



羅馬鬥士 ROME GLADIATORS



6+ Ages
2-4 Players
35 mins

“Rome Gladiators” Board Game

Around the 1st century AD, managers of gladiatorial schools picked and purchased slaves in the slave markets and trained them as top gladiators. They had to be discerning and compete with other managers for the most potential and powerful slaves, and train the chosen slaves as top gladiators. Gladiators had to fight in the naumachia at amphitheaters of Rome to entertain the spectators and fight for their own lives.

Players need to make the magnificent amphitheaters of Rome and warships in the naumachia, and imagine they are managers of gladiatorial schools. Use dice, wisdom and impressive communication skills to compete with other managers for the most potential slaves and train them as extraordinary gladiators. The gladiators fight with each other to ensure balance in the battle. The gladiator who received the most cheers finally wins.



Video



The game meets the following toy safety standards:

- US ASTM F963
- US CPSIA
- EN71
- China GB6675-2014



24 pages!



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Content

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| 1 Introduction To Rome And Game Manual | 1 Set of Roman Ships |
| 8 Auditorium Pieces | 1 Small Octagon Board |
| 1 Octagonal Box | 3 Sets of Meeples Pieces |
| 4 Role Boards | 4 Dice |
| 48 Spectator Pieces | 4 Dice Stickers |
| 66 Gladiator Cards | 1 Leaflet |
| 18 Function Cards | |

Practical Ability

Stress Resistance

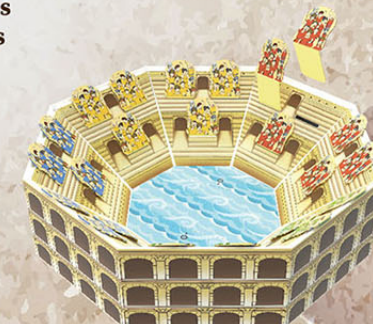
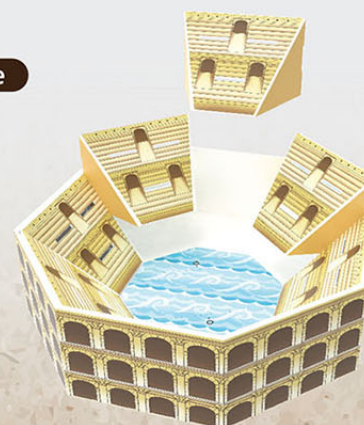
Independent Thinking

Memory

Communication Skill

Concentration

History Knowledge



Rome Gladiator

Product No. : TKG113
Materials : Paper & EVA

Developed by TeamKids

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DESIGNED IN HONG KONG

**PLEASE KEEP THIS GUIDE WHICH CONTAINS
IMPORTANT INFORMATION**

Made in China



Infinite Fun

Rome Gladiators Strategy Game

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6+
Ages

2-4
Players

35 mins



Video



WARNING:

CHOKING HAZARD: Small parts.
Not suitable for children under 3 years



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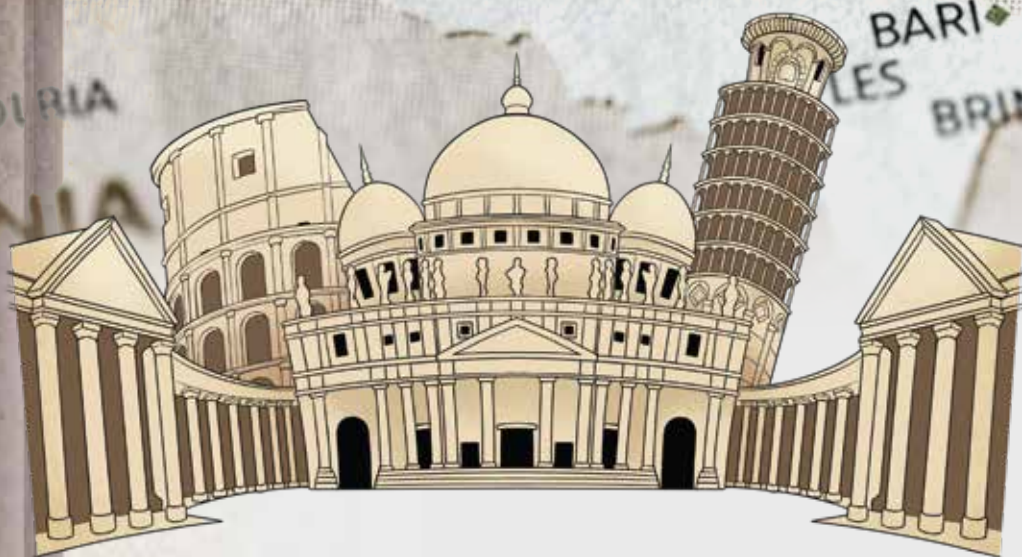


