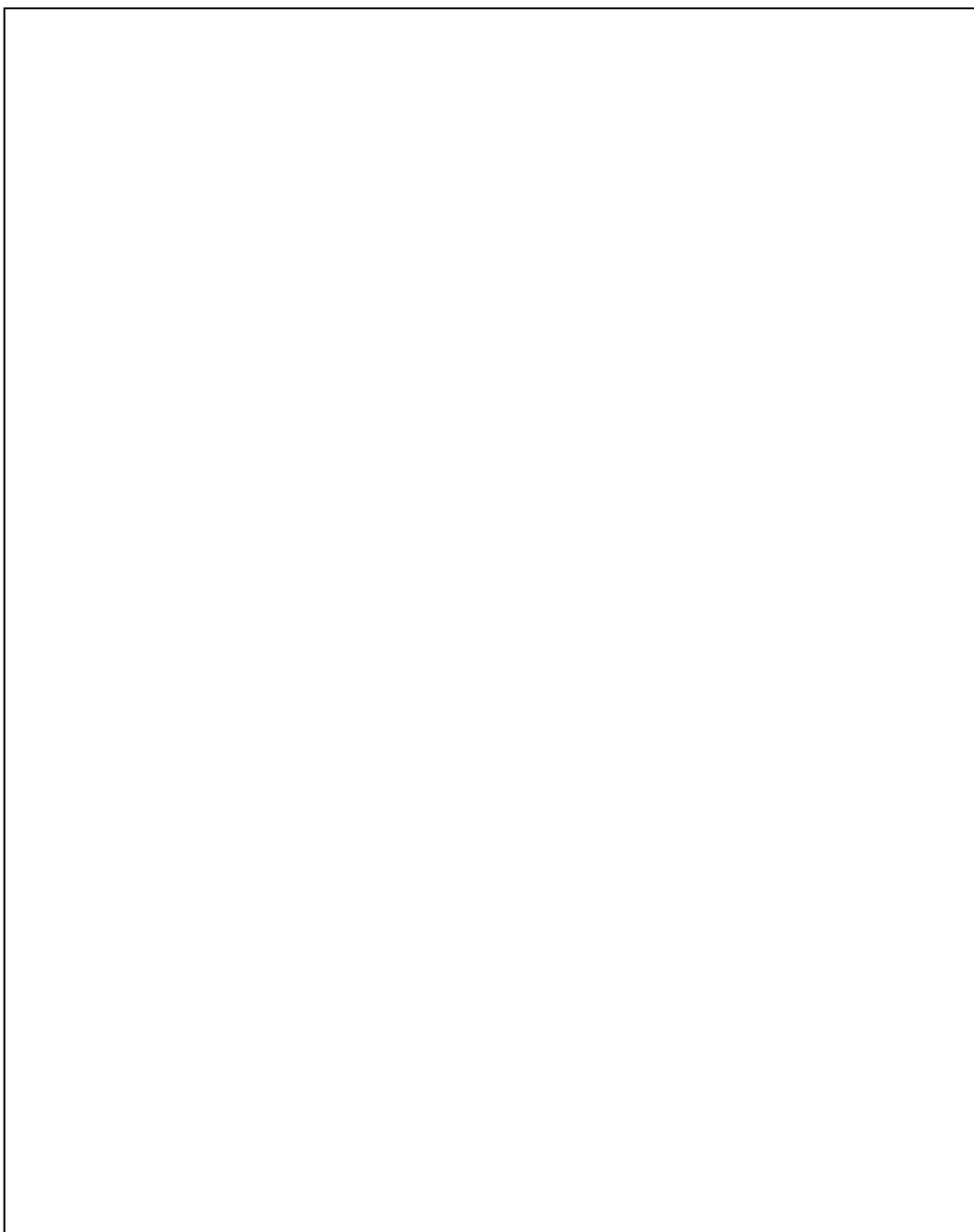
We are brilliant engineers,
Of our skills there are no fears.
All our roads are nice and straight,
So we're hardly ever late.

We are Romans, we are Romans.
We are very civilised.
Many things have we devised.
We are Romans, we are Romans.
We have festivals most days,
Celebrated various ways.
We are Romans.

At the end of the song the entire cast move to the front of the performance space and bow.

THE END

NOTES

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for taking notes. It occupies the lower two-thirds of the page.

ASSEMBLY ART PACK

Note: This is an abbreviated art pack taken from the full length show



Artist Anthony James has worked extensively as "**Creaturama Workshops**" in education since 1992. His work, based on the use of junk materials, has featured in three nationally touring exhibitions. Anthony has also worked as a television and theatre "Production Designer" and his work has appeared on many T.V. programmes. As part of "**Creaturama**", Anthony also runs workshops based on real historical subjects and the following pages are taken from these formats and are based on techniques that have proved to be achievable in the field.

