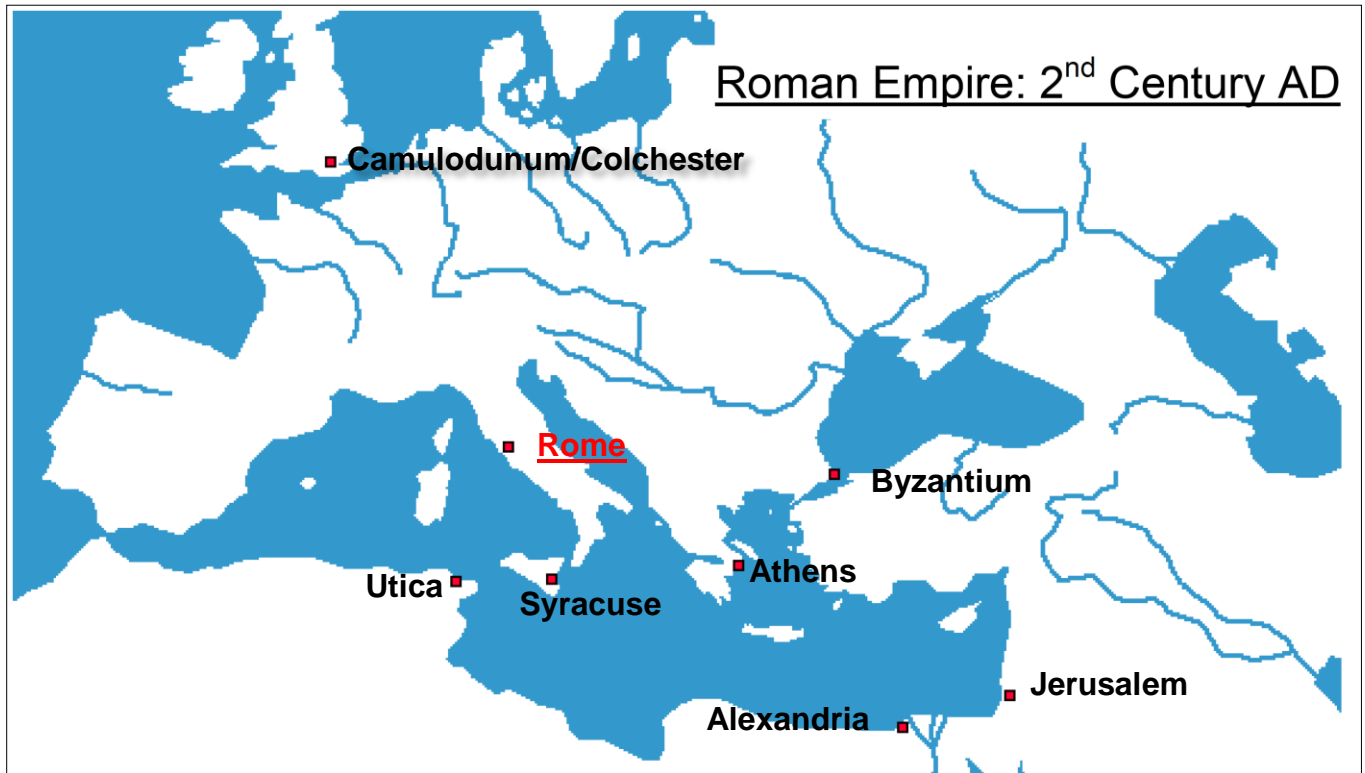


✓ Label the countries on this blank map using the map available on <http://www.edmaps.com> (click on maps > world history maps > Roman Empire AD 117) : *Britannia – Gallia – Germania – Dacia – Asia – Aegyptus – Arabia – Mauretania – Black Sea – Mediterranean Sea – Atlantic Ocean – Rhine - Danube*

✓ Colour in the countries that belonged to the Roman Empire in the 2nd century AD.