ROME GLADIATORS



Rome is the capital of Italy with a long history. Situated in the lower reaches of the Tiber River, Rome had been the center of the world in ancient times. It has witnessed the transition from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance and the Baroque period. Rome has been, for a long time, regarded as the cradle of European civilization and is renowned for a multitude of precious cultural heritages.

Let's take DOBO's aircraft to one of the New Seven Wonders of the World (note: the New Seven Wonders of the World are different from the traditional Seven Wonders of the World which refer to the seven magnificent buildings and sculptures in the Mediterranean region around the third century BC, including the Khufu Pyramid in Egypt, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Temple of Artemis, the Statue of Zeus at Olympia, the Mausoleum of Mausolus, the Colossus of Rhodes and the Alexander Lighthouse. Among them, except the Khufu Pyramid in Egypt, the rest were destroyed.) This game will present unique experiences for you such as the exciting contests at the Colosseum and the cheers of the spectators.



Before going to the Colosseum, let's learn about the city where it is located

Rome

Rome is the capital and largest city of Italy. The city is like a huge museum as its ancient relics have been well preserved and perfectly integrated with the modern civilization. On the site of the ancient Rome, there are many world-famous historic sites, such as the Imperial Senate, the Triumphal Arches, the Trajan's Column, the Pantheon, and the Colosseum. Rome is also home to many magnificent buildings and artworks from the Renaissance.

In the eyes of Italians, Rome not only is the capital of Italy, but it also symbolizes the glory of the Roman Empire and the Renaissance. Outstanding artists of different times have created extraordinary works for this city, and countless films have endowed this city with legends. From the ruins of the Colosseum, the cathedral to the Pantheon, Rome perfectly combines solemnity and romance.

Athletics is a very physical sport. Let's restore your energy with delicious food in Rome

Italian cuisine is crowned as "The Mother of Western Food". Olive oil, cottage cheese, tomatoes, potatoes, ham, sausages, mushrooms, oysters and other seemingly common but rich-tasting ingredients contribute to the rich and unique flavors of Italian dishes. Italian pizza, seafood pasta, Italian fried rice, Tiramisu and other well-known Italian food are just the tip of the iceberg in Italian food. More surprises are waiting for you after in-depth exploration!

Pizza is the most famous Italian dish. In Rome, pizzerias are everywhere. Pizzas there are sold in small pieces for convenient takeaway.

Ice cream is another major local feature of Rome. It is rich in variety and attractive in color, mainly made of fresh fruits, eggs, cream, nuts and other materials. It is delicate, smooth, rich-tasting, soft and fragrant.



Now that we are well prepared. Let's go to the final destination——The Colosseum

In 1980, the Colosseum, as part of the Roman historical center, was included in the World Heritage List as a cultural heritage by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee. The Colosseum, also known as the Flavian Amphitheatre, is the largest oval arena in the Roman Empire. It is 187 meters long and 155 meters wide, with a circumference of 527 meters. The central area was used for performance and is 86 meters long and 54 meters wide. The Colosseum was built around 2,000 years ago between 72 AD and 80 AD, covering 6 acres of land. It looks like a hill with a concave top made of limestone. The exterior facade of the Colosseum has formidably large arches. Much of the interior seating area was broken down over time. The bottom is a platform that was used for staging battles between men and beasts. Below the platform was a compartment where beasts and slaves were kept.



