The Roman Colosseum is possibly the most famous of all Roman buildings and probably the most famous of all ancient amphitheaters. It is about 48 meters tall. It was used for many things including gladiator fights, people being fed to lions, re-enactments of famous battles, executions and more. It is located in the very center of Rome. Its construction started in about 70 A.D. under Emperor Vespasian and ended in about 80 A.D. under Emperor Domitian.

The Roman Pantheon is a temple for every Roman god. The most famous thing about it is that it can accommodate a perfect sphere. It was highly influenced by Greek architecture, in fact the word pantheon is the Greek word meaning *to every god*. It is made of concrete. The Roman Pantheon was first built by Marcus Agrippa and was destroyed later supposedly in a fire. It was rebuilt by Emperor Hadrian in 126 A.D.

There are many Ancient Roman buildings and architectural sites in Rome. Three of the most famous are The Roman Colosseum, The Roman Pantheon and The Roman Aqueducts. I am about to tell about these Roman constructions.
The Romans built amazing above and belowground aqueduct systems. They were used to transport water to and around the Roman Empire. Because of the aqueduct systems the Romans had lots of water, which they showed off with fountains and indoor plumbing. In fact, the Ancient Romans used water practically to run the empire. The aqueducts flowed into reservoirs and then into the sewer. The distance of all of the Roman aqueducts put together is about 490-500 miles. About thirty miles of that is above ground (shown above). The aqueducts were made of cement made from pumice that came from volcanoes. The cement is called Pozzuolana.

**Conclusion**

I hope that you learned a lot about The Roman Colosseum, The Roman Pantheon and The Roman Aqueduct system.