



ENGLISH HERITAGE

THE **KidsRule!** GUIDE TO...

ROMAN BRITAIN



INTERVIEW
Meet
Marcus the
legionary
inside!

**DRESS
LIKE A
ROMAN
GOD**

AND LEARN
HOW TO TIE
A TOGA!

It's dinner
time at
Lullingstone
Roman Villa
(and you're
all invited!)

**HAIL,
Hadrian!**

Everything you
(probably) need
to know about
Hadrian's Wall

CHARGE!

Could you make it into Hadrian's cavalry?
Take our fun quiz to find out!

That's
'hi' in
Roman!



INSIDE

- JOKES! • COOL POSTER!
- COMPETITION! • MORE JOKES!

THE ROMANS ARE COMING!

The Romans didn't just conquer Britain, they transformed life here...

Around 2,000 years ago the Romans, who started in Rome in Italy, conquered most of Europe and the Mediterranean. Tempted by riches such as gold, silver, cattle and tin, Julius Caesar came twice and fought against the Britons but was unimpressed by the weather and angry local tribes. Nearly 100 years later, the Emperor Claudius launched a huge invasion of Britain. This time the Romans decided to stay.

Britain was divided into tribes. Some leaders like Caratacus fought the Romans but others, like Queen Cartimandua of the Brigantes, worked with them. The Romans intended to take control of the entire country but they couldn't complete their conquest, so the emperor Hadrian built a huge wall (Hadrian's Wall) across the country to mark the north western edge of their empire (see page 6).

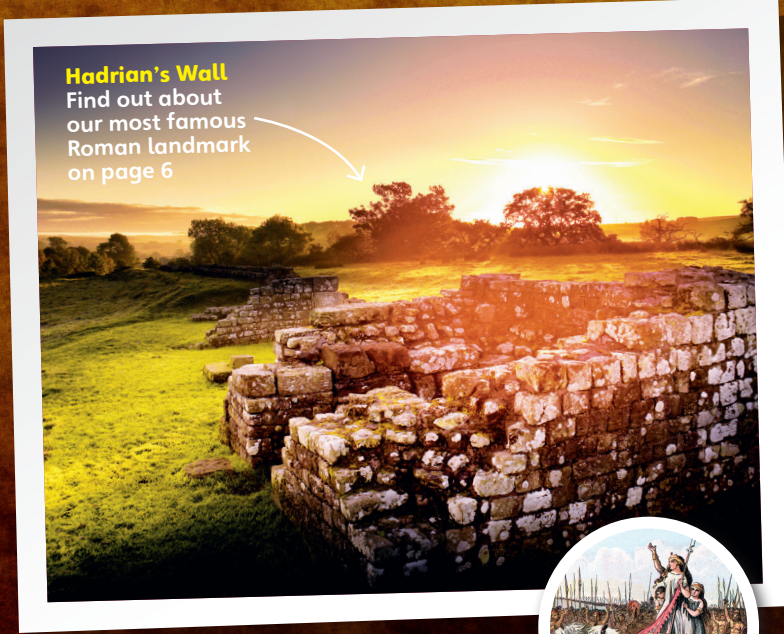
country houses with underfloor heating (see page 14), and roads and bridges to help people travel and to trade. But British ways also rubbed off on the Romans and some adopted local gods.

Within 400 years, the empire was squabbling against itself and struggling to fight off invaders from central Europe. The Roman army left Britain to protect the rest of their empire and Rome itself. The people of Roman Britain were left to rule and protect themselves.

LOL!
Why did the Romans build straight roads? So they wouldn't go round the bend!



A WAY OF LIFE
The Romans brought their way of life with them and encouraged local people to adopt it. They built large towns with markets and bath houses (see page 4), sewers for better hygiene, beautiful



Hadrian's Wall
Find out about our most famous Roman landmark on page 6



Roman timeline
Charting the rise and fall of the Roman Empire



54BC
Julius Caesar's army defeats British tribes but then leaves to fight elsewhere



AD43
The massive Roman army lands in Kent and begins to defeat the British tribes

AD60-61
Queen Boudicca leads a rebellion, which ends in defeat at the Battle of Watling Street

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WHAT DID THE ROMANS EVER DO FOR US?