WARNING.

All scissors are dangerous, even if plastic. Make children aware of this prior to scenery, costume and prop construction. Check collected junk for such items as glass and metal tins. In a past workshop a six inch carving knife was handed to me, found in a pile of donated junk materials. Also check that bottles and food containers have been emptied and cleaned properly. (*There really is nothing like the smell of festering milk in the bottom of an old plastic milk bottle to make children sick*).

MATERIALS.

All of Anthony's work is based on the use of two inch wide masking tape. To use thinner tape is a false economy as the children will just use more of this to achieve the same effects. Wide masking tape, scissors and cardboard are the only real indispensable materials needed. **THE FEATURED TECHNIQUES WILL NOT WORK WITH THIN MASKING TAPE.** Other useful materials include coloured papers, kitchen rolls, cereal boxes and old newspapers.

MASKING TAPE.

Masking tapes differ widely in their quality and price. Be aware of differing prices and shop around, the savings you can make may surprise you. Remember masking tape is created for masking so most masking tapes can be painted over. Do not confuse with gummed tape or parcel tape (*both are usually dark brown as opposed to light cream*). Make children aware that ripping tape with their teeth is unwise, particularly if they are "First teeth"! Cutting with scissors or breaking by using the thumb placed on the roll's edge are both acceptable. Make children aware that masking tape and hair do not mix!

)

DO NOT BE AFRAID.

The biggest hurdle in three-dimensional model making is a misconception that it is a complex or unattainable skill. The trick is in making items stick together properly and after some initial practice you will realise just how easy this is.

PAINTING.

When three-dimensional creations are painted, try getting the children to paint them one colour first. The primary coat as I call it. This stops a random mixing of colours occurring when several are used at the same time. Once the primary coat is dry other colours and features can be added. If paint refuses to cover tape or plastics, use a small amount of PVA glue mixed with a ready mixed paint.

FINALLY.

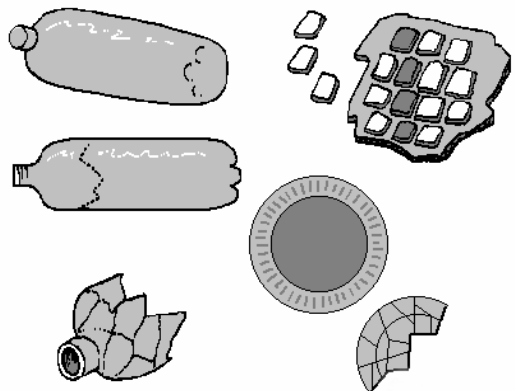
All the techniques featured have been tried out before their inclusion in this pack and are achievable by children from reception upwards. They are meant as a guide only and it is up to you and the children's individual talents as to just how ambitious you wish to be. Get the children to make big things. Model making is great fun and is a lively and informative way of teaching Art, History and Technology.

Good Luck & Enjoy

Artefacts.

At the beginning of the show archaeologists are uncovering finds and artefacts. These can be plastic garden trays containing broken pieces of terracotta plant pots, or you can create artefacts like these.

Cut off the top parts of plastic bottles and cover in lots of pieces of masking tape. Paint a terracotta colour. Paper plates can also be covered in this way. The masking tape will give the appearance of cracks and allow paint to be applied to plastics. Broken pieces of mosaic can be made by cutting up some cardboard into small squares. These can be attached to a larger piece of cardboard using double sided tape. If you paint the backing piece of card and the squares first, you can create fragments of your own design.



Ash Sheets.