The architectural form of the Colosseum originated from the theater in ancient Greece, which was built on a hill in a semicircle, with tiered seating rising from the hill. It was not until the ancient Rome that people began to use arches to support the seating and connect the two semicircular theaters, forming what is called the amphitheater, and it no longer needed to be built on the hill.

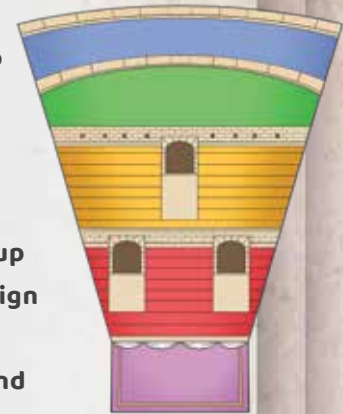
The Colosseum consists of a series of 3-story circular arcades and the highest fourth floor is the top pavilion. It could hold an estimated 50,000 to 80,000 spectators, with about 65,000 spectators on average. In the ancient Roman Empire, it was a place for slave owners, nobles and civilians to watch animal fighting, gladiatorial contests, naumachia, executions, etc. On the fourth (attic) story, in the hollow protruding structure under the eave, 240 wooden poles were affixed to support

the velarium, or canvas awning, which would protect the crowd from the sun, rain and cold. The velarium was maneuvered by skilled sailors from the Roman imperial fleet. The Colosseum became a transparent dome arena in the first century.

Architectural Feature 1: seat diversion system

The entrance to the grandstand of the Colosseum is a barrel arch made of three layers of concrete. Each layer has 80 arches. Each has three rings of arch corridors with different heights. The top two layers have 80 window openings.

Spectators arrive at their seats in each area from different entrances and stairs according to the ticket number. The Colosseum can accommodate up to 90,000 people. Such a thoughtful entrance design could avoid the disorder of the crowd, and realize convenient gathering and dispersion of people, and is adopted in modern buildings, particularly large-scale stadiums.



Architectural Feature 2: The vault structure

The vault structure of the Colosseum is the greatest feature and achievement in the ancient Rome, and it was used to expand the space.



Performance at the Colosseum

Gladiatorial contests were originally part of funeral ceremonies. Gladiators' bloody battle is a way to mark the death of relatives and both the dead and their descendants holding the gladiator contests were proud of it.

Such game quickly became widespread in the late Roman Republic and the early Roman Empire, due to the need for political election of the Roman rulers and a very important factor—expansion. The ancient Roman rulers believed that gladiators instilled in those who witnessed it the Spartans virtues of courage and discipline, and they could adapt the Roman to the needs and sacrifices of war.



Gladiator

A Roman gladiator was an ancient professional fighter who could be a slave, freed slave, free people or prisoner of war. They entertained spectators in violent confrontations with other gladiators with swords, shields or other weapons. Similar games were popular in the Roman Empire dating back about 2,000 years ago.

Naumachia

The cheers of the spectators, the roaring of lions, and the clanging of swords. Since 80 AD, these sounds had often reverberated in the ancient Roman Colosseum. For hundreds of days every year, more than 50,000 Roman residents and tourists from all over the Roman Empire filled the four-story arena to watch the gladiator duels, battles with beasts, and chariot competitions in the arena. The naumachia is the final and the most spectacular show. Water was poured into the arena basin to inundate the entire stage.

Social Class in Ancient Rome

The Colosseum was divided into five sections. The bottom front row was for distinguished guests (such as senators, officials, priests, etc.); the second floor was for the nobles; the third one was for rich people; the fourth for ordinary citizens; the last for

the women of the lower classes. That is, the poorer people sit higher. They were all standing seats. It reflects the class concept of the ancient Rome. Seating at the Colosseum was divided into 4 tiers: nobles, knights, citizens and slaves.