The Romans changed Britain for the better. Can you circle which of these things they introduced to Britain?



- CHARIOTS
- BATHS
- LATIN
- SWORDS
- AQUEDUCTS
- UNDERFLOOR HEATING
- TELEPHONES
- SEWERS
- PAVED ROADS

ANSWERS Roman: Latin, aqueducts, paved roads, baths, underfloor heating, sewers. Not Roman: Swords (earlier), telephones (later), chariots (earlier).

WIN

A COOL GOODY BAG!

Make a Roman mosaic and send us a photo of your creation!

We've got a goody bag worth £100 to give away to the reader who makes the best Roman mosaic. To watch a video with ideas to get you started, go to www.english-heritage.org.uk/kids. To enter, email a photo of your creation with your name and age to membersmagazine@immediate.co.uk.



Terms and conditions The closing date and time for entries is midnight on Wednesday 28 June 2017. The promoter is English Heritage. If you are under 13 you need permission from your parent/guardian before you can enter the competition. One winner will receive an English Heritage goody bag worth £100. For full terms and conditions, go to www.english-heritage.org.uk/kids.

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This magazine is published on behalf of English Heritage by Immediate Media Co. www.immediate.co.uk

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AD77

Agricola becomes governor of Britain before deciding to invade northern Britain



AD122

The Romans start to build Hadrian's Wall, marking the northern edge of their empire

AD142

Construction starts on the Antonine Wall but it is later abandoned around AD160

AD211

Around this time, Roman Britain is divided into two provinces in the north and south



AD410

The army leaves Britain to protect Rome and the Romano-British rule themselves

A day in the life...

Join two cousins as they visit Wroxeter Roman City bathhouse, 1,900 years ago

HEY VIRICOVO, YOU REALLY NEED TO VISIT THE BATHS!

ARE YOU SAYING I SMELL?

WELL...

After a week working on his family's farm, Viricovo is visiting his cousin Claudius in one of Britain's biggest cities, Viroconium Cornoviorum, which we now call Wroxeter.

WHY ARE THEY NOT BATHING WITH US?

THEY BEAT US TO IT... AND BECAUSE YOU SMELL!

The Romans take bathing very seriously. It doesn't matter if you're rich or poor, everyone gets to go to the baths, changing and bathing next to each other.

WHO'S THAT? HE LOOKS IMPORTANT.

THAT'S A MEMBER OF THE TOWN COUNCIL – THE ORDO. AND THE GUY NEXT TO HIM CLEANS THE LOOS!

The bathhouse is a huge building. The men and women bathed at different times, so Viricovo and Claudius arrive with their dads as their mums are leaving.

Before they get clean, Claudius suggests they go to the basilica (a large hall) where they can run, try ball games and weight lifting, but the boys decide to wrestle instead.

I MUST WARN YOU I'M PRETTY STRONG!

WE'LL SEE ABOUT THA...

Ooooooff!

The boys head to the hot room. The heat is created by a fire below the floor and they have to wear wooden shoes to stop their feet from burning.

Soldiers of the Roman army are visiting from Chester. Viricovo hasn't met a legionary before and asks him about army life.

MAKE SURE YOU PUT THOSE SHOES ON.

OUCH! IT'S VERY HO-HO-HOT!

I JUST BEAT MY COUSIN AT WRESTLING!

IT SOUNDS LIKE YOU HAVE WHAT IT TAKES TO JOIN THE 20TH LEGION!

AH, THIS IS THE LIFE.

Once they're clean, it's time to finish off with a quick dip in the cold pool. It's a bit of a shock for Viricovo though.

