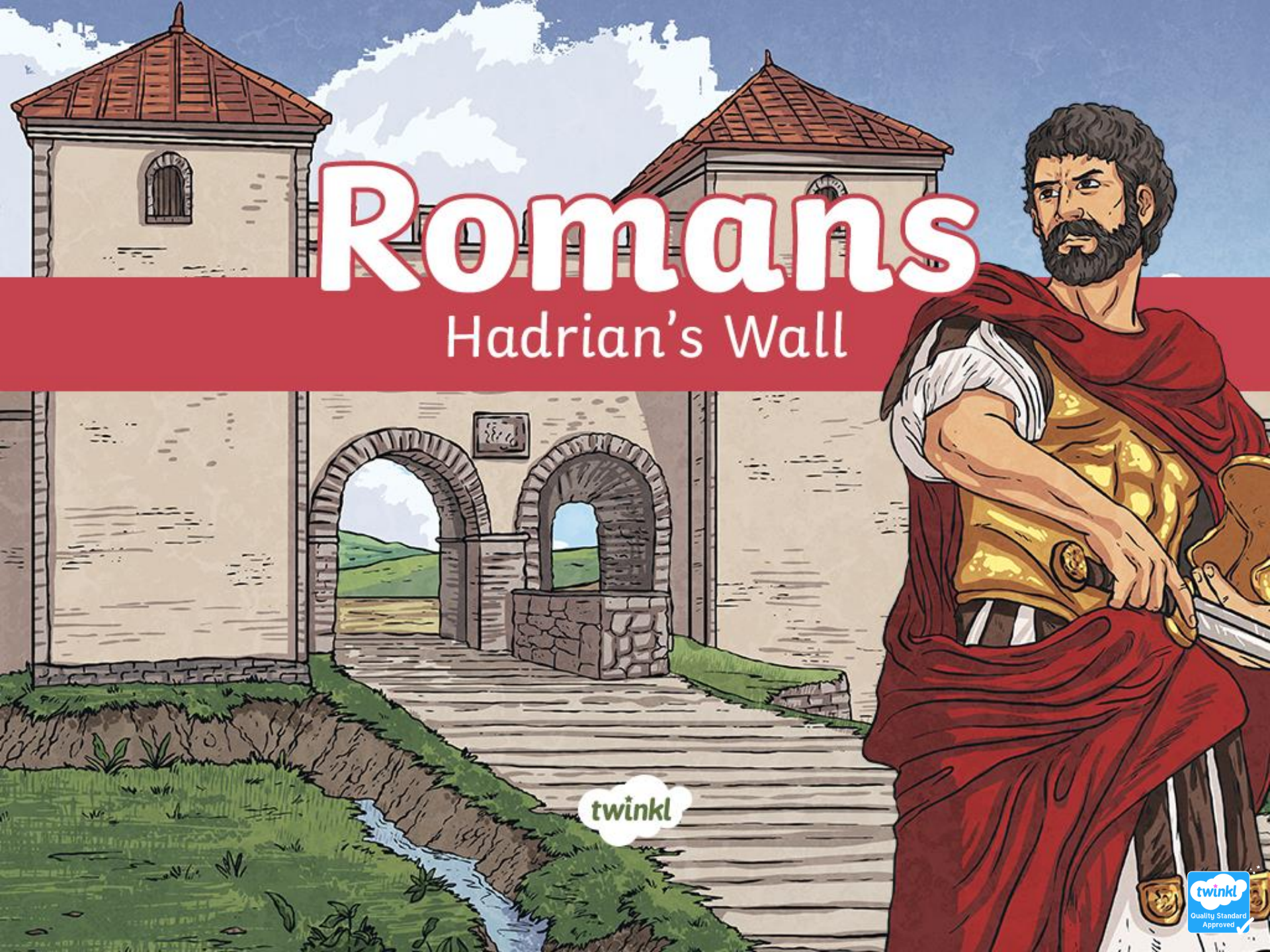
