Transcribed and protected for today’s readers, the works of many authors, ranging from Cicero to Seneca, still exist and are printed in books and available online.

You can notice a common trend in the writings that have survived, those of importance, those of the intellectuals.

Contrary to those examined thus far, seem all to lead to a different idea: that this form of entertainment was brutal and simply wrong.

These scholars condemned the practice, much in the same way modern Americans view it.

Casu in meridianum spectaculum incidi, lusus exspectans et sales et aliquid laxamenti quo hominum oculi ab humano cruore acquiescant. Contra est: quidquid ante pugnatum est misericordia fuit; nunc omissis nugis mera homicidia sunt…

By chance, I cut into a midday session, expecting some fun, wit, and relaxation, at which men’s eyes don’t enjoy the slaughter by their fellow men. It was the opposite: there were previous combats, having compassion. Now all the little trifles are put aside and it is homicide…(Seneca Minor)

He was perhaps the leading humanitarian in the classical period, having written his Epistulae Morales, letters of grievance.

Many of his letters, including this, the seventh, take a negative tone towards gladiators.

According to his written record stumbled upon what is most likely a state form of execution to amuse the masses.

He goes on later saying the officials to have not let the combatants wear armor as it would slow down the process.

As the sight of death is one of the driving reasons for gladiatorial shows to exist in the first place, this is not an uncommon scene.
The Original

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3. **All of them**, contrary to those examined thus far, seem all to lead to a different idea: that this form of entertainment was brutal and simply wrong.

4. **For the most part**, these scholars condemned the practice, much in the same way modern Americans view it.

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