

Spotlight on Ancient Rome



© 2010 Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

Name

Primary History

Worksheet: The Romans - A Roman soldier

On the other page of this worksheet is an incomplete drawing of a Roman soldier.

1. Using the words in the box label the soldier's equipment.

Helmet Sword Shield Standard Armour Tunic Sandals

2. Draw the Roman eagle at the top of the standard and make a design on the shield.

3. Colour the soldier correctly, using the information below.

The armour and helmets were made of metal.

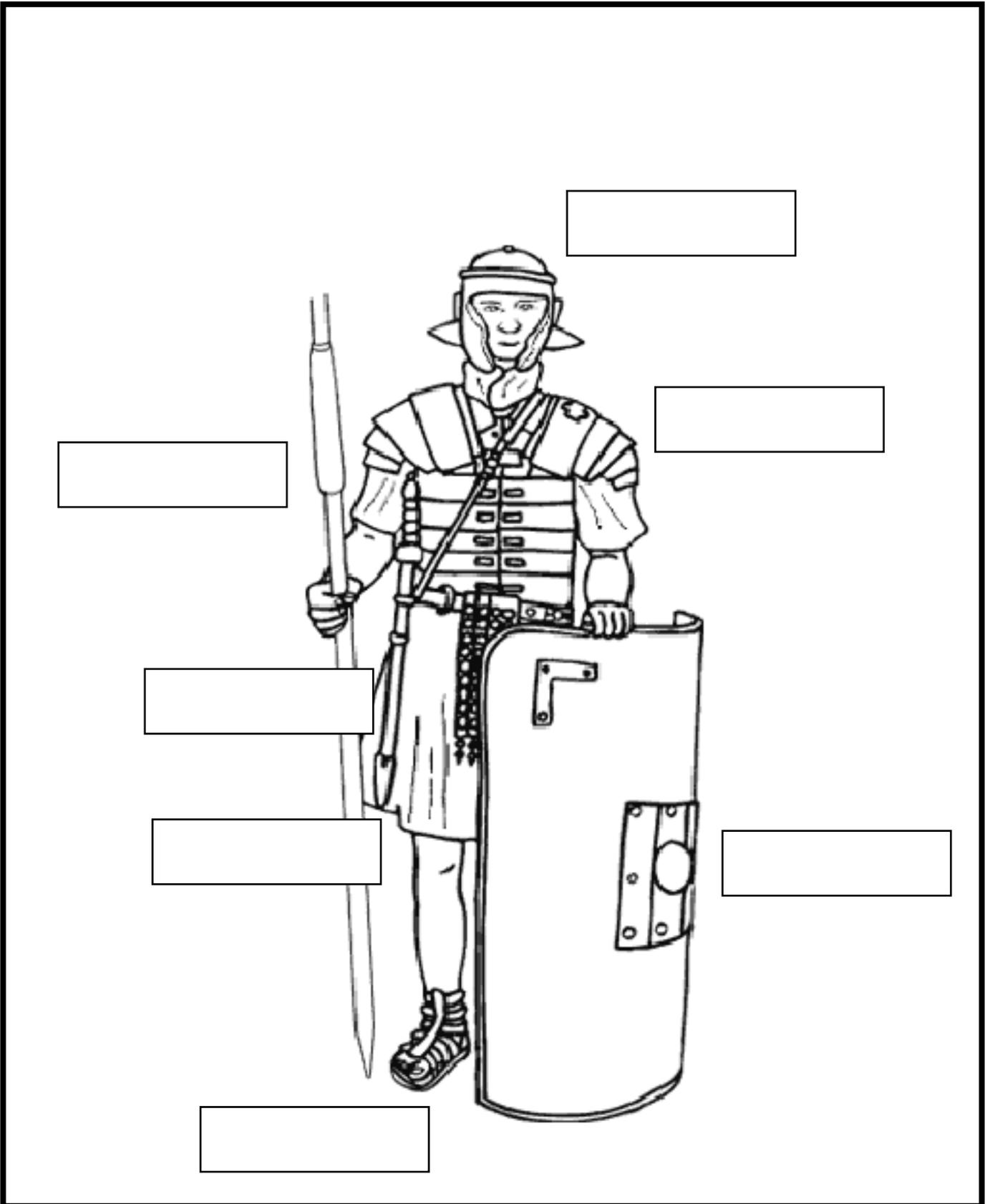
Tunics were usually red, and made of wool in winter, linen in summer.

