

Question 8 (10 marks)

To what extent has research since the end of the 1960s changed our understanding of the evidence from the sites of Pompeii and Herculaneum?

In your answer, refer to Sources *F* and *G* and your own knowledge.

Much research has been done since the discovery of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

It was not until Giuseppe <sup>Fico</sup> ~~Esposito~~ <sup>Fiorelli</sup> came along that there was any structure to the ~~but~~ excavations. He had worked on strategically ~~ext~~ excavating the ~~towns~~ Pompeii, working from room to room and organising the items in chronological order.

There was also the organisation of paintings, categorised into groups depicting nature <sup>and</sup> wall reliefs. This gave more insight to the different types of paintings there were throughout Pompeii and Herculaneum.

Another ~~rese~~ researcher had excavated ~~chronolo~~ chronologically down the main street of Pompeii, and it wasn't until the end of 1960's that anyone had even kept records of the excavations or objects.

Another ~~rese~~ researcher had worked on rebuilding

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and fixing buildings that had been destroyed during the eruptions, especially the top floors of houses as they had not survived the pyroclastic surges.

There was also the invention of plaster casts, which enabled scientists to see what the last moments of the Pompeiians and Herculaneums was like. Plaster was filled into holes ~~which show~~ of where ~~dead~~ bodies ~~were~~ of Pompeiians and Herculaneums once was and when extracted exact plaster casts of human bodies were seen. This has changed our understanding of the last moments, and it shows signs of extreme agony and pain, with civilians covering their faces and lying in fetal position.

There were also two excavators who worked on excavating and researching the bodies. Which was Sarah Bizal, and ~~Estel~~ Estel Lazer. Sarah Bizal had devised her own ideas of which each body had done and contained in comparison to Estel Lazer, who went off facts. ~~The body~~ There was a lot of Herculaneums on the ~~beach~~ beach, and this shows us that the Herculaneums were trying to escape and many would have, whereas in Pompeii, nobody thought to ~~had~~ <sup>leave</sup> ~~left~~ until it was too late. Both the cities had very poor teeth, this is probably because of the small rocks that were in their bread which they most probably ate everyday.

End of Question 8