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The Colosseum, also known as the Amphitheatre of Flavian Amphitheatre, is a famous oval Roman amphitheatre in the center of Rome. It was built in AD 70-72 and could accommodate 50,000-80,000 spectators; it was one of the largest and most iconic structures of the Roman Empire, used for gladiatorial contests and public spectacles (such as animal hunts, executions, and theatrical performances). The Colosseum was built by Emperor Vespasian, who ruled from 69 to 79 AD, and his son Titus (who ruled from 79-81 AD) completed it. It was a major landmark of ancient Rome and a symbol of the power and grandeur of the Roman Empire.

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