In the first of the hot pools, slaves clean the boys by covering them in oil and scraping it off again.

URGH, THIS IS WEIRD!

AT LEAST YOU DON'T SMELL ANYMORE!

BRRRR! YOU SAID THIS WAS FUN!

Once they're clean and changed the boys meet their parents for some dinner. The shops nearby sell hot food such as soup and meat, and sweet pastries for dessert.

YUM! THIS IS NICER THAN THE FOOD BACK HOME.

YOU SHOULD MOVE HERE AND WE CAN BATHE EVERY DAY!

EDGE OF THE EMPIRE

Hadrian's Wall was more than just a barrier – it was a home for soldiers and families too. Here are the features that can still be spotted...

TOWNS

Alongside the big forts like Chesters, civilian towns known as vici sprang up. Roman soldiers had a lot more money than the local people, so civilians built shops nearby in order to sell them goods.



MILECASTLES

These were small forts built every mile along the Wall. They would have gates so that people could pass from one side of the Wall to the other, if they were brave enough! You can still see remains at Poltross Burn (see right) and Cawfields.



Vanishing act
We can only see 10 per cent of the original Wall today

THE WALL ITSELF

The Wall that you see today is only a small fraction of the original. Over the course of the centuries since it was built, stone has been removed, buried or destroyed. In between the forts and turrets, the Wall would have been an impressive barrier, standing 4–4.5 metres high with a ditch in front.

TURRETS

There were two of these in between each milecastle. They provided shelter and a place to warm up for a couple of Roman soldiers. We're guessing turrets like the ones at Birdoswald (pictured) were the loneliest places to be on Hadrian's Wall.



OVER TO YOU

What do you think life would have been like on Hadrian's Wall? Would you like to have lived along the Wall?

The builders

It took around 15,000 men about six years to build the Wall

HAIL, HADRIAN!

Meet the emperor behind the wall

When Emperor Hadrian came to Britain in AD122 and saw how much trouble his soldiers were having in the north, he ordered his men to build a huge wall to defend themselves and the lands they'd spent so long taking in Britain. Hadrian's Wall took around 15,000 men about six years to build. The emperor never returned to Britain and so never got to see his soldiers' achievement in all its glory.

I'M BUILDING HADRIAN'S WALL NEXT!



VALLUM

As well as keeping eyes focused on enemies to the north of the wall, the Romans also needed to make sure they were safe from the back. The vallum was an earth mound and ditch behind the Wall that marked an area where local natives weren't allowed in. You could cross over it using stone bridges like the one at Benwell.

BRIDGES

The Wall stretched from one coast to the other over the land. But what about rivers? Patrols and supplies needed to get across. Luckily the Romans were expert architects and managed to build bridges like Chesters Bridge over rivers to keep the Wall as one solid, unbroken barrier.

FORTS

Large forts such as Chesters and Housesteads were built after construction of the Wall started, in order to have big garrisons of men who would patrol and be called upon in case of a large attack on the Wall. All of the forts, milecastles and turrets were linked by a military road.



ENGLISH HERITAGE



**ENGLAND
THROUGH
THE AGES**

**COLLECT
ALL 12
POSTERS!**

It's AD200 at a Roman riverside town, where hundreds of people live, work and trade. The town has a school, stone buildings, roads and a bridge over the river where boats deliver goods.