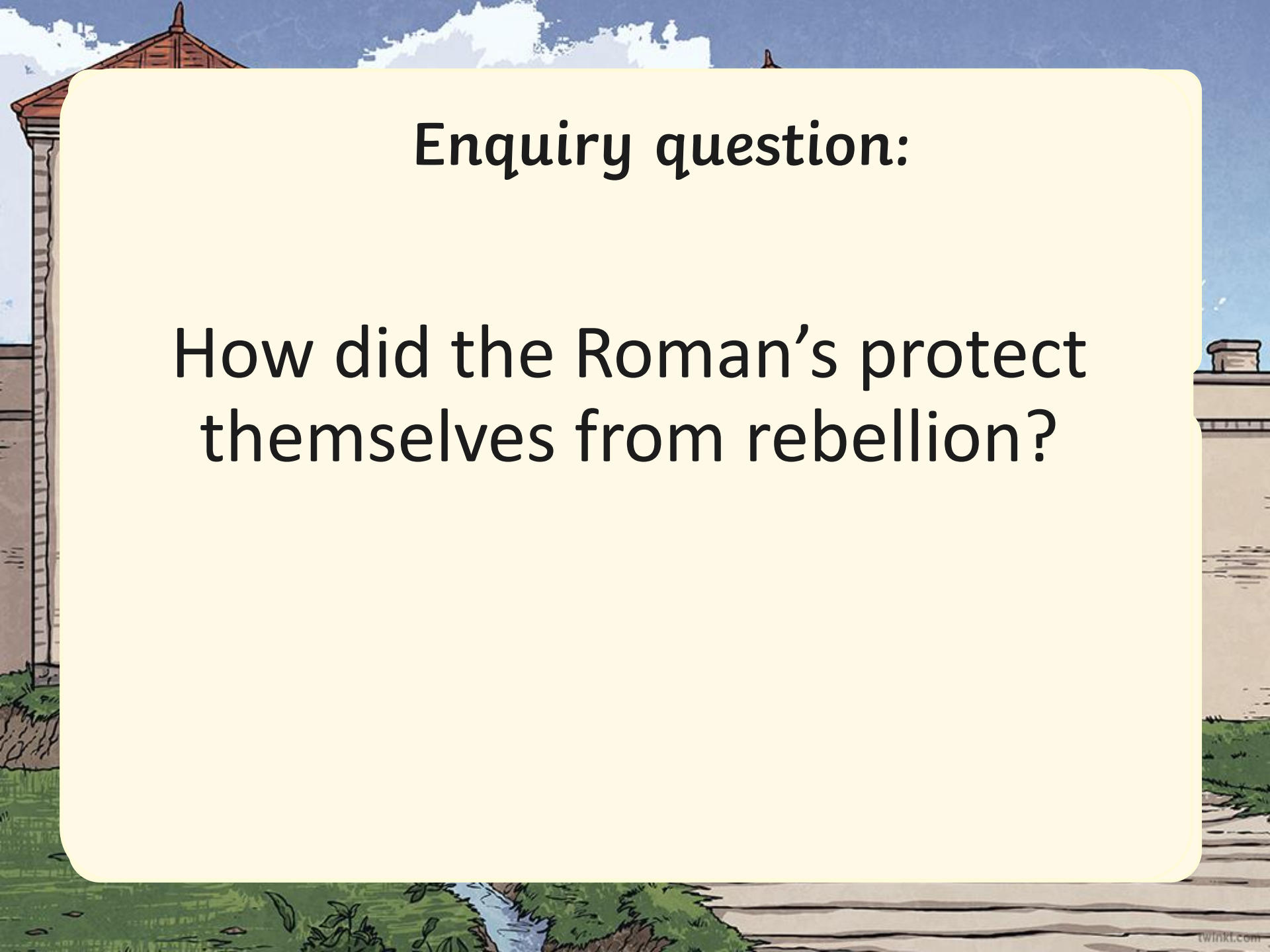


