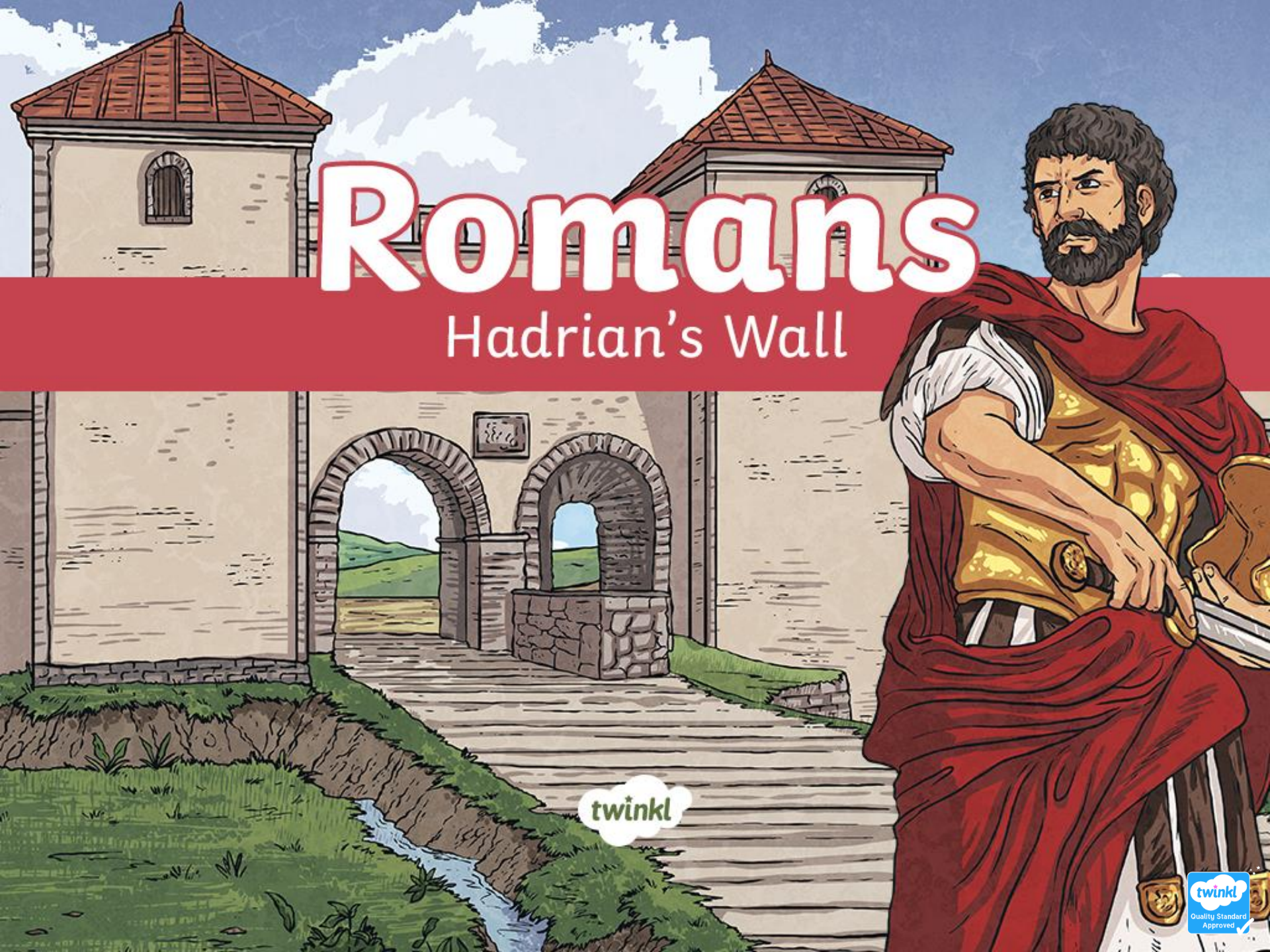


Romans

Hadrian's Wall



twinkl

The background of the slide features a stylized illustration of Hadrian's Wall. On the left, a stone wall with a crenelated top and a small square tower with a conical roof is visible. The wall extends horizontally across the middle of the slide. Below the wall, there is a green grassy area and a small blue stream or river flowing from the bottom left towards the center. The sky above is blue with white clouds.