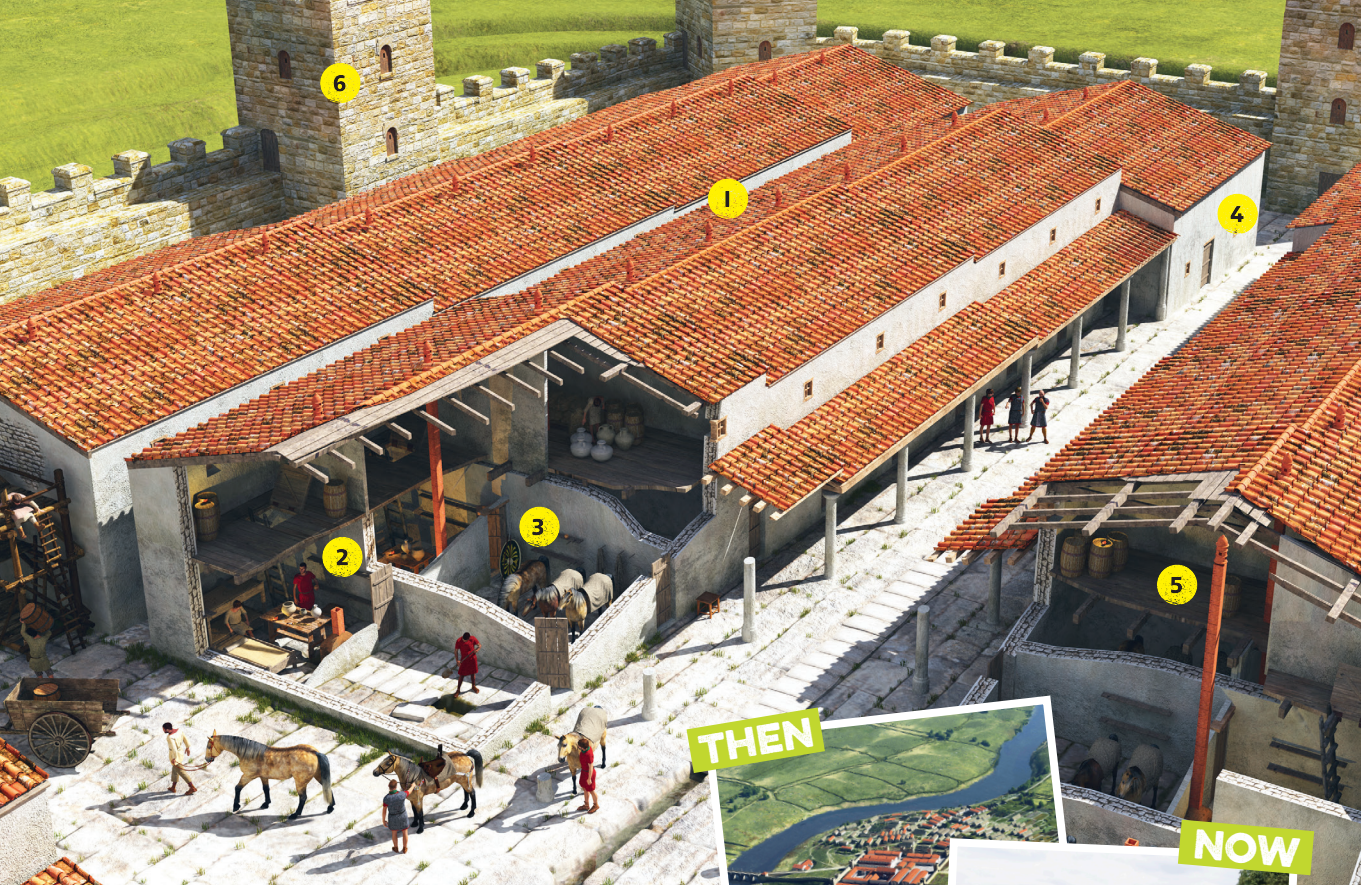


Over to you!

- What goods can you see the people trading?
- What different jobs can you see the people doing?
- What are the children playing?

Collect them all!

This is the second of **12 posters** you can collect to make a mega timeline of English history. You can get the first one at **www.english-heritage.org.uk/kids**



Look inside a cavalry barrack

Discover how soldiers lived with their horses at Chester's Roman Fort

1 On guard
Chesters was a cavalry fort on Hadrian's Wall. Its garrison's job was to guard the Wall and patrol the area. The soldiers lived in barrack blocks, with around 30 men in each.