# Romans

## Hadrian's Wall



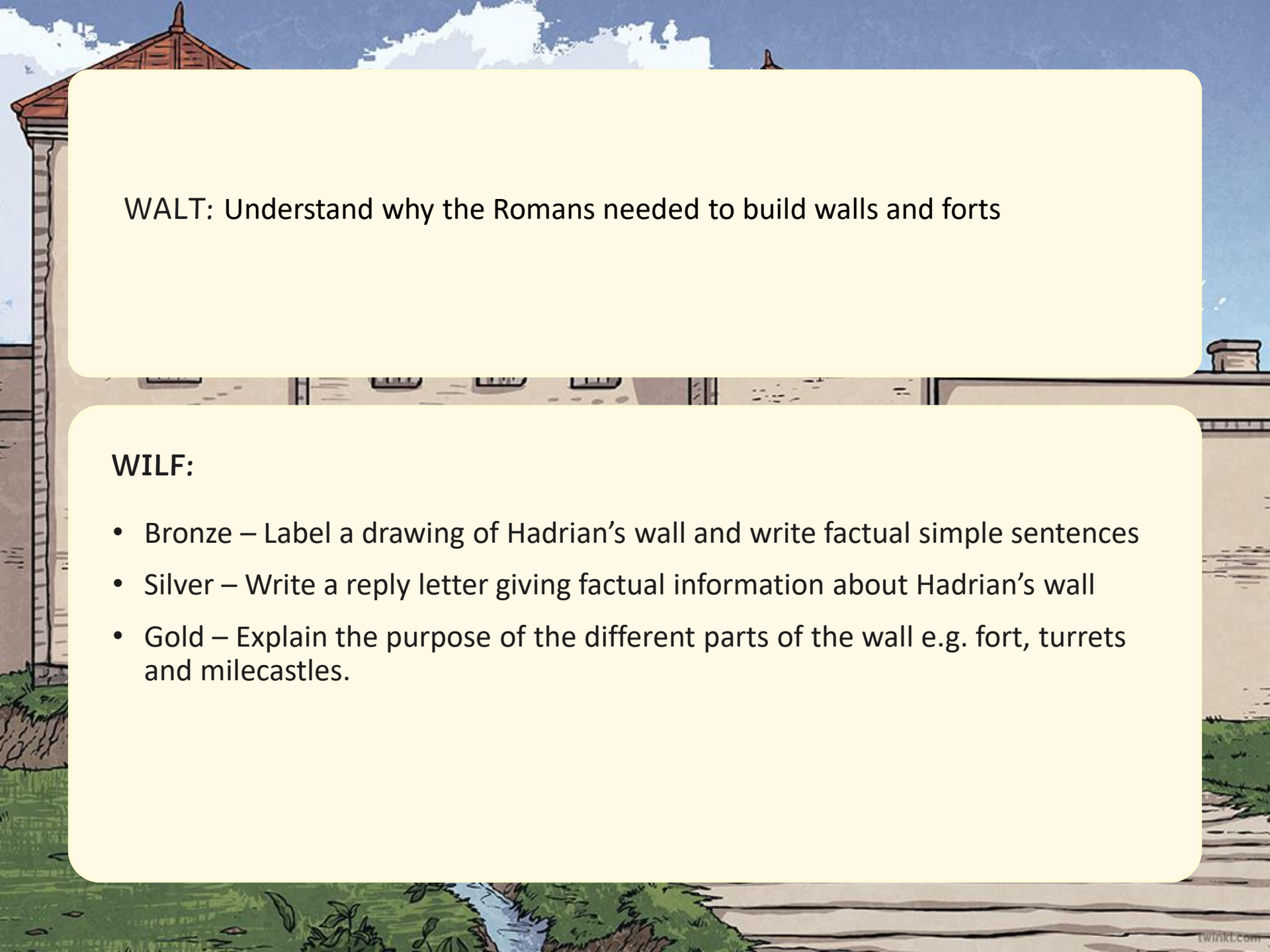
twinkl

The background of the slide features a stylized illustration of a Roman temple with a red-tiled roof and columns on the left. A body of water, possibly a river or lake, is visible at the bottom, with green foliage and a small stream flowing into it. The sky is blue with white clouds. The entire scene is framed by a yellow border.