Gladiator school

It is similar to a military training camp, where gladiators received rigorous combat training, and learned to use various weapons and skills in the arena.

Gladiator boss

The operator of a gladiator school, who purchased slaves from the slave market and trained them as gladiators.



Differences among the Roman, Chinese and Arabic Numerals

Chinese numerals are divided into lower and upper cases.

Lower case: 〇, 一, 二, 三, 四, 五, 六, 七, 八, 九..

Upper case: 零, 壹, 贰, 叁, 肆, 伍, 陆, 柒, 捌, 玖...

The Roman numerals are a numerical system composed of seven Latin letters. They are I (1), V (5), X (10), L (50), C (100), D (500) and M (1000). The digit 0 was not needed in the Roman numeral system because this is not a positional system. Roman numerals were usually only ever used to write down numbers, not to perform arithmetic with.

Arabic numerals are the ten numerical digits: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. They are the most commonly used symbols in the world to write decimal numbers. They were invented by mathematicians in ancient India. Later they came to be called "Arabic numerals" because they were introduced to the Europe and other regions by Arab merchants.



STEAM Introduction

In terms of function, scale, techniques and artistic style, the Colosseum is one of the representatives of ancient Roman buildings. Its construction speed is also a miracle.

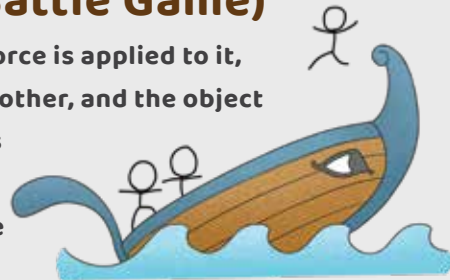
Architectural Design and Aesthetics

The architectural design of the Colosseum built 2,000 years ago is not inferior to modern aesthetics. In fact, every modern large-scale stadium has more or less inherited the design style of the ancient Roman Colosseum.

The grandstand of the Colosseum could accommodate more than 90,000 spectators. There were 80 entrances and exits on the ground floor to ensure that 50,000 spectators could be evacuated from the Colosseum in 15 to 30 minutes. The architect of the Colosseum remains unknown. Some people think that it may be Flavio, the architect who later built the Domus Aurea, but it is unable to be verified.

The Principle of Equilibrium Mechanics (in this Roman Ship Battle Game)

If an object can remain still when a force is applied to it, the forces on both sides cancel each other, and the object is in equilibrium. This phenomenon is called static equilibrium. Three requirements must be met to achieve equilibrium: Apply the same force on the same object from the opposite direction and on the same line.



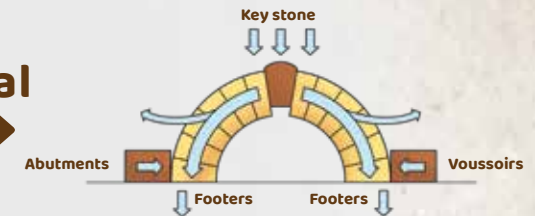
Arch

Roman Arch is a construction technique typically adopted for large buildings or bridges. In addition to Rome, arch was also used in bridges in ancient China. The Roman arch bridge is a semicircular arch architecture. As its name implies, the Roman arch bridge was

invented by the Romans and is a great achievement in the history of architecture. The reason why the entire Roman arch bridge can achieve a stable static balance is due to the mutual pressure (i.e., compression) between wedge-shaped arch stones.

The semicircular arch bridge, called Pont du Gard, was built more than 2,200 years ago in the Roman Empire. Without any nail, the stones on both sides of the arch bridge transfer the resultant force to the central wedge. Finally, the static balance (F_1 , F_2 , W) is achieved by the three forces on the key stone, and a stable balance is maintained!