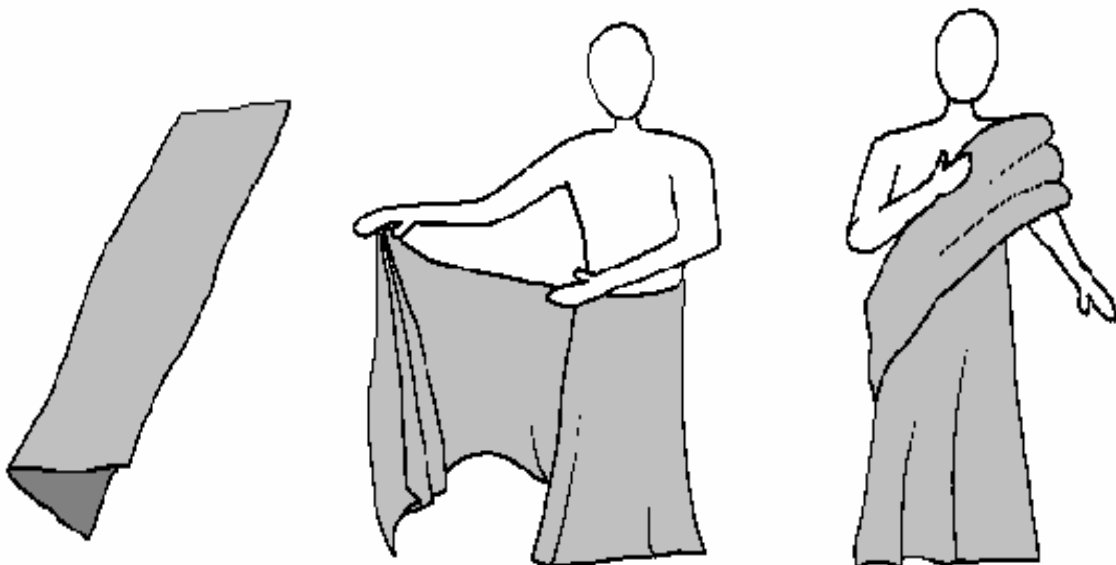
These are used to cover the citizens of Pompeii. They can be created by either using grey material, bedsheets or dyed calico. (You can very simply dye calico with watery paint in a bucket overnight). You could also use cheap cotton dust sheets, available from most DIY stores.

Any water based paints can be used to 'dirty' them up a bit for effect. Acrylic spray paints are also good for this. Once you have coloured the cloths you can then attach artefacts to them. When draped over your characters, these cloths emulate the covering of ash that both smothered and protected the remains of the people of Pompeii.



Costumes.

Roman toga's can be as complicated as you wish to make them, as they were symbolic themselves. Rich or high ranking Romans, such as senators, wore very complicated affairs, while the poor wore very simple arrangements. The Roman toga below is the simplest and quickest way to achieve a toga look. Take a single bedsheet and fold it length ways. Now wrap it around the wearer and for extra security push the end into a belt, pair of trousers or skirt. Now throw the remaining material over the left shoulder. This can now be pinned into position at the rear with a safety pin, although not exactly Roman, it will achieve the right look in a simple and fast way.



1. We Dig

(The Archaeologists)

From the Musical "Pompeii"
Music & Lyrics: Katherine Brookes

Tempo: ♩ = 100

Chord: B^b9



Instrumentation: Voice, Voice, Piano

Group 1: We dig, we dig, to dis

Group 2: We dig, we dig,

Lyrics:

co-ver what's un-der the soil. We dig, to find. It is

al-ways worth all of the toil. We dig, we dig, to dis-

Chord: F/C



Chord: F⁹/C





Chord: B^b9

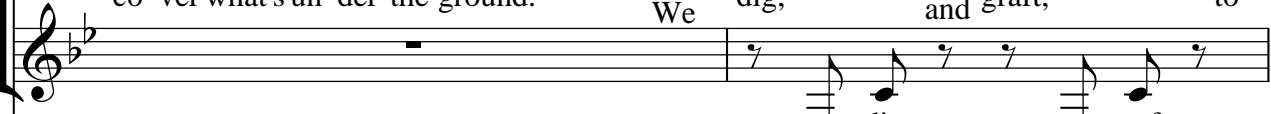



We Dig




2

8 


Voice  co-ver what's un-der the ground. We dig, and graft, to

Voice  we dig, and graft,





Pno. 


10    

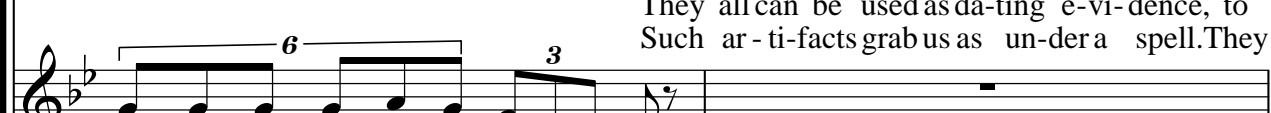
Voice  see what trea-sures can be found.

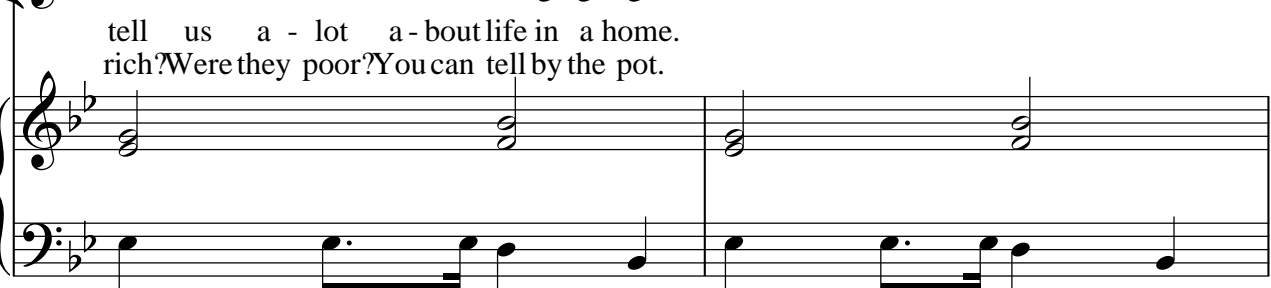
Voice  A small piece of pot or a tooth or a comb, can
The smal-lest of frag-ments can tell us a-lot. Were they

Pno. 