**Enquiry question:**

**How did the Roman's protect themselves from rebellion?**





WALT: Understand why the Romans needed to build walls and forts

**WILF:**

- Bronze – Label a drawing of Hadrian's wall and write factual simple sentences
- Silver – Write a reply letter giving factual information about Hadrian's wall
- Gold – Explain the purpose of the different parts of the wall e.g. fort, turrets and milecastles.

# The Romans

Why and how did the Romans need to protect themselves?

How might they have done this?



# The Brits vs. The Romans

Lots of people living in the UK did not agree with what the Roman's were doing. They didn't want to become slaves, have their land taken off them or pay taxes on their own land.

This meant that some people tried to fight against the Romans.

Boudicca and the Iceni tribe were one group of people to fight against the Romans. There were other people too.

They wanted to keep control of their land.

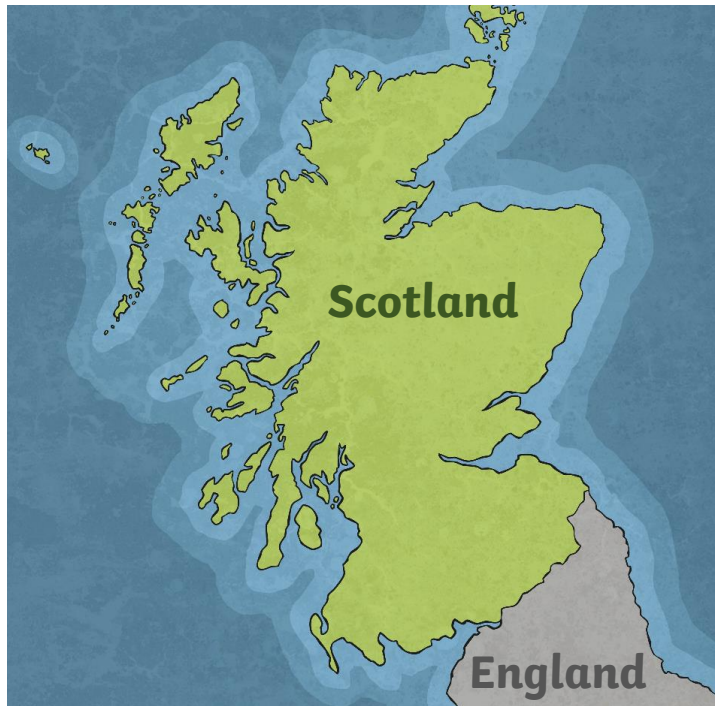




# The Romans and Scotland

The Roman's didn't manage to take over Scotland. It was so far North and difficult to get to. During the Roman times, Scotland was called Caledonia.

Many Caledonian tribes fought battles against the Romans who tried to take their land.



Watch this video to find out what The Romans did -

[www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z2nfb9q](http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z2nfb9q)

# The Picts



In AD 84, the different tribes in Scotland all joined together to form a group that the Romans called the 'Picts'. The Romans did not go on to take Scotland as the Roman army was called back home to deal with other issues. This meant that Scotland never became a part of the Roman empire.

According to the Romans, the Picts were a feisty, formidable force who kept raiding their territory in Britain. The Romans wanted a way to separate their land in Britain from the Picts'.