Basic Structural Diagram of Arch Bridge



Principle of arch bridge

The central part of the Roman arch bridge is curved. The wedge-shaped stones that join with each other can extrude each other because of the force provided by the stone walls on both sides of the arch bridge. The common construction method is to use thick and heavy abutments to ensure the horizontal force balance of the arch bridge. If the two sides of the arch bridge are moved by external forces, the wedge-shaped stones will be loosened due to the pressure, and the arch bridge will easily collapse. The arch bridge is actually supported by the squeezing force and friction

Advantages of the semicircular arch of the Roman arch bridge

1. The difference between this arch bridge and the Chinese arch bridge is that it takes "semicircle arch" as the unit;
2. It can make repeated extension in structure;
3. It not only saves stones, but also increases the height;
4. It is so useful when crossing large river valleys that it became the mainstream shape of arch bridges in Europe later.

Background of board game "Roman Gladiators"

Around the 1st century AD, managers of gladiatorial schools picked and purchased slaves in the slave markets and trained them as top gladiators. They had to be discerning and compete with other managers for the most potential and powerful slaves, and they train the chosen slaves as top gladiators. Gladiators had to fight in the naumachia at amphitheaters of Rome to entertain the spectators and fight for their own lives.

Players need to make the magnificent amphitheaters of Rome and warships in the naumachia, and imagine they are managers of gladiatorial schools. They need to use dice, wisdom and impressive communication skills to compete with other managers for the most potential slaves and train them as extraordinary gladiators. Finally, let the gladiators fight with each other in the Roman balance ship battle and see which gladiators can get the most cheers and win the show with glory.

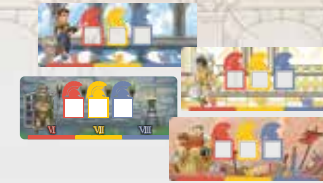
*Never underestimate
yourself.
Efforts will pay off.*



Game Accessories



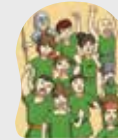
Octagonal box



4 character
Boards



8 auditorium
pieces



48 spectator
pieces



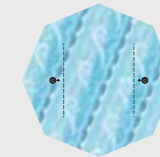
66 gladiator
cards



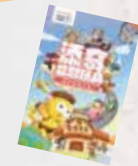
18 function
cards



1 set of
Roman ships



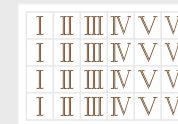
1 small
octagon board



1 leaflet



4 dice



1 dice sticker



3 sets of
Gladiator Meeples



1 Introduction to
Rome and game manual

Settings & Steps



Player configuration

One Dice, 1 role board,
12 spectator cards

Assembly Instruction

Auditorium, Battle ship

Gladiator cards

Sort the large, medium and small
gladiator cards into 3 decks and place
them in the middle of the table.

Gladiator Meeples

Place large, medium and small pieces
next to cards in the same size.

Function cards

Put aside.

