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AICE GP

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MLA Annotated Bibliography: Saturnalia

Grout, James. "Saturnalia." *Encyclopaedia Romana*. Web. 13 Dec. 2014. <http://penelope.uchicago.edu/~grout/encyclopaedia_romana/calendar/saturnalia.html>.

During Saturnalia the “restrictions were relaxed and the social order inverted.” This article shows us how to represent the spirit of Saturnalia, by including role reversals, where the servants and children would switch roles with their masters or parents. The role reversals were a big part of Saturnalia, so for our presentation, equal students will have us serving them with food and drink, as well as explaining the purpose of role reversals as one of our traditions.

James, Simon. *Ancient Rome*. New York, NY: Dorling Kindersley, 2000. PRINT. 16, 18, 46-53.

Males in Ancient Rome wore tunics that are sleeveless and knee-length, with a heavy white toga. Females wore inner and outer tunics made of linen or wool, and both genders sometimes wore a cloak with these. Also, the Romans would decorate their foods exquisitely as to impress their guests, and normally used glass or pottery cups when drinking, silver ones being for the rich. In addition, Romans would commonly sacrifice animals on altars that were just outside the temple, in the front thereof. This book gives

important details to giving an accurate presentation on Saturnalia, and the proper clothing that should be worn.

Matthew, Bunson. "Saturnalia". *Encyclopedia of the Roman Empire*. Facts on File, Inc, 1994.

PRINT. 490.

Saturnalia was the most cheerful and care-free of all the Roman holidays, and began celebration on December 17, to honor the god Saturn. It is said to be influenced by the Greek holiday Kronia, but there is not a definite origin. It influences the modern-day Christmas and New Year's celebrations with gift giving, gambling, and role reversals. This can be used to help set our presentation's mood, explain the history in modern influence of the holiday, as well as it's origin, and to aide future research if needed.

Matz, David. *Daily Life of the Ancient Romans*. Wesport: Greenwood Press, 2002. PRINT.

83-85.

Roman festivals had many attractions that are still used in modern day festivities such as athletic competitions and gambling games. The time of Saturnalia, celebrated from as long ago as 45 B.C., was celebrated from December 17 to December 23 and honored the god Saturn through ubiquitous, general merry-making, and by forgetting all solemnity and elements causing division including the class system. We used the information from this text for our activities, pictures, and food.

Roy, Christian. "Saturnalia." *World History: Ancient and Medieval Eras*. ABC-CLIO, 2014.

Web. 13 Dec 2014. <<http://ancienthistory.abc-clio.com/Search/Display/1699004?terms=saturnalia>>.

The celebration of Saturnalia began in 217 BCE in Ancient Rome where the people would feast, give each other gifts, compete in games, and over all, party. Saturnalia included reverse rolls in the class system where masters would often serve their slaves and common people could be randomly selected to be king for a day. The information from this article was used in our form of dress, and with activities that was can use in our presentation.

"Saturnalia Practices of Nova Romans." *Novaroma.org*. Web. 13 Dec. 2014. <http://www.novaroma.org/religio_romana/saturnalia.html>.

There are different traditions of Romans during Saturnalia, such as outside trees with golden ornaments. Also, people wore green and gold. These were important, but feasting, drunkenness, merrymaking were the main points. This info will help us with presentation by helping to represent Saturnalia and the major elements that should be included when celebrating this holiday.