Timeline : use the BBC History website about Roman Britain Timeline

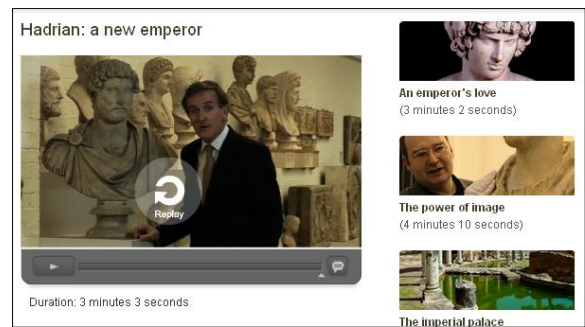
49 BC	After Julius Caesar conquered Gaul, he crosses the Rubicon. Civil war begins. End of the Republic.
27 BC	Octavian is renamed Augustus and becomes the first Roman Emperor
Early summer AD 43	Emperor Claudius orders the invasion of Britain, which is soon taken over.
Late summer AD	British capital falls to the Romans
.....	Roman is founded at Camulodunum (Colchester).
Early summer AD	Roman army, queen of the British Iceni tribe who led an uprising against Rome.
..... to 84 AD	Romans conquer
98-117 AD	Trajan reigns- mighty apogee of the Roman Empire.
Summer AD (up to 133)	Emperor orders the construction of a wall across northern Britain to keep the Picts of Scotland out of the Roman lands in England.
c. Autumn AD 306by the army in Britain
c. Summer AD.....	Britonsto Rome. The last Roman troops withdraw from Britain
476 AD	Deposition of Romulus Augustus : fall of the Western Roman Empire

Vocabulary – Match words with their definitions. If necessary, use an online dictionary (for instance www. <http://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary> or <http://www.macmillandictionary.com>)

To conquer	a social group consisting of people of the same race who have the same beliefs, customs, language etc, and usually live in one particular area ruled by their leader
To take over	to take control of something
A colony	an attempt by a group of people to change the government, laws etc in an area or country [= rebellion]
A tribe	to say publicly how good or important someone or something is
An uprising	strong loyalty to a person, group, idea, or country
To hail someone as ...	to get rid of something that has prevented you from doing what you want to do or from behaving in the way that you want
To throw off	to get control of a country by fighting
allegiance	a country or area that is under the political control of a more powerful country, usually one that is far away
Apogee	the time when something is at its most successful or important

When Hadrian became emperor he faced rebellion and attack. He went on to strengthen the Roman Empire and create a unified sense of Roman identity. **Who was he ?**

⇒ Watch the following video from the British Museum's website (www.britishmuseum.org). Type « *Hadrian new emperor* » in the site search engine.



⇒ **TASK 1 - Fill in the blanks in the script below.**

« In AD, the Roman Empire had a new His name was Publius Aelius Hadrianus. Or as we know him: Hadrian was only about 41 when he the empire, an age we would now think very young to become a world leader. But the empire that he ruled was one of the greatest that had ever seen. But when he took it, it was an empire in deep trouble. It was seriously (...) When Hadrian became emperor the empire was struggling with inside and from outside. One of the first decisions he made was to troops from Mesopotamia, modern Iraq, to a more defendable frontier in All round the empire he started building, walls, to mark the limits of Roman power. The most famous perhaps being the one between England and Scotland that bears his name. He spent a large part of his reign travelling around the empire, inspecting military fortifications, encouraging the troops, and above all building a common sense of And as the empire he ruled contained about 40 modern countries, spread across three continents, the impact of that reign, that presence, that identity is still very much with us.

This marble bust of Hadrian, about 2,000 years old, comes from, the huge he built for himself on the of Rome. Even in that context, of leisure and relaxation he shows himself as a soldier. He is wearing and over it the clapped at the He was always on, always the soldier. And I think you can see, in this proud, dedicated face, that this is a man who restored the Roman Empire. »

Attention – we will be assessed next time !

TASK 2 - Vocabulary

Make sure you have understood the meaning of the underlined words. If necessary use any online dictionary (www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary or www.macmillandictionary.com) or a bilingual one (www.wordreference.com). Write down the new words in you Vocabulary Notebook.

TASK 3 – Quickly answer these questions. Make full sentences. **a) What difficulties did Hadrian have to face? b) What were the 3 main decisions he made to overcome that crisis? c) How successful was he?**

Homework

worksheet 3 A1

IN CONTEXT

Please note - you are part of the **A1** group

Camulodunum, Roman Colchester - In or around the year 42 AD, Cunobelin, leader of the British tribe known as the Trinovantes, died. Cunobelin was probably the most powerful king in Britain and his death resulted in an inevitable power struggle over who should succeed him. The Romans seized the opportunity and invaded Britain, making their priority the conquest of Camulodunum (now known as Colchester).

