

Course Name: Bachelor of Physical Education

Year - Ist

Paper Name - Introduction to Physical Education

Topic Name - History of Physical Education in Ancient Greece

Topic No. – 2 (b)

Paper No. – I

Lecture No. – 4

Lecture Name

History of Physical Education in Roman Empire

FAQ's

Q1. What was the Gladiatorial Combat Knowledge for?

A1. Gladiatore combat may have originated with the sacrificial offering of a human being usually a prisoner of war. Captives were given a sporting chance for survival they were armed and loosed on each other at the burial tomb. The “winner”, if there was one, lived at atleast until the next interment.

Q2. What were the Greco-Roman Shows?

A2. These games held every four years included athletics, musical and question competition, and a regatta. Victors received crowns and bore the title of Actiads.

Q3. How were the games in the Amphitheatres held?

A3. The most important shows were the venations, the hunt for wild beasts. In these, spectators witness full- scale hunts by experts, sometimes they were treated to animals hunting and killing their Natural Prey. Later the game was reversed so that beasts “hunted” men, often unarmed.

Q4. How training to Gladiators given for the comb act?

A4. Gladiators were supervised by a trainer (lanistae) who maintained strict discipline, checked diet and sleep, prescribed regular exercise, and provided instruction in the use of weapon by experts (doctors).

Q5. Who was responsible for the downfall of the Olympiad?

A5. Emperor Nero’s morbid love of Greece resulted in a chronological disruption, something that had never happened before. The 211th Olympiad not only took place two years too late but it also included a chariot race with Nero could obtain all of six victories and become the most successful olymic champion of all time.After he passed

away that particular Olympiad was stricken off record and was thereafter referred to as the unolympiad.