Aim

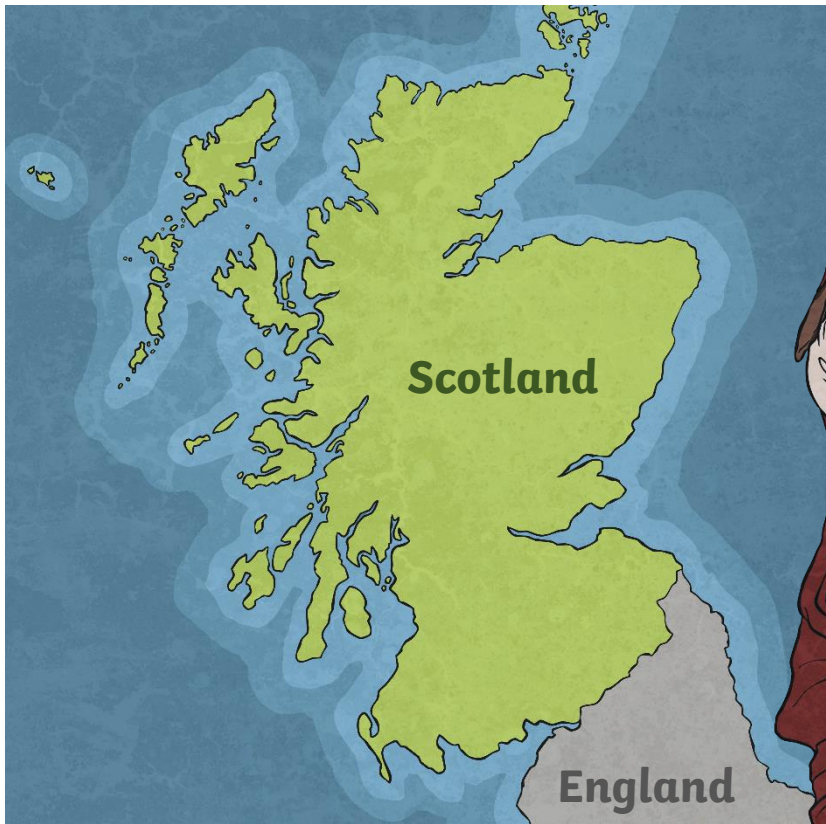
- I can describe who Emperor Hadrian was, say when, how and why he built a wall and explain the features of the wall.

Success Criteria

- I can tell you who the Emperor Hadrian was and when, how and why he built a wall.
- I can describe and draw the features of Hadrian's Wall.

The Picts

Scotland was known as Caledonia during the Roman era and many Caledonian tribes fought battles against the Romans who tried to take their land.



The Picts



In AD 84, the different tribes all banded together to form a group that the Romans called the 'Picts' after the Romans defeated them in a big battle. However, 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 from the Picts'.