"When the Romans, this tribal settlement became the
 After a was founded for
, and the former legionary were adapted for civilian use.
 But the city was levelled in the * It took at least 15 years
 for Camulodunum to recover from the ravages of Boudicca, by which time
 /Londinium had become the" (By D. Ross,
<http://www.britainexpress.com>) *Boadicea was queen of the British Iceni tribe who led an uprising against Rome (cf. Worksheet 1).



TASK 1 - Fill in the blanks in the text. Visit <http://www.britainexpress.com> and type « Camulodunum, Roman Colchester » in the site search engine.

TASK 2 - Identify each of the three pictures (visit the following website dedicated to Roman Colchester/Camulodunum <http://www.camulos.com/virtual/romantrail.htm>)

TASK 3 - Vocabulary – Match words with their definitions (draw lines to make connections).

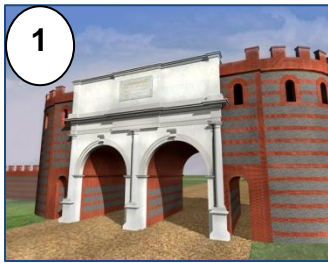
a struggle over	to destroy a building or group of buildings
a tribe (adj. Tribal)	A city founded, settled and controlled by a foreign country
a colonia	relating to a legion of soldiers. A legion is a large group of soldiers who are part of an army, especially a Roman army in ancient times
A veteran soldier	a large group of related families who live in the same area and share a common language, religion, and customs
legionary	an attempt to defeat someone or something, or to stop them from having power over you
to level	someone who was in the armed forces, especially during a war

Please note - you are part of the **A2** group.

IN CONTEXT

Camulodunum, Roman Colchester - In or around the year 42 AD, Cunobelin, leader of the British tribe known as the Trinovantes, died. Cunobelin was probably the most powerful king in Britain and his death resulted in an inevitable power struggle over who should succeed him. The Romans seized the opportunity and invaded Britain, making their priority the conquest of Camulodunum (now known as Colchester).

A Roman colonia - « The buildings on the site of the military annexe included the, the, and at least two others, one in Insula 29 and another in Insula 30. (...) The temple of Claudius which dominated the site was adecorated with and imported from various parts of the On the west side of the colony a, part of which survives as the , was erected on the site of the porta decumanus. There is some uncertainty about the date of the arch but it was probably erected c. to commemorate the » (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk>)



Instructions.

TASK 1 - Fill in the blanks in the text. Visit (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk>) and type « *LATE IRON - AGE AND ROMAN COLCHESTER* » in the site search engine.

TASK 2 - Identify each of the three pictures (visit the following websites dedicated to Roman Colchester/Camulodunum <http://www.camulos.com/virtual/romantrail.htm> & <http://www.kvl.cch.kcl.ac.uk/colchester01.html>)

TASK 3 - Vocabulary – Match words with their definitions (draw lines to make connections).

a colonia	a hard smooth stone used for building and making statues
lavish	A city founded, settled and controlled by a foreign country
marble	very expensive
prophyry	In Roman city planning, an east-west-oriented road in a Roman city.
An arch	a very hard rock, anciently quarried in Egypt, having a dark, purplish-red groundmass.
decumanus	something with a curved top and straight sides

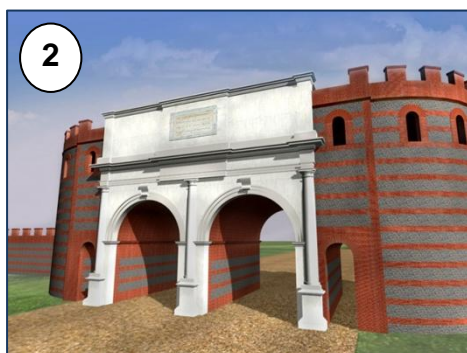
Please note - You are part of the **group B**

Roman Colchester: Britain's First City.

« The Roman word was a specific term for a town inhabited by They would be of land within the bounds of the settlement in order to establish a within the conquered area.

This is what the Roman fortress of Camulodunum was turned into. It became Doing this, the Romans quite literally brought as the word derives from the Roman word *civitas*, meaning 'city'. The city of *Colonia* (.....) was deliberately placed within the bounds of the , using its street plan and converting the barrack blocks into houses.