# Hadrian's Wall



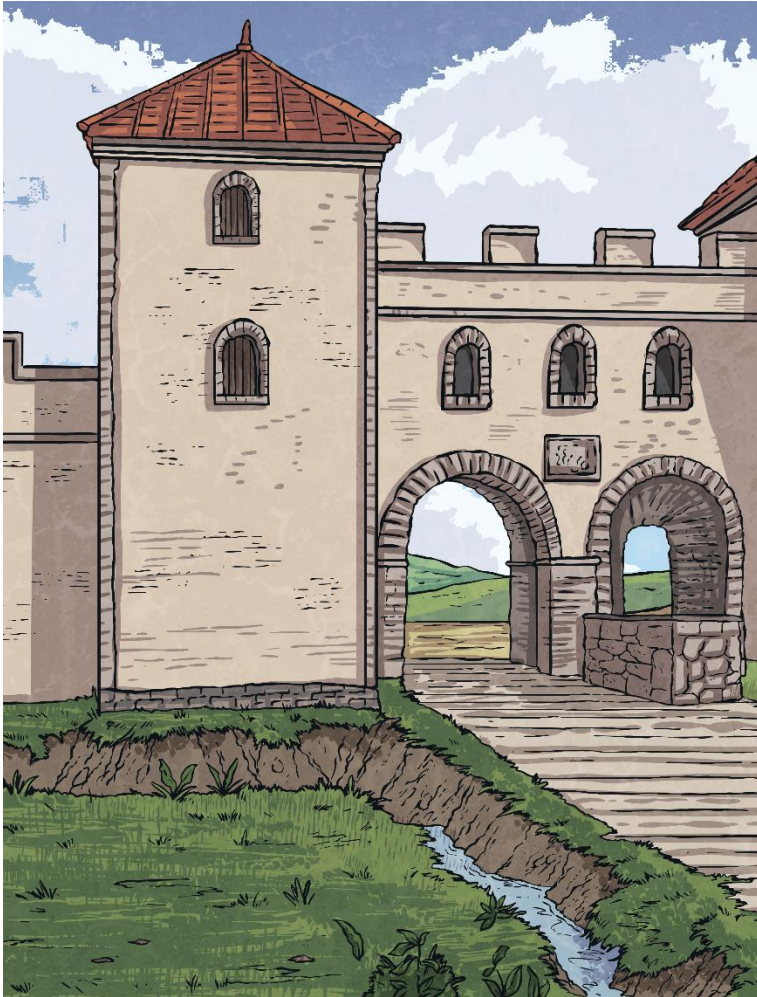
They decided to build a great wall. This was the solution for dealing with frequent attacks from the Picts.

This wall was built across northern Britain which helped the Romans defend their occupied land. The Roman Emperor Hadrian was in charge of building this wall.

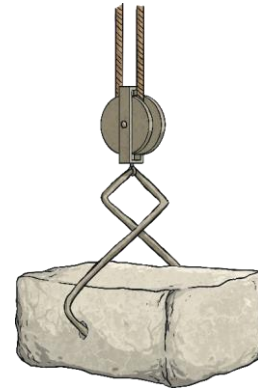
The wall also meant that the Romans could control who was entering and leaving Roman territory and charge taxes to those who wanted to come in.



# Building the Wall



The wall was built by three Roman legions (15,000 men) using mostly stone. It was 117.5km long (or 80 Roman miles), up to 6m high and 3m wide. This meant that two Roman soldiers could perform sentry duty side-by-side. It was an extremely strong, stable wall that lasted for thousands of years.



# Hadrian's Wall

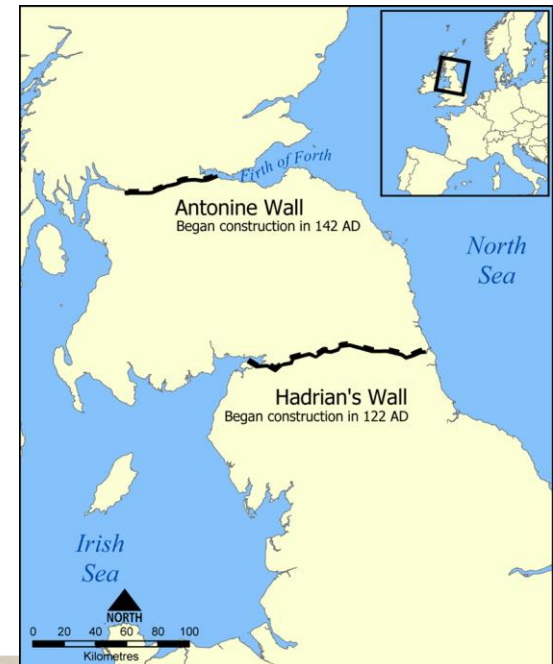
It is known as the largest Roman artefact.

The wall is 73 miles across Northern Britain. It took about 6 years to make.

The wall ran from Bowness-on-Solway on the west Coast to Wallsend on the east Coast. It passed through Carlisle, Gilsland, Chollerford and Corbridge among many other places.