12    

Voice  They all can be used as da-ting e-vi-dence, to
Such ar-ti-facts grab us as un-der a spell. They

Voice  tell us a-lot a-bout life in a home.
rich? Were they poor? You can tell by the pot.

Pno. 

We Dig

3

14

E^b **F/C** **Adim/E^b** **F**

Voice 1: place at a time the type of re - si - dence.
hold and trans - fix us with all they can tell. We

Voice 2:

Pno.:

17

B^b9 **F/C**

Voice 1: dig, we dig, to dis - co - ver what's un - der the soil. We

Voice 2: dig, we dig,

Pno.:

19

F⁹/C **B^b9**

Voice 1: dig, to find. It is al - ways worth all of the toil. We

Voice 2: dig, to find,

Pno.:

We Dig

4

21

Voice

dig, we dig, to dis - co-ver what's un-der the ground. We

Voice

we dig, we dig,

Pno.

F/C

23

Voice

dig, and graft, to see what trea-sures can be found. We

Voice

we dig, and graft,

Pno.

F⁹/C

B^b9

25

Voice

dig, we dig, we dig, we dig, we

Voice

we dig, we dig, we dig, we dig,

Pno.

27

B \flat

Voice

dig, we dig, we dig.

Voice

we dig, we dig, we dig.

Pno.

The musical score for 'We Dig' begins at measure 27. It is written in B-flat major, indicated by two flats in the key signature. The time signature is 4/4. The score includes two vocal staves and a piano (Pno.) accompaniment. The first vocal staff has the lyrics 'dig, we dig, we dig.' The second vocal staff has the lyrics 'we dig, we dig, we dig.' The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand. A guitar chord diagram for B-flat major is shown above the first vocal staff.

2. The Giants

(The Citizens of Pompeii)

From the Musical "Pompeii"
Music & Lyrics: Katherine Brookes

Music score for "The Giants" (The Citizens of Pompeii) from the Musical "Pompeii". The score is written for Voice and Piano (Pno.). The tempo is marked as 145.

The score is divided into three systems, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature.

System 1: Measures 1-4. The Voice part has rests. The Piano part features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Chord diagrams for A and D are shown above the staff.

System 2: Measures 5-8. The Voice part has rests. The Piano part continues the melody. Chord diagrams for E⁷sus⁴ and E are shown above the staff. The lyrics "Rodnicus The" are written below the piano part.

System 3: Measures 9-12. The Voice part enters with the lyrics: "gi-ants live in the base of the moun-tain. They ter-ri-fy all they see. gi-ants live in the base of the moun-tain. They cause the earth to shake." The Piano part provides accompaniment. Chord diagrams for A and E⁷ are shown above the staff.

The Giants

2

12

A

E⁷

Voice

The gods put them there ma - ny years a - go, —
 They try to es - cape their pri - son mound.

Pno.

15

A

A

Voice

as was told to me.
 Ma - king the earth The quake. They're

Pno.

18

G[#]dim

A

G[#]dim

A

Voice

big and strong and ug - ly. Their skin is green and sli - my.
 ve - ry ve - ry sca - ry. They make your knees like jel - ly, They but

Pno.

20

G^{#dim} A E A

Voice

hard-ly e-ver wash and bathe, — which makes ve-ry gri-my.
 part of that is due to fumes, — be-cause they are so smel-ly.

Pno.

23

E

Voice

All They're giants! They're giants! Rodnicus They're
 All They're giants! They're giants!

Pno.

27

E A E⁷

Voice

Rodnicus The gi-ants live_ in the base of the moun-tain. They
 gi-ants live_ in the base of the moun-tain. They were

Pno.

The Giants

4

30

Voice

cause the earth to shake. —
sent there long a - go. —

Pno.

A

try to es- cape their —
They ru-ined the peace of the
They

33

Voice

pri - son mound, —
u - ni-verse, —

Pno.

E7

ma-king the —
and they made the gods —

A

quake. —
earth their —
The

36

Voice

foe. —

Pno.

