



Romans vs. Incas

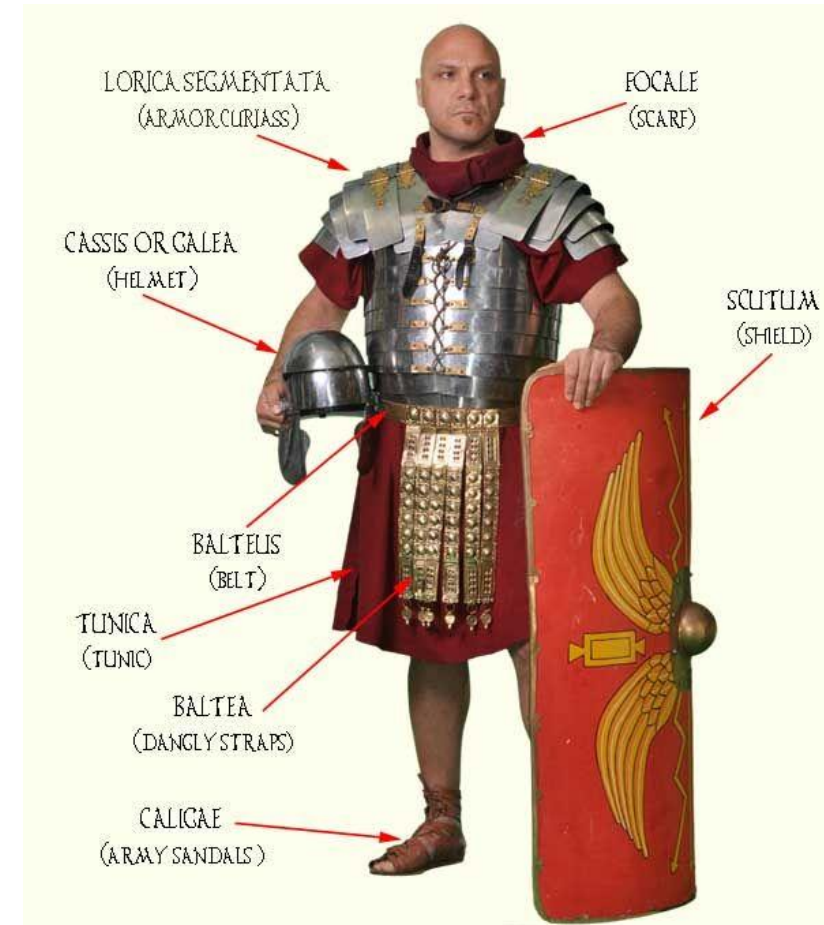
Last week you found out some information all about the Inca Tribe who lived in South America. This week we are going to be recapping what we know about the Romans and comparing these 2 types of people and their ways of life.



The Roman Army

Hopefully you can remember quite a lot about the Roman army and why they were so successful. Here is some information to jog your memory.

- They were well-trained and disciplined soldiers
- They were organized and had marching formation and tactics e.g. tortoise
- They were trained to fight and defend themselves
- They fought with numerous weapons e.g. dagger, swords and spears.
- Wore protective, metal armour and carried a large wooden shield
- The soldiers were split into legions of about 800 soldiers and had lots of legions that made up an army.





Roman houses and buildings

There were 2 main ways of living in Roman Britain. Country homes were built known as villas which were very grand. However, the majority of people lived in houses in the style of Celtic houses. They were usually round and made of stone for the base and the roof made out of timber and thatched.

The Romans were very good builders and quite a lot of buildings in the towns were made from stone or concrete.

In the middle of towns there was a large square, called the **forum**. Most towns would also have shops as well as the forum. At one end of the forum was a large building called the **basilica**. There were temples too where the Roman gods were worshipped. Some towns had public baths, an open-air theatre and huge monumental arches.

The Romans liked to build big stadiums as well as temples public buildings. The Colosseum is still standing today and was used for entertainment for the Emperor.