2 Three is a crowd
Three troopers lived in each room of a barrack block. When not on duty, they would relax, sleep, cook and eat here. It would have been very cramped for the soldiers.

3 Noisy neighbours
In the front room of each section were the troopers' horses. Pits were dug beneath the floor to catch all the sewage and waste. It must have still smelled a bit!

4 Decurion's house
Each troop was commanded by a decurion. As well as being paid more than his men, he had a whole house to himself, and probably lived here with his wife and children.

5 The high life
The horses needed lots of attention and were cared for by grooms who may have lived in the attic above the troopers, along with supplies for the men and horses.

6 Defensive position
Roman forts were protected by strong walls and tall towers. But the Romans preferred to ride out to meet the enemy in battle rather than hiding behind their defences.

Discover more at the Chester's Cavalry! event from 15–16 July. Visit www.english-heritage.org.uk/events

Can you spot it?

Mucking out



Horse being prepared for a patrol



Chatting soldiers



Quiz time...

COULD YOU MAKE IT INTO

CRIKEY!



HADRIAN'S CAVALRY?



You are one of 30 cavalry soldiers in a troop (turma) of cavalry. Can you get promoted by getting the following questions right?



IGNORE THE NEIGH SAYERS!

4 To win battles you must have the right weapons. Do you

choose...

- A) A sword
- B) A sword and a spear
- C) A bow and arrow
- D) A net and trident

5 You are going on a mission and need help. Which god do you make an offering to?

- A) Jupiter, the king of the gods
- B) Mars, the god of war
- C) Fortuna, goddess of good fortune
- D) All of the above

1 You need to keep your horse somewhere.

Do you...

- A) Let it wander the fields
- B) Put it in the front room
- C) Keep it on the roof
- D) Tuck it under your bed

2 You have been ordered to learn a skill to help your troop.

Do you learn...

- A) Accounting
- B) Healing wounds
- C) How to carve stone
- D) Juggling

3 It's your troop's turn to use the fort baths. What do you take with you?

- A) Soap
- B) A curved metal stick and oil
- C) Don't go. Tough soldiers don't wash!
- D) A rubber duck

Cavalry classroom

Put your soldier skills to the test with these devious challenges...

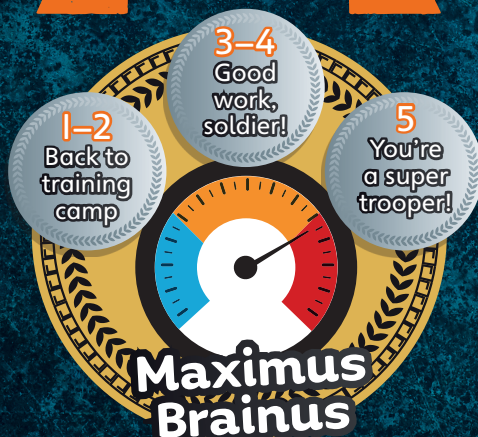
1 Get crafty
Soldiers didn't just fight. They were expected to learn skills such as carpentry, metal working and masonry. Learn a new craft in order to gain promotion and get off doing boring chores.

2 On patrol
Soldiers at Chesters would have patrolled their fort against intruders. Work out a route to protect your house and see if you can spot any invaders.

3 Go with the flow
Chesters Fort was next to a river bridge. Can you list three reasons why it was important to protect it?

4 Flag waving
Each regiment had a flag with a special symbol on it. Fierce animals were favourites. Design one of your own, attach it to stick and keep it safe from the enemy!

HOW MANY DID YOU GET RIGHT?



Answers: 1. (B) If you lose your horse you pay for a new one, so keep it close. 2. (A), (B) or (C) would be useful. (D) not so much! 3. (B) Romans oiled their bodies and scraped the dirt off. 4. (B) Best to have a back-up. 5. (D) You'll need all the help you can get.