A

They're big and strong and ug- ly. Their skin is green and sli- my. —
ve- ry ve - ry sca-ry. They make your knees like jel- ly, —
but

G#dim

A

G#dim

A

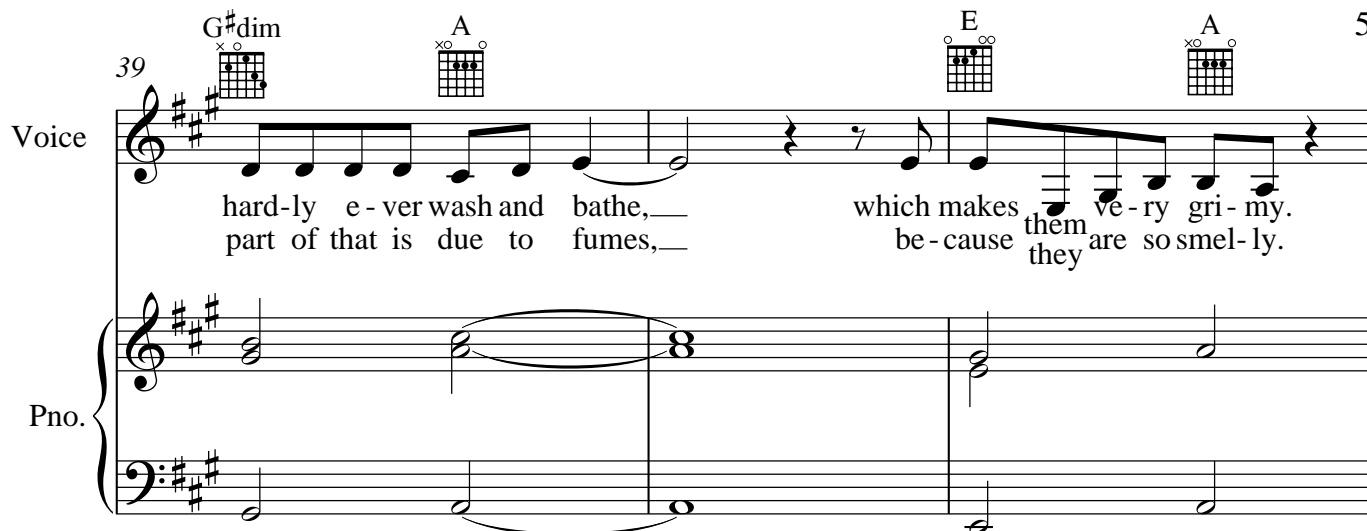
39

G[#]dim **A** **E** **A**

Voice

hard-ly e-ver wash and bathe,— which makes ve-ry gri-my.
part of that is due to fumes,— be-cause they are so smel-ly.

Pno.



42

E

Voice

1. They're giants!

All They're giants!
All They're giants!

Pno.



45

A

Voice

2. They're giants!

Rodnicus They're

Pno.



3. We Are Romans

(The Citizens of Pompeii)

From the Musical "Pompeii"
Music & Lyrics: Katherine Brookes

Sheet music for the song "We Are Romans" (The Citizens of Pompeii) from the Musical "Pompeii". The music is in 4/4 time, with a tempo of 120 beats per minute. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats).

The score is arranged for Voice and Piano (Pno.). The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, often using chords.

The lyrics are as follows:

4 We are Ro - mans. We are

6 Ro - mans. We are ve - ry ci - vi - lized. Ma-ny

8 things have we de - vided. We are Ro - mans. We are

Chord diagrams are provided for the piano accompaniment, showing the following chords:

- Fm/C
- C
- Fm/C
- C
- Fm/C
- C
- Fm/C
- C
- Fm/C
- C
- Cm
- C
- Fm/C
- C
- Fm/C
- C

We are Romans

2

10

Fm/C C Cm C

Voice

Ro - mans. We have

Pno.

12

Cm C Fm/C C

Voice

fes - ti - vals most days ce - le - bra - ted var - ious ways.

Pno.

14

Fm/C C Fm/C C

Voice

We are Ro - mans.

Pno.

16

Fm/C C Fm C

Voice

We've in - ven-ted ma - ny things, such as

Pno.

We are Romans

3

18

Voice

un - der-floor hea- ting. And our ar - tis - try's re nowned. Great mo -

Pno.

Fm C Fm C

20

Voice

sa - ics can be found. We're ex - cep - tio - nal - ly clean. With fresh

Pno.

Fm C Fm C

22

Voice

wa-ter we're not mean. We have pub-lic baths for all. Men and wo-men, tall and small.

Pno.

Fm C Fm C Fm C

25

Voice

We are Ro - mans. We are

Pno.