Octagonal board

Put in the middle of the Auditorium

Game Setting

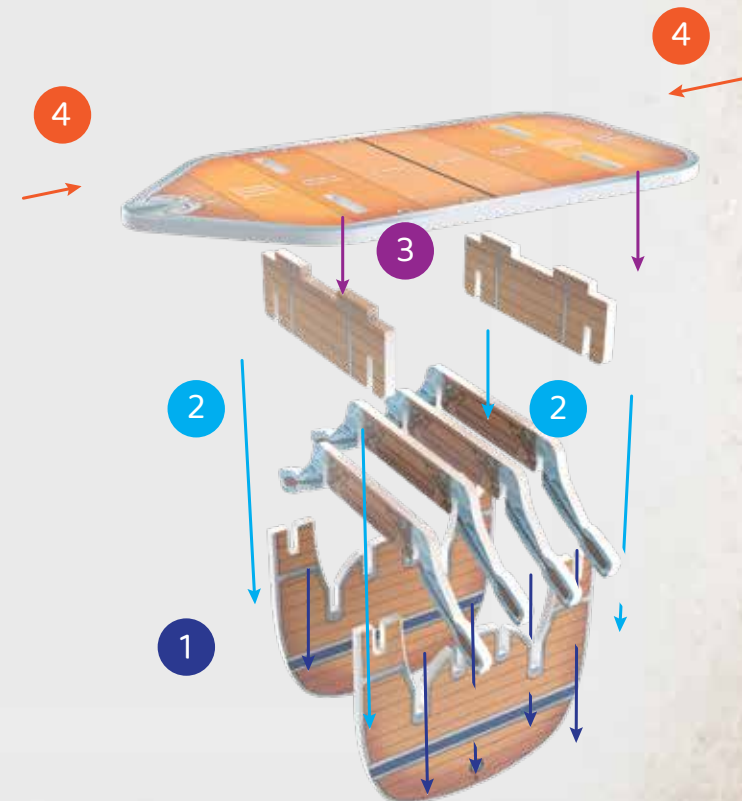


Game Cards & Meeples Setting

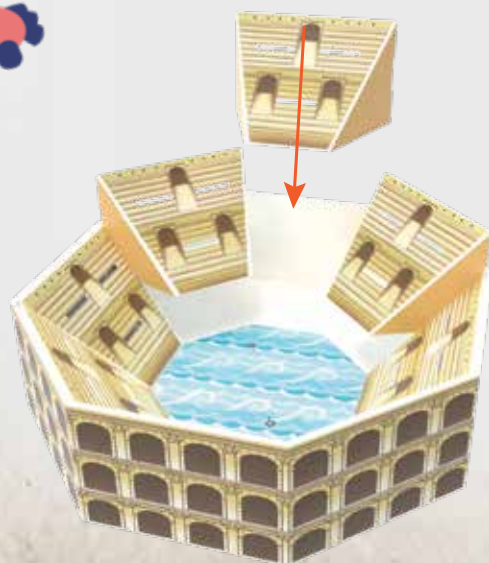
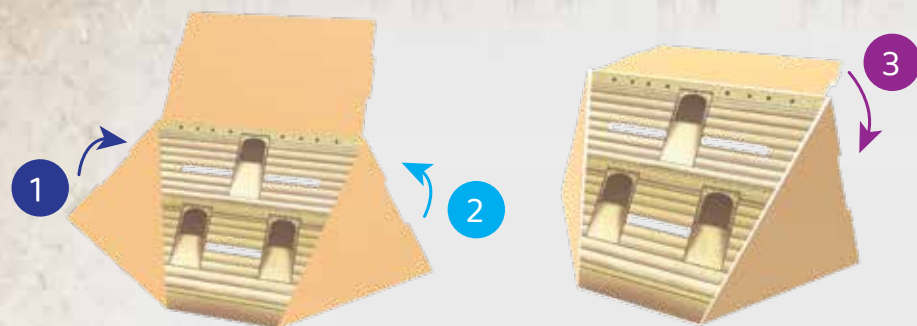
Battle ship

Assembling in 4 steps

1. Hull
2. Deck
3. Front and back fixing boards
4. Bow and stern accessories

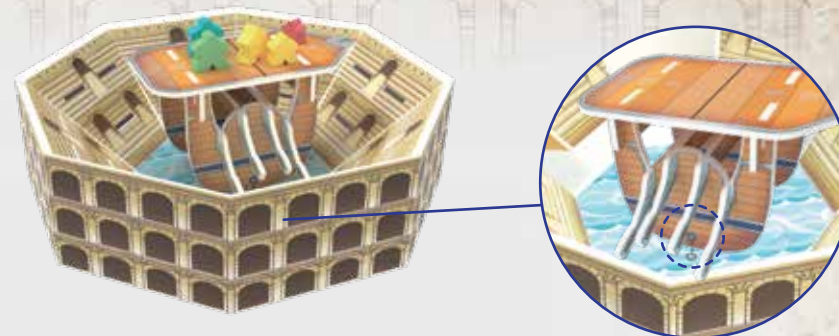


Auditorium



4

Battle ship + Auditorium



Battle ship: Gladiator meeple falls



Goals

Goals

1. Compare outcomes of dice roll and exchange different sizes of gladiator cards.
2. Exchange gladiator cards for gladiator pieces and place them on the battle ship.
3. Keep the battle ship balanced.