Hadrian's Wall

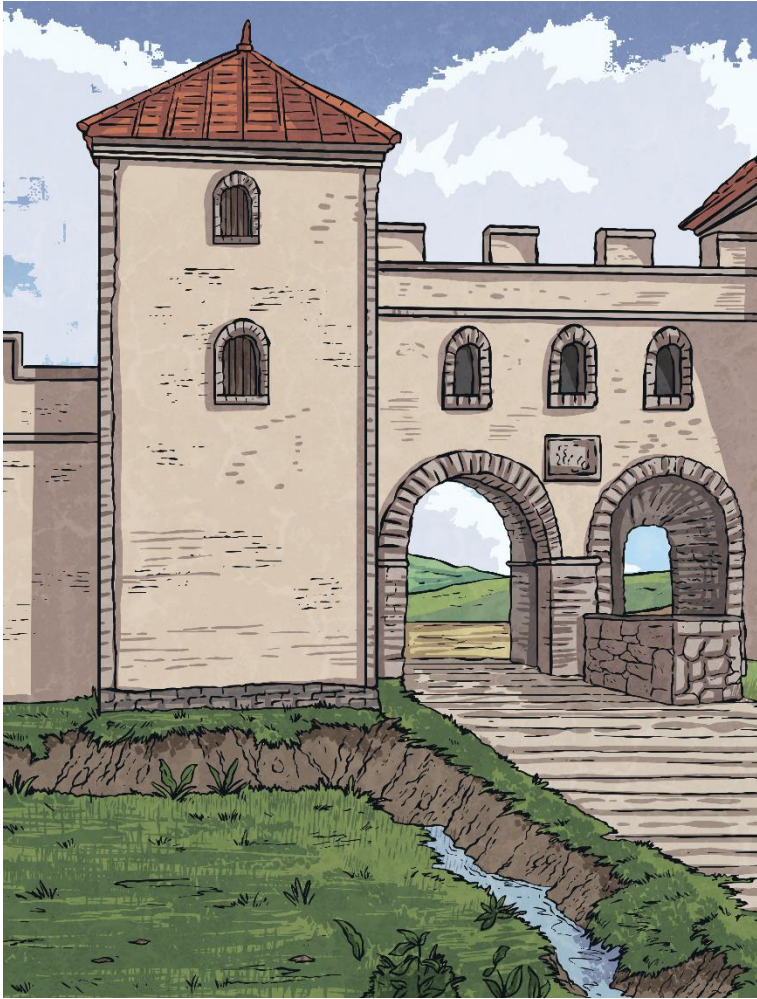


The solution for dealing with frequent attacks from the Picts came in the form of a great wall.

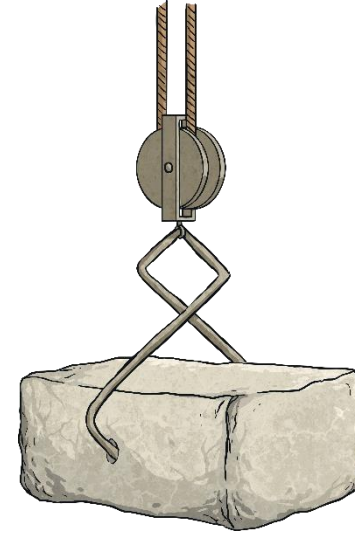
The Roman Emperor Hadrian is best known for building this wall across northern Britain which helped the Romans defend their occupied land.

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.

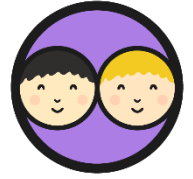
Building the Wall



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.