Cm/G C Fm C Fm/C C

We are Romans

4

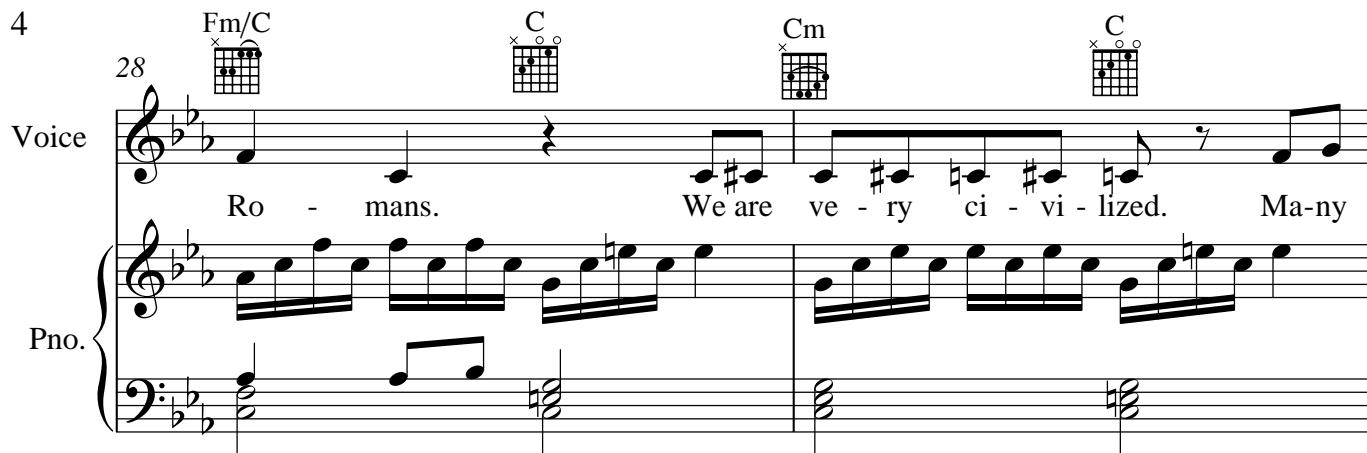
28

Fm/C C Cm C

Voice

Ro - mans. We are ve - ry ci - vi - lized. Ma-ny

Pno.



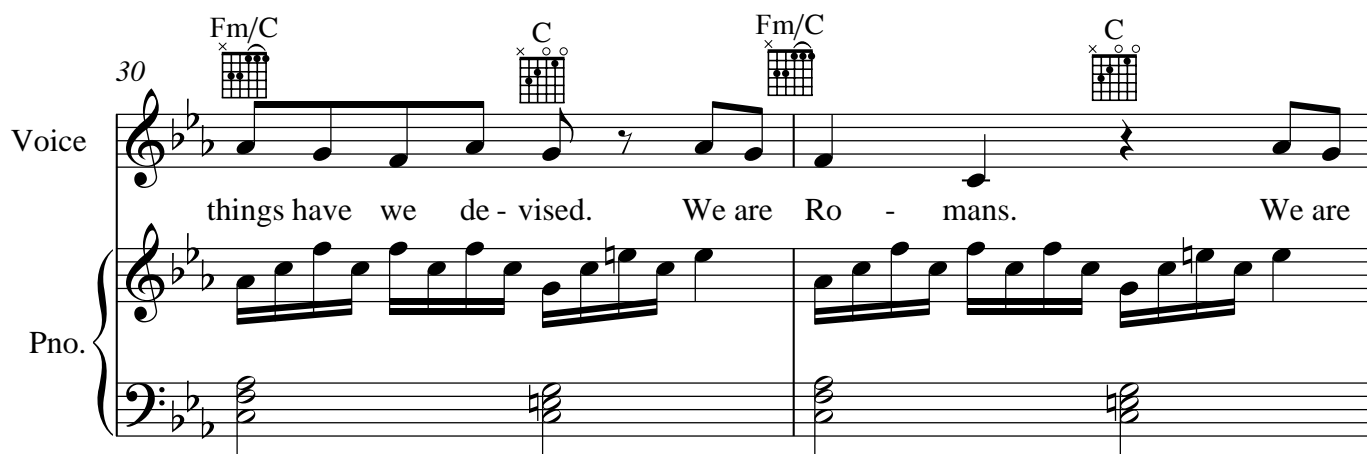
30

Fm/C C Fm/C C

Voice

things have we de - vised. We are Ro - mans. We are

Pno.