Rules

Rules (Simple Version): The game is divided into 4 steps.



1. Compare

At the beginning of each round, players must secretly choose a dice number and compare.

2. Exchange resources

The winning player(s) will take the same number of gladiator cards as the number of dice.

Repeat
steps 1-4

3. Exchange (if any)

Players can exchange pieces of corresponding size if they have enough gladiator cards. (Players exchange pieces of their colors)

4. Combat (if any)

Place the exchanged pieces in any position on the battle ship, and take one function card.

5. End If any player topples the ship, other players count their pieces as points earned in the current round. After that, start a new round.

The game ends when the auditorium is full.



Official Rules

1. Compare

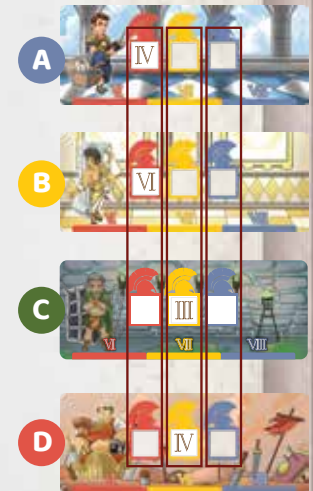
Place the dice with one number and cover your dice in any position on your character board. Reveal the number together and see whether there are other players' dice placed in the same position. If yes, they need to compare the numbers. Otherwise, take the same number of gladiator cards as the number of the dice.



Tips: Three holes represent three different size of gladiators meeples.

How to Compare

Player with the smaller number can take corresponding numbers of gladiator cards. For example, if player A is 4 and player B is 6, then player A may take 4 red gladiator cards. Player B with no card, Player C get 3 yellow cards, Player D get 4 blue cards. If their numbers are the same, roll the dice again and player with the biggest number can take the same number of cards.



In each combat, one to three players can take the gladiator cards. It is up to the position where the dice are placed. For example, there are four players A, B, C, and D. The dice may be placed on the left, in the middle, or on the right.

If the dice are all placed in the middle, only one player can get the gladiator card.

If the dice of A and B are placed on the left, and those of C and D on the right, two players will get the gladiator cards.

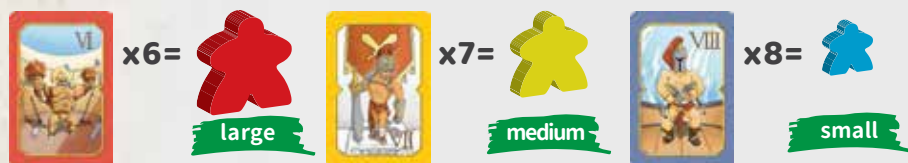
If A's dice is placed on the left, B and C in the middle, and D on the right, three players can get the gladiator cards.

2. Gain resource

The winner(s) can take the same amount of gladiator cards as the number of dice.

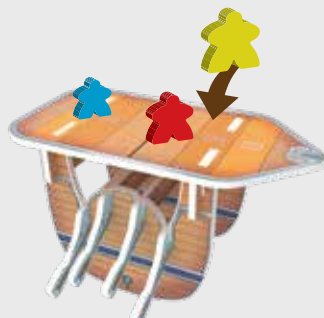
3. Exchange

After collecting a certain number of gladiator cards, can exchange them for the corresponding number of gladiator meeples (small x 8, medium x 7, large x 6). Players should take the pieces of his or her color, and move to the next step after the exchange is completed.



4. Combat

After exchange the gladiator meeples, put the meeple on the combat ship. In the process, player need to judge which position can balancing the ship.



(The scene of putting pieces on the ship.)