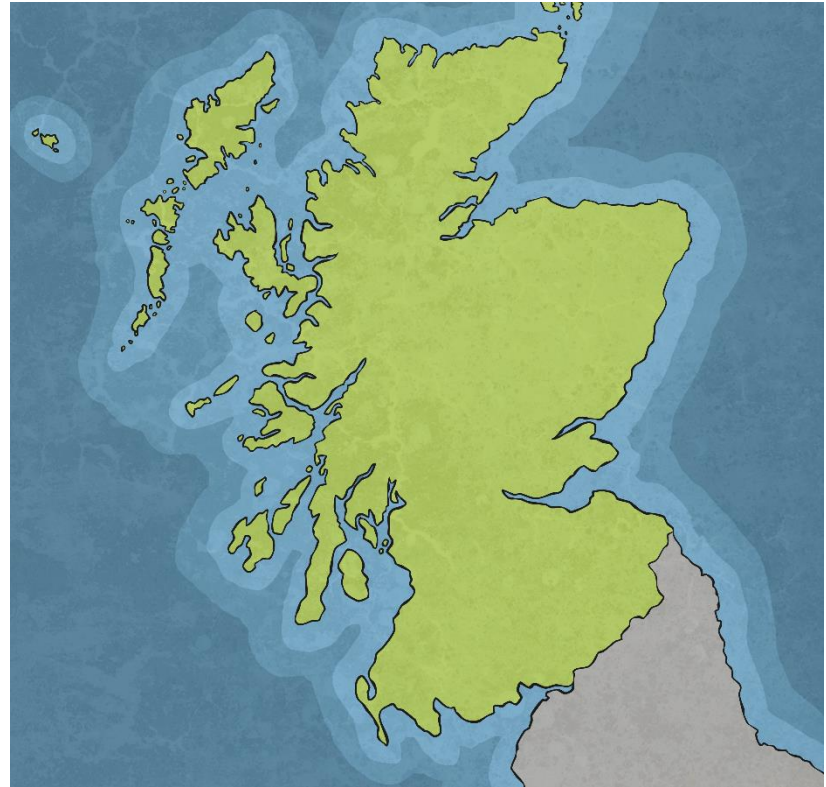
Along the Wall



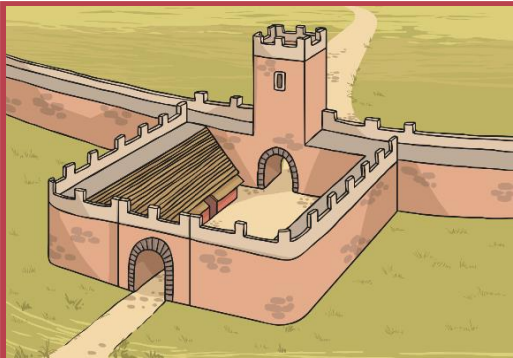
The wall ran from Bowness-on-Solway on the west Coast to Wallsend on the east Coast. It passed through Carlisle, Gilsland, Chollerford and Corbridge among many other places.

Task:

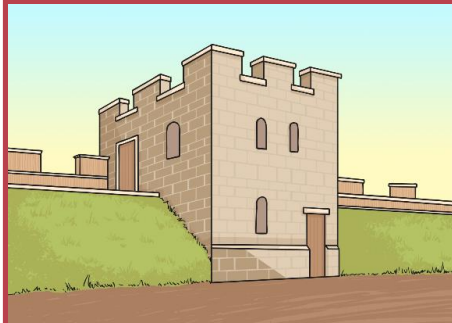
1. Find some of these places on your map.
2. Can you find out the names of some other places that the wall passed through? What counties are they in? What else can you find out about them?
3. Label your own map to show Hadrian's Wall and some of the places it ran through.



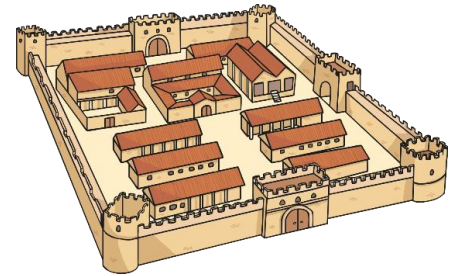
Not Just a Wall



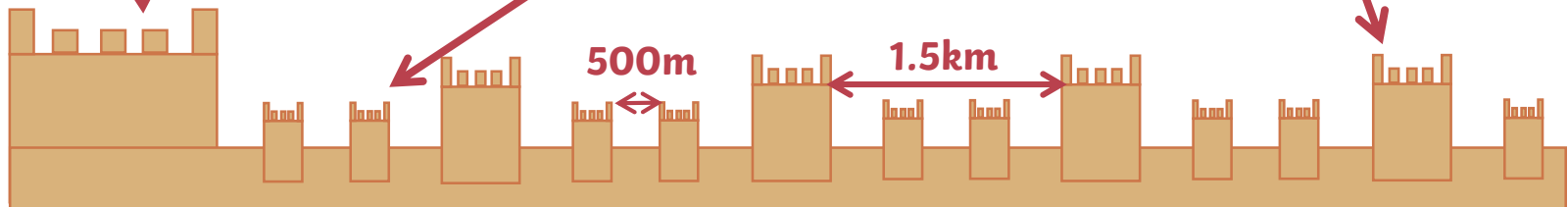
There was a **milecastle** containing 20 soldiers every Roman mile (1.5km).



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!