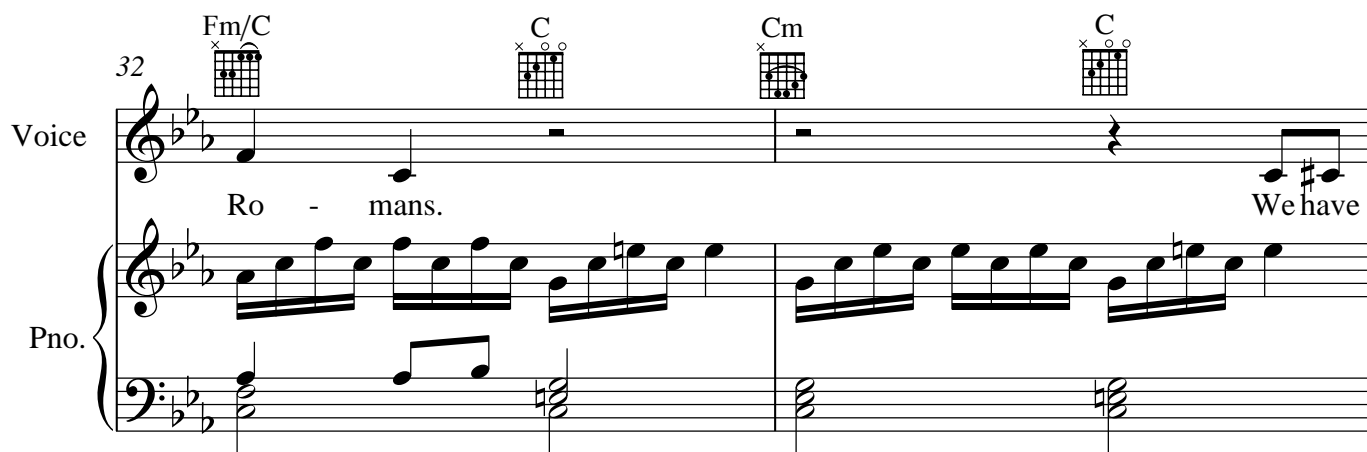
32

Fm/C C Cm C

Voice

Ro - mans. We have

Pno.



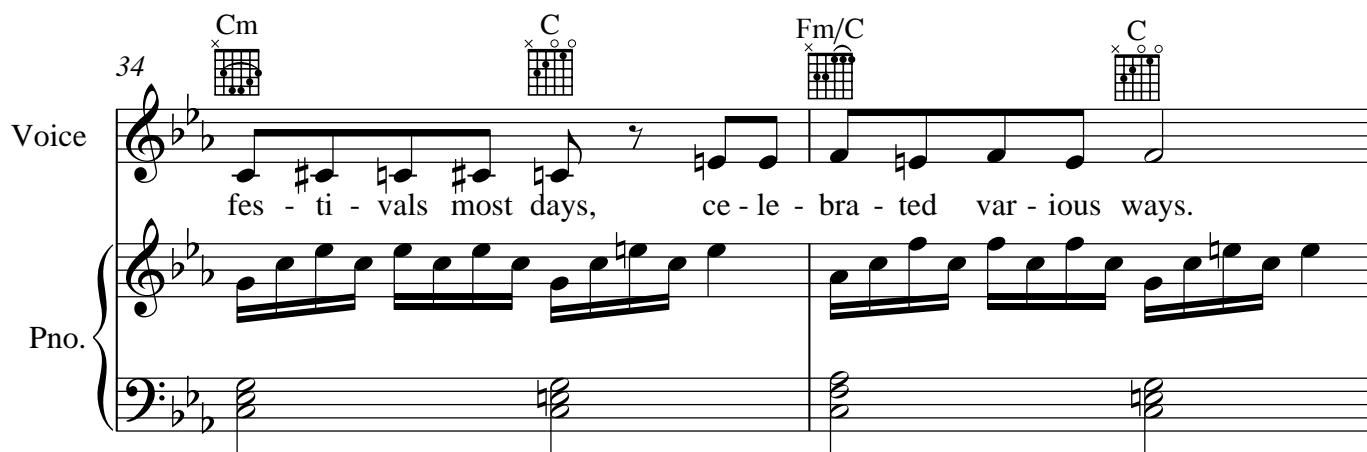
34

Cm C Fm/C C

Voice

fes - ti - vals most days, ce - le - bra - ted var - ious ways.

Pno.



36

Voce

Pno.

Fm/C

C

Fm/C

C

We are Ro - mans.

38

Voce

Pno.

Fm/C

C

Fm

C

Fm

C

We are brill-iant en-gi-neers. Of our skills there are no fears. All our

41

Voce

Pno.

Fm

C

Fm

C

Cm/G

C

roads are nice and straight, so we're hard-ly e-ver late.

44

Voce

Pno.

Fm

C

Fm/C

C

Fm/C

C

We are Ro - mans. We are Ro - mans. We are

We are Romans

6

47

Chords: Cm, C, Fm/C, C

Voice: ve - ry ci - vi - lized. Ma - ny things have we de - vised. We are

Pno.

49

Chords: Fm/C, C, Fm/C, C

Voice: Ro - mans. We are Ro - mans.