Roman towns



The Romans built towns all over Britain and these towns were connected between famous Roman roads.

The Roman towns were full of fine buildings and temples.

The Romans liked everything to be organised and orderly. Streets were laid out in neat, straight lines, like on a chess-board. In the middle there was a large square, called the **forum**. It was used as a market place and for meetings. It had shops and offices on three sides and government offices on the other side.

Many towns had running water and sewers. Aqueducts were bridges for bringing water to the towns.

Only the rich had water piped to their houses; everyone else used water from public fountains. The only toilets were public lavatories, which were built around the town and connected to underground sewers.

Buildings were made of stone and brick. They were so well built that Roman buildings and towns still remain today.

The three largest towns in Roman Britain were: St Albans, Londinium and Colchester.

Romans were experts at building long, straight roads between Roman towns. These roads made it easy for Roman soldiers to march between towns and move food and baggage around the country. Some Roman roads are still around today and have lasted over 2,000 years.





Roman food

Romans generally ate foods they could grow, rear or catch. Poorer Romans would eat vegetables and grains, only having meat occasionally when they could afford it (or catch it for themselves). Richer Romans had a much wider variety of foods and ate meat regularly.

Many Romans were farmers so looked after their own animals and grew crops to be able to feed their families.

The Romans ate three meals a day. They had breakfast (which they called *ientaculum*), lunch (which they called *prandium*) and their main meal in the evening (which they called *cena*).

Rich Romans held elaborate **dinner parties** in the *triclinium* (dining room). These parties often lasted up to eight hours. The Romans did not sit on chairs around the table like we do today. Instead the adults lay on sloping couches situated around a square table. Only small children or slaves were permitted to eat sitting.

More information - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/ztvb4wx>



Roman clothes

Men wore a knee-length tunic (chiton), either sleeveless or short-sleeved. Roman men wore a cloak over their tunic, which was like a wide shawl that was draped over the shoulder and carefully wrapped around the body.

Important Romans dressed in a long robe called a **toga**.

Women wore a longer tunic which was often ankle-length. Over this the women wore a stola which was a full length from neck to ankle, high-waisted and fastened at the shoulders with clasps.

Rich women wore long tunics made from expensive cotton or silk. They also wore lots of jewellery and make-up, strong scent and elaborate hairstyles. They had specially trained slaves to help them dress, arrange their hair and put make up on their faces.



Hopefully this has jogged your memory a bit about how the Romans lived.

If you want to research more here is a good website. Look down the left hand side to choose a topic to research.

<http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/Romans.html>

Task 1: Bring together all your information about the Romans and the Incas and their way of life.

Write in bullet points or note form and get all your ideas down split into these 4 boxes.

Look back over your poster from last week that you made about the Incas. See Miss Penfold's video to help.

WALT Geo: To understand human geographical features such as settlements and land use in SA.
WALT History: Compare some of the times studied with those of other areas of interest around the world
WILF: Discussions and detailed notes about life as a Roman and life as an Inca

<i>Britain - Romans</i>	<i>South America - Incas</i>
<i>Army:</i>	<i>Army:</i>
<i>Houses/buildings (where they were built, what they were made out of).</i>	<i>Houses/buildings (where they were built, what they were made out of).</i>
<i>Towns/food:</i>	<i>Towns/food:</i>
<i>Clothes (What they wore and how they made it):</i>	<i>Clothes (What they wore and how they made it):</i>

WALT: To compare 2 different periods in time

Bronze: To write simple sentences comparing the Incas and the Romans.

Silver: To connect your comparison together by using connectives (conjunctions). For example: ASBO

Eng Gold: To use connective adverbs to start sentences. For example: Also, Alternatively, However, On the other hand, Similarly

Challenge: Make your comparison more informative by adding adjectives, drawing accurate pictures and labels

Task 2: Write full sentences comparing how The Incas and how The Romans lived.

Use task 1 and your poster from last week to help you.

See Miss Penfold's video to help you.

Roman town



Inca town