DEFENDING THE ENEMY



THEN

BELGIAN ARMY

The Roman army was made up of people from all over the empire. The soldiers at Housesteads were Tungrians from modern-day Belgium.

NOW



SHOW OF STRENGTH
Housesteads is one of 16 bases along Hadrian's Wall. It is the most complete example of a Roman fort in Britain.

TOUGH DAY
Life for Roman soldiers was tough. As well as standing for hours on guard duty or going on patrol, they spent two hours a day training with their weapons, and stayed fit by running.

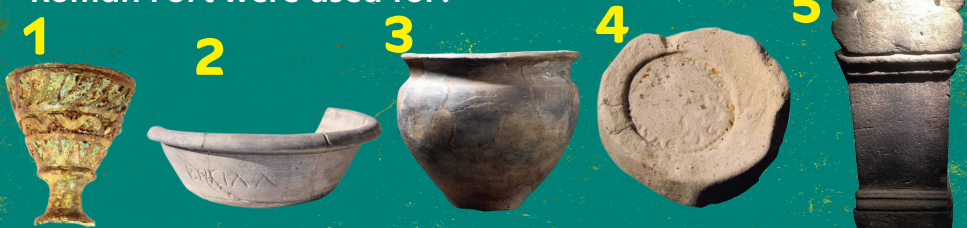
LEISURE TIME
It must have been dull guarding the Wall, so the soldiers would have been glad to have a drink and have fun playing dice in the shops and bars near the fort.

ROMAN REMAINS
The remains of Housesteads are extremely well preserved. When you go there now you can see the outlines of the walls, barracks, and even the toilets, and you can see objects such as pottery.

To discover more about life as a Roman soldier or plan a visit, go to www.english-heritage.org.uk/housesteads

Guess the Roman artefact

Can you guess what these amazing items found at Housesteads Roman Fort were used for?



LOL
Where did Hadrian keep his armies?
Up his sleeves

Answers: 1. A flask for keeping medicine or perfume 2. A food or washing bowl 3. A cooking jar 4. A mould for making counterfeit coins 5. An altar for worshipping the god Jupiter

PIRE

What would life have been like in the Roman army? We visit Housesteads Roman Fort on Hadrian's Wall to find out

Interview with a real-life Roman!

We sent young Members Amy Anderson and Peter Timperley to Housesteads to meet Marcus the legionary*

P: What is a legionary?

A legionary had to be a citizen of Rome. There were around 30 legions in the Roman army and each one had about 4,800–6,000 men. The legionaries of Britain built Hadrian's Wall.

A: Where did the soldiers live?

Each group of eight soldiers would have two rooms. One room was for their kit and cooking. The other was for sleeping.

P: What did the soldiers wear?

They had tunics that looked like a big skirt, leather sandals with socks (because it was cold), a helmet lined with sheep's wool, armour and a cloak.

A: What did they eat?

They were allowed one pound of meat (usually pork), bread and biscuits that were rock hard. They cooked with a sauce made out of fermented fish guts!

P: What language would they speak?

They would have to learn Latin because that was the language the army spoke. The soldiers would have spoken all different kinds of languages because they came from all over the empire.

Peter Timperley
(aka Petronius
Tiberius!)

Amy Anderson (aka
Amata Andronica!)

Marcus the
legionary
(aka John!)

**WATCH
THE VIDEO!**

To see the full
interview, go to
www.english-heritage.org.uk/kids

What's for dinner?

An extravagant feast is being hosted at Lullingstone Roman Villa in the 4th century – and you're invited!

Wealthy Romans like those who lived at places like Lullingstone Villa enjoyed extravagant feasts. The guests would have dressed in their finest clothes for these dinner parties and reclined on couches around the table, eating the food with their hands. Slaves would have served this 4th-century feast on plates, while singers and poets provided entertainment.

LOL!
What was the Roman emperor's favourite food?
Caesar salad!

Fruit

Exotic fruits that the Romans ate include figs, grapes, cherries, olives, apples, dates and extremely luxurious peaches.