Note:

1. Player with bigger meeple puts first and put the rest by the order of weight.
2. Put all the meeples with same size on the ship before putting another size.
3. Each player takes a function card after successfully placing the meeple.

5. End a round

1. If any player topples the ship during the "combat", other players get points and put the corresponding number of spectator cards on the auditorium.
2. Any player who successfully exchanges all the meeples and places them on the battle ship wins.



Example

1. Any player toppling the battle ship cannot exchange for spectator cards. Each player counts the number of gladiator meeples on the ship and insert the corresponding number of spectator cards to the auditorium.

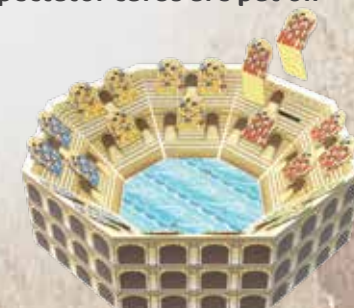


The new round starts after the players restore all accessories in original positions.

End of the Game

1. The game ends when the auditorium is full. Each player counts his or her spectator cards on the auditorium (one card, one point). The player with the most points wins.
2. The game ends when any player's 12 spectator cards are put on the auditorium and the player wins.

Tip: If there is / are gladiator meeple(s) remain on the ship in the final round, even though the auditorium is full, count as one point. In case of a draw, roll the dice and the player who gets the bigger number wins.

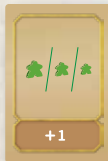


Special Cases

1. Gladiator cards are divided into three decks by colors. After each deck is drawn, shuffle the gladiator cards used by players, and so is the function card.
2. If the numbers of between dice are the same, roll the dice and compare the number of the upper face of dice. The player with larger number can take the cards according to the number of the upper face of dice.
3. Player can use the function card anytime.
4. No more than 10 gladiator cards per type. For example, (small x 10, medium x 10, large x 10).
5. Whenever there are more than 10 gladiator cards per color, they must be exchanged immediately.

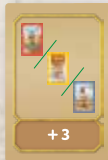
Function card explanation

Function card can be used at any time, except "+1 Meeple", section cards, and "All In" should be used immediately.



+1 Meeple

Put any Meeple on the ship.



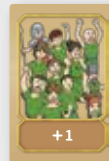
+3 Gladiator cards

Pick one color of gladiator card and take three cards.



Exchange card

Select one color of gladiator cards and switch another color of cards from other player.



+1 Spectator

Put your spectator card on the auditorium and get 1 point.



Section cards

Put any meeple on the 3/4 section.

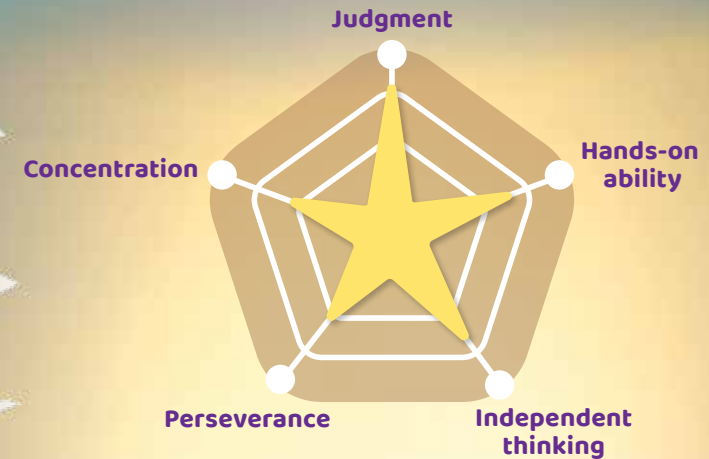


All In

Pick one size of meeples and put all of them on the ship.

Skills development

Ability diagram



1. Learn the Roman culture
2. STEAM elements are integrated into the game to help children understand the Roman design and architectural aesthetics, Roman numerals, balance mechanics, and principles of arch.
3. Learn about the relationship between weight and scale.
4. Develop fine motor skills.
5. Improve communication skill.