**Watch this video to find out some more information about Hadrian's Wall -**

**[www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zhq76sg](http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zhq76sg)**

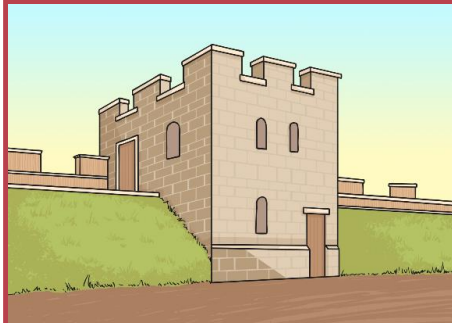




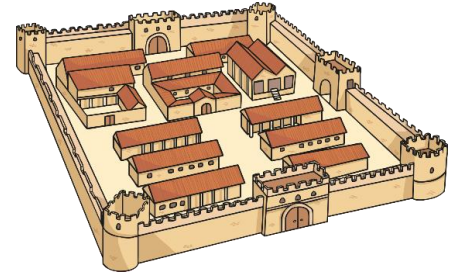
# Along the Wall



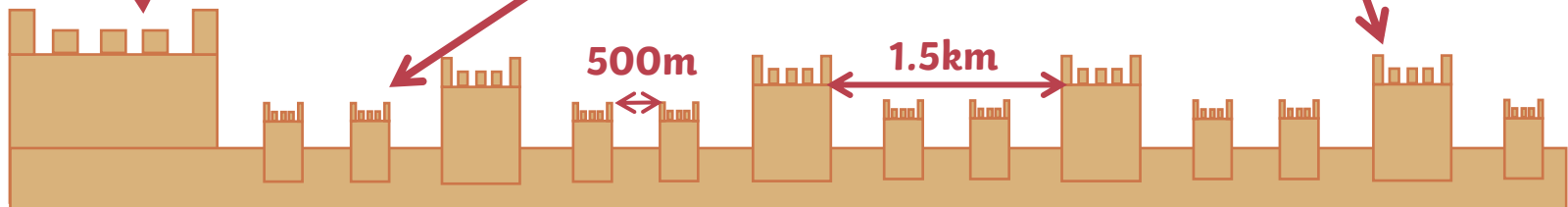
There was a **milecastle** containing 20 soldiers every Roman mile (1.5km).



There was a **turret** guarded by soldiers built every 500m.



Major **forts** were built along the wall every 8km. These forts could accommodate between 500 to 1000 Roman soldiers!



# Along the wall - Housestead fort

Housestead was one of 15 forts along Hadrian's wall.

Housestead was known to the Romans as *Vercovicium* meaning 'place of the effective fighters'.

It was laid out in the traditional 'playing card' shape and covered an area of around five acres.

In the centre was the Headquarters building which held the administrative centre and the strong room. Next to this was a Commanding Officer's house, granaries and a hospital. The remainder of the fort was taken up by barracks and workshops. It was designed to house a regiment of around 800 men. It was occupied  
Go and have a look at the Housestead layout sheet.





# Along the wall - Milecastle



On Hadrian's Wall, a milecastle guarded a gateway through the Wall with a pathway across the ditch and had about 20-30 soldiers based there. On either side of the milecastle was a stone tower (turret). The milecastle's barracks controlled the passage of people, goods and livestock across the frontier, and it is likely that the milecastle acted as a customs post to charge tax and manage people coming in and out of the Roman's land.

# Along the wall -turret

A turret is a small tower that projects vertically from Hadrian's wall. Turrets were used to provide a good view, high up. This allowed the Roman's to see if anyone was attacking them and would give them to get their defence ready to fight back. There were around 16 turrets along Hadrian's wall.





# Life at the Wall



Since thousands of soldiers were stationed along the wall, provision had to be made in order for them to be able to live their lives. Inside the forts were barracks for the soldiers, a larger house for the commander and his family, a grain store, toilets and sometimes a hospital. There would also be a bathhouse just outside the fort so soldiers could keep clean. Over time, villages and communities developed around the forts. These settlements would contain houses, shops, temples and taverns. They were probably where the soldiers' wives and families lived.