Pno.

51

Chords: Cm, C, Cm, C

Voice: We have fes - ti - vals most days, ce - le -

Pno.

53

Chords: Fm/C, C, Fm/C, C

Voice: bra - ted va - rious ways. We are

Pno.

We are Romans

55

Voice

Pno.

Ro - mans.

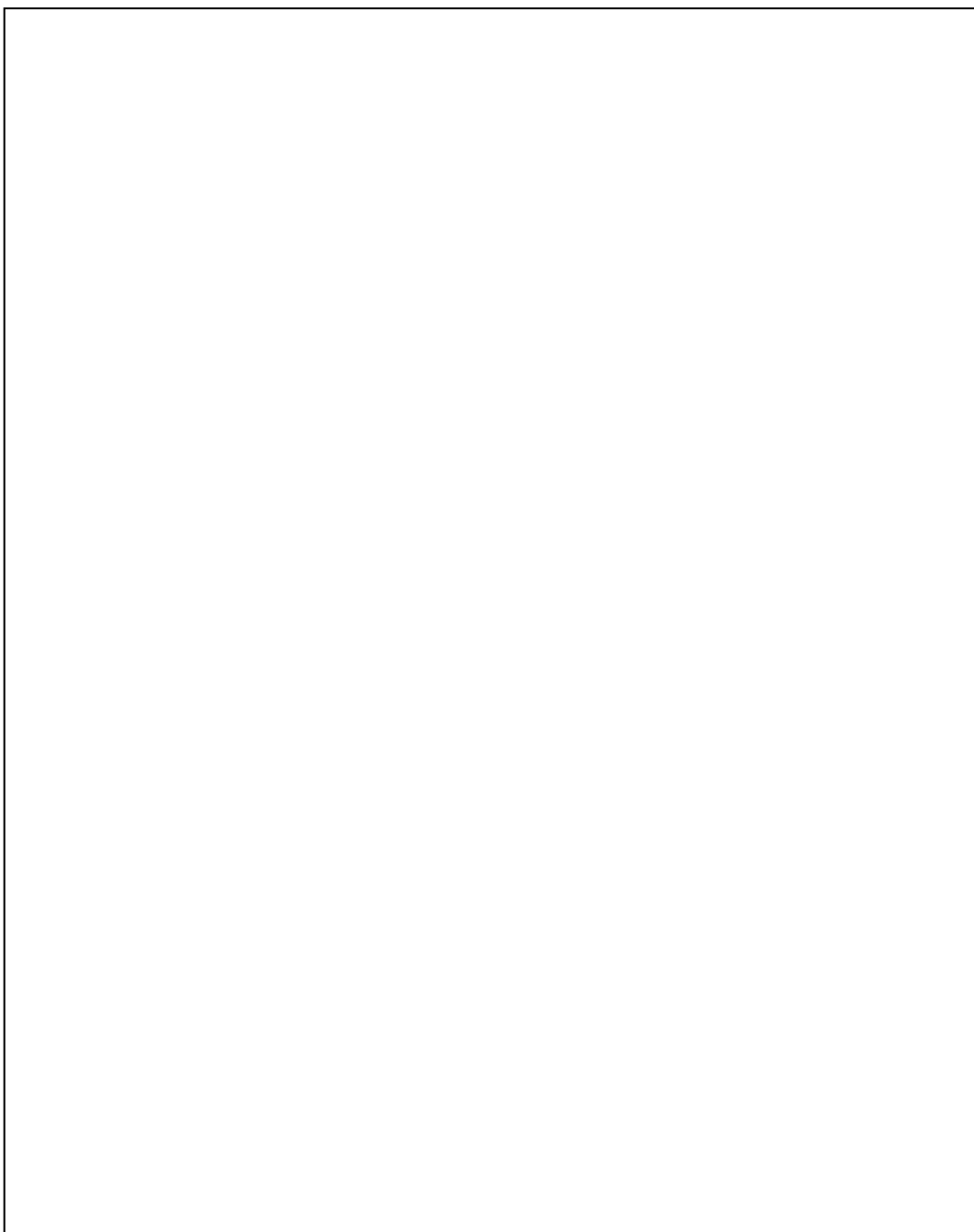
Fm/C

C

Fm

The musical score is for the song 'We are Romans'. It consists of a voice part and a piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb), and the time signature is 3/4. The voice part begins with a half note on G4, followed by a quarter rest, and then a half note on A4. The piano accompaniment features a continuous eighth-note melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Chord diagrams for Fm/C, C, and Fm are provided above the voice line.

NOTES

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for taking notes. It occupies the lower two-thirds of the page.

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Pompeii

Life in a Roman Town

Assembly Pack

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We learn that they were much like us,

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