In place of the at the western entrance to the fort, a was built, commemorating the Later, when the city acquired , this was incorporated into the western gate of the city and though nothing of the actual arch now remains, what is left of the gate and its walls still stand at the ” By M. Ibeji, BBC History.



.....
.....

Instructions.

TASK 1 - Fill in the blanks in the text. Visit <http://www.bbc.co.uk/history> and type « *Roman Colchester: Britain's First City* » in the site search engine.

TASK 2 - Identify each of the three pictures (see the KVL Project commissioned by the Virtual Experience Company to virtually reconstruct the Roman Town of Camulodunum <http://www.kvl.cch.kcl.ac.uk/colchester.html>).

TASK 3 - Vocabulary – Match words with their definitions (draw lines to make connections)

To allocate	(old-fashioned) the edges of a town, city, etc.
A plot	A city founded, settled and controlled by a foreign country
a colonia	to use something (land, money, etc.) for a particular purpose
A military veteran	a small piece of land for building or growing things on
bounds	someone who has been a soldier, sailor etc in a war

You are part of the group C

BBC HISTORY Romanisation: The Process of Becoming Roman, By Dr Neil Faulkner**Becoming a citizen**

[Non Romans] were granted Roman in return for their They attempted to their territories by building temples, sponsoring new games festivals and decorating their palaces with (...) Rome's rulers were happy to welcome as citizens. This was possible because in the ancient world was not defined by

A 'multicultural' army

In northern Britain, for example, there were But there were many, especially along the line of, and it is here that we see, and communities of and for the The local regiment became more 'British'. The new recruits became more 'Roman'

**Limits of Romanisation**

..... is a key measure. are represented mainly at, Even at such high-status sites, however, there is evidence that (...) Roman archaeology is revealing ever more of the of the empire, and increasingly we sense that and could co-exist with the dominant, more uniform,



TASK 1 - Fill in the blanks in the text. Visit <http://www.bbc.co.uk/history> and type « *The Process of Becoming Roman* » in the site search engine.

TASK 2 - Identify the following picture-

Check your understanding.

- ✓ Underline with two lines the sentence which shows that becoming a Roman citizen was quite easy for a non Roman.
- ✓ Who was most likely to become a Roman citizen? Cross out the incorrect words. Native Celtic aristocrats – artisans – the poor – traders – celtic druids – farmers -
- ✓ What were the two or three different types of limits on romanisation? Underline the key words in the text above.

1 hour

You are
part of the
group D

THE
ROMAN
BATHS
BATH

WORKSHEET 3 D – Roman Britain



IN
CONTEXT

Sacred Springs in Aquae Sulis - The Roman Great Bath in Britain.

The Roman Baths of Aquae Sulis ("the waters of Sulis") is a site of historical interest in the English city of Bath. The temple was constructed in 60-70 AD and the bathing complex was gradually built up over the next 300 years. In the past the natural phenomenon of was beyond human understanding and it was believed to be the work of the ancient gods. "In Roman times a great Temple was built next to the Spring the, a deity with powers. The mineral rich water from the Sacred Spring a magnificent bath-house which attracted visitors from across the Roman Empire."

The Great Bath - "The Great Bath was the centrepiece of the Roman bathing establishment. It was fed with hot water directly from the Sacred Spring and provided an opportunity to enjoy a luxurious warm swim. (...) The bath was originallywith a construction, but this was replaced in the second century with a much heavier ceramic that requiredto support it."



.....
.....

TASK 1 - Fill in the blanks in the text above. Visit www.romanbaths.co.uk/ (> the Roman Spring & the Roman Great Bath)

TASK 2 - Identify the pictures above. TASK 3 – Connect words with their definition.

A shrine	To become stronger.	Dedicated to	to provide people with something
A hot spring	a place connected with a holy event or holy person, and that people visit to pray	A goddess	made for or used for only one particular purpose
To heal	a place where hot water comes up naturally from the ground	timber	a roof that consists of several arches that are joined together, as in a church
supply	wood used for building or making things	pitched	a female god.
To strenghten	To make someone who is ill become healthy again,	vault	a tall upright round post used as a support for a roof or bridge.
A roof	the top of a building	A pillar	a pitched roof is sloping rather than flat