Vegetables

Lots of vegetables we eat today were introduced by the Romans, including parsnips, radishes, lettuce, broad beans, turnips, cabbage and types of carrot.

Dessert

Fruit, sweet pastries, cakes and custard puddings were all favourite Roman desserts. Seafood was also eaten after the main course.

OVER TO YOU

Do you think the Romans had a healthier diet than we do?

Meat

The Romans enjoyed pork and wild boar, as well as beef, which they would roast or boil. Lullingstone wasn't far from the sea, so there would probably have been fresh fish too.

Cheese and eggs

The Romans ate the meat and eggs of many different species of bird. While most cheese we eat today comes from cows, the Romans probably ate goat's cheese.

Beverages

Throughout history alcohol was often safer to drink than water, even for the Romans who were famous for their plumbing. A lot of wine was drunk during these feasts.

Make a Roman burger!

Did you know that the Romans may have invented the burger? Go to www.english-heritage.org.uk/kids to download the Roman burger recipe and ask a grown up to help you make your own!

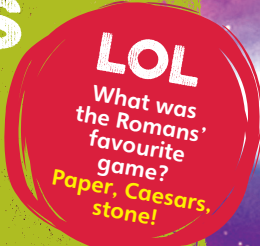
IT'S A ROMAN RIOT!

Test your Roman knowledge and make cool coins



JOBS FOR THE GODS

The Romans had loads of gods who were in charge of different things. The planets are now named after them. Can you match up the god with their responsibility?



NEPTUNE

LOVE

MARS

UNDERWORLD

JUPITER

SEA

SOL

GODS AND SKY

PLUTO

WAR

VENUS

SUN



ANSWERS: Neptune, god of the sea, Mars, god of war, Jupiter, king of the gods and sky, Sol, god of the sun, Pluto, god of the underworld, Venus, goddess of love

In a word

- 1 C _ R _ U _
- 2 _ L E _ T I _ N
- 3 _ _ V I _ I S _ D
- 4 P _ _ E S _ R I _ N
- 5 _ R O _ E S _ _ O _ A L
- 6 E _ I _

Can you complete these English words that originated from Latin?

ANSWERS: 1. Circus 2. Election 3. Civilised 4. Pedestrian 5. Professional 6. Exit

ODD ROMAN OUT

Can you spot the imposter among these images of Roman soldiers?



ANSWER: 2 is a medieval knight

MAKE ROMAN COINS

From Hadrian's Wall to Rome, the Romans traded using coins. Each emperor liked to make their own coins and let everyone know by putting their portrait on them!

Here's a simple craft activity to help you design and make your

own Roman-style coins using air-hardening clay. Just don't try to spend them at your local shops!



What you need:

- Air-hardening clay
- Gold/silver metallic paint
- Sharp pencil
- A 2p piece

Instructions:

1. Roll out a small piece of clay. Make it into a coin shape using the 2p

piece as a guide. 2. Use your pencil to decorate your coins. Why not use Roman numerals like I, VI and X on one side, and maybe a portrait of yourself as emperor on the other? 3. Leave the coins to dry and then paint them. You'll have a trove of Roman coins.

INSTANT DRESS-UP KIT

Transform yourself into the Roman gods Jupiter or Diana with our photo booth props!

STEP 1

Go to

www.english-heritage.org.uk/kids
and download the printable props

STEP 2

Print out the prop templates and glue each of the pages on to card

STEP 3

Cut them out to create your props

STEP 4

Attach string or elastic on to the masks. Choose from Jupiter or Diana

STEP 5

Strike a pose and ask a grown-up to share a photo of you in your Roman god costume! Use #EHmembership and tag @EnglishHeritage.

HOW TO TIE A TOGA

Go to www.english-heritage.org.uk/kids to download a step-by-step guide

COOL EXTRAS!

We've got lightning for Jupiter and a bow and arrow for Diana