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

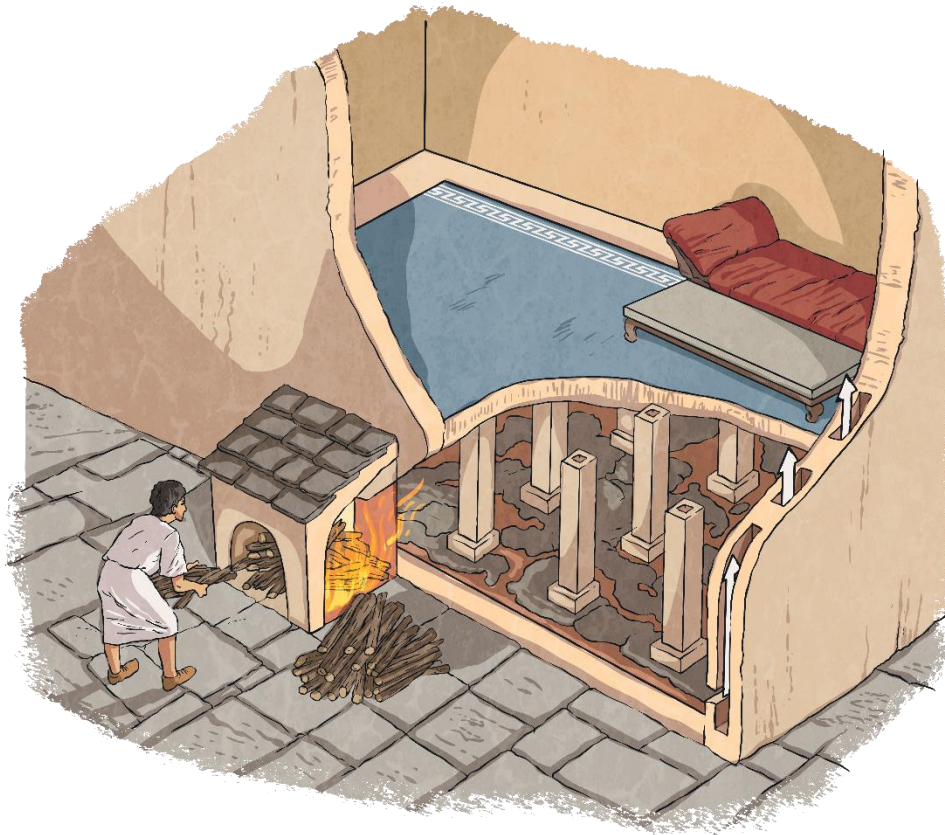
One of the forts was called Housesteads. It had a hospital, granary, barracks, workshop and toilets.



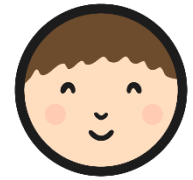
Photo courtesy of Bryn Pinzgauer and ahisgett@flickr.com - granted under creative commons licence - attributionv

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



The year is AD 128 and the building of Hadrian's Wall is just complete. Imagine that you are one of the soldiers who helped to build the wall and now you are stationed at a fort.



Your challenge is to write a letter or prepare a report to explain what the wall is like and when, why and how it was built.

You should also draw a diagram to show the wall and its features.



Wall Facts

When, how and why he built a wall and explain the features of the wall.

at a fort along Hadrian's Wall. You have recently back in Rome who wants to find out all about your and to each question fully and you should also use a diagram of the wall. Make sure you show a milecastle, turret and fort.

are you still in Britannia after all this time? Build this wall? It must be pretty impressive, special about it? That Caledonian tribe... what be pretty threatening if Hadrian had to build it done? How big is the wall now? How many? I do hope you've not been left to do all the people boss you around Felix. Don't let them tioned and what's going on around there? I've and ends in Cirencester. Is that right? I can ace names. Your father sends his love by the sted dormouse speciality dinner, so do hurry ed in Britannia much longer? What are you?

Dora and I are off to see a chariot race at the soit! are. Make sure you wear your thickest sandals her can be pretty perishing up in the north of poor cold toes.

he built a wall and explain

Your task is to complete the how it was built so that new information.

uilt a wall and explain

ar task is to complete the out of the wall was built to stop and is metres

milecastles
turrets
Wallsend
AD 122

turret and fort.

t, turret and fort.

What Can You Remember?