# Life at the Wall

One of the forts was called Housesteads. It had a hospital, granary, barracks, workshop and toilets.

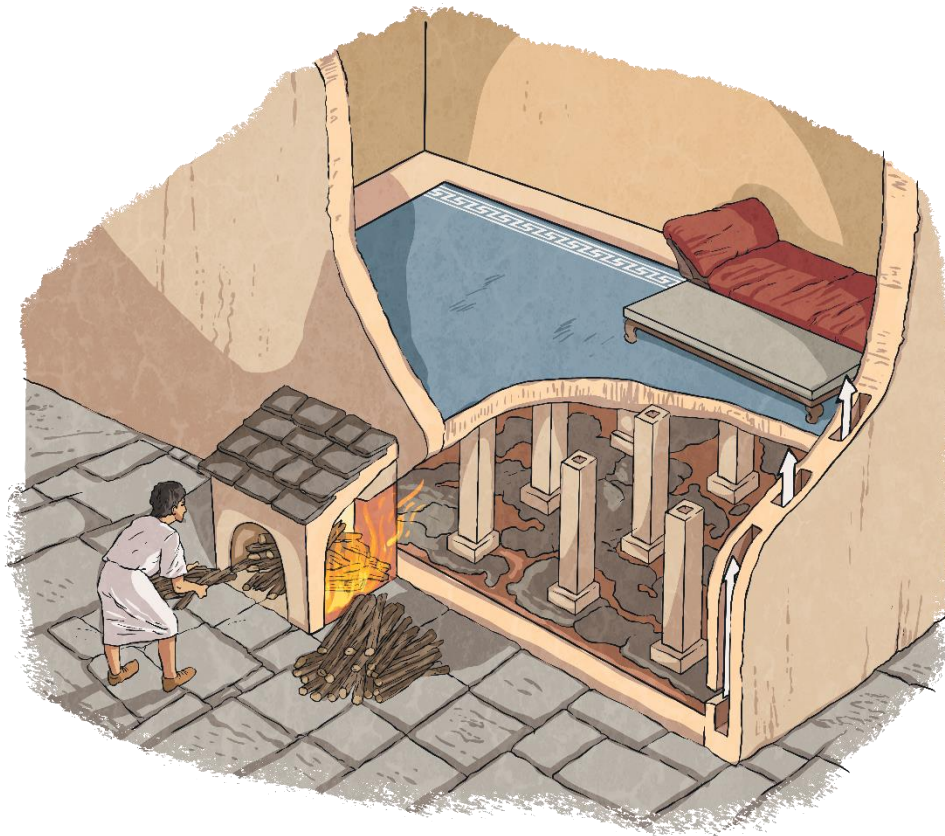


Photo courtesy of Bryn Pinzgauer and ahisgett@flickr.com - granted under creative commons licence - attribution



# Life at the Wall

A Roman road called the Stanegate was built to supply the soldiers based at Hadrian's Wall. Grain was kept dry in a store by the use of a hypocaust, similar to the system used in Roman baths.



# Wall Facts

Hadrian's wall was completed in AD 128. As the Romans were such skilled craftsmen, remains of Hadrian's wall and other forts can still be found today in the north of Britain.

There are two activities to choose from. Choose ONE which you would like to do:



Your challenge is to get into character and imagine you are a Roman soldier called Felix. You helped to build the wall and now you are stationed at a fort, living there.

Activity 1: Complete the table giving information about the wall.

**or**

Activity 2: Write a letter to reply to your mother who has sent you a letter from Rome

Find resource sheet with more information on.



# Extra information:

If you want to find more out about Hadrian's wall, here are some videos and links that you might find interesting.

[www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/hadrians-wall/hadrians-wall-history-and-stories/history/](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/hadrians-wall/hadrians-wall-history-and-stories/history/)

[www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_\\_qgHhgaZnk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=__qgHhgaZnk)

[www.youtube.com/watch?v=kGcpiwL3CEg](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kGcpiwL3CEg)