The shield was plywood or leather. It curved round the body. The paint used was red, brown and beige.

Sandals were worn all year round. They were made from leather. The soles had iron hobnails to make them last longer.

Primary History

Worksheet: The Romans - A Roman soldier



History at key stages 1 and 2 (Year 3/4)



Unit 6A: Why have people invaded and settled in Britain in the past? A Roman case study

Section 1: Why do people move away from where they were born?

Objectives

Children should learn:

- to relate their own experience to the concept of settlement
- to recognise that people have been moving between different areas for a long time, and that some reasons for moving were the same as those of people alive today

Activities

Discuss the children's and their families' experiences of moving home to live either in a different part of the country or in a different country. Use a map to establish where they moved to and from. Encourage the children to suggest why they or their families moved, and list the reasons given. Help them to sort the reasons into those where families chose to move and where they had to move.

Take opportunities to use and explain words like *settlement*, *emigration*, *immigration*, *refugee*, and how these are different from words like *invasion*, *conquest*.

Outcomes

Children:

- give reasons why families leave the place where they were born
- recognise that some people choose to leave and that others have to leave the place where they were born

Points to note

This discussion needs to be handled with sensitivity and care, especially if there are any refugee children in the class. It is important to draw out that some reasons for moving today are similar to why people moved in the past, *eg for work, to make a new life, because of fear*.

Recognising that communities are made up of people from different places, backgrounds and cultures can lead into a discussion of the workings of local and national communities, as a link to citizenship education.

If there are few children in the class whose families have moved from another country it will be necessary to refer to groups of immigrants that the children know about.

Sections in this unit

[next section >>](#)

This unit is divided into sections. Each section contains a sequence of activities with related objectives and outcomes. You can view this unit by moving through the sections or print/download the whole unit.

1. Why do people move away from where they were born?
- [2. Who invaded and settled in Britain a long time ago?](#)
- [3. Who were the Celts and who were the Romans?](#)
- [4. Who was Boudica?](#)
- [5. What happened in AD 60?](#)
- [6. What were the short-term and long-term results of Boudica's revolt?](#)
- [7. How did the Romans change Britain when they settled here?](#)

This material is taken from the QCDA *Schemes of Work* currently archived at <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk>

Roman Equipment

A legionary typically carried around 27 kilograms of equipment. This kit consisted of his weapons and 15 days' food rations. There were also tools for digging and constructing a 'castra', the legions' fortified base camp.

	Name of Item	Why was this useful?
	<u>Helmet</u> Extra info: Centurions and other officers wore a crest on their helmet so their soldiers could identify them	
	<u>Body Armour</u>	
	<u>Dagger</u> THINK: Why is it short rather than long like a medieval sword?	
	<u>Rucksack</u> Extra info: Contained necessary provisions - a cloak, some wine (mixed with water), a pot and some food. Each soldier carried his own.	

	<p><u>Apron</u></p>	
	<p><u>Sandals</u> THINK: How did open footwear help them in battle?</p>	
	<p><u>Woolen Tunic</u> THINK: Why would they have worn a tunic rather than trousers?</p>	
	<p><u>Shield</u></p>	
	<p><u>Spear</u></p>	

Roman Clothing: Women

What clothes did women wear?

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.



Roman Clothing : Men



What clothes did men wear in Roman times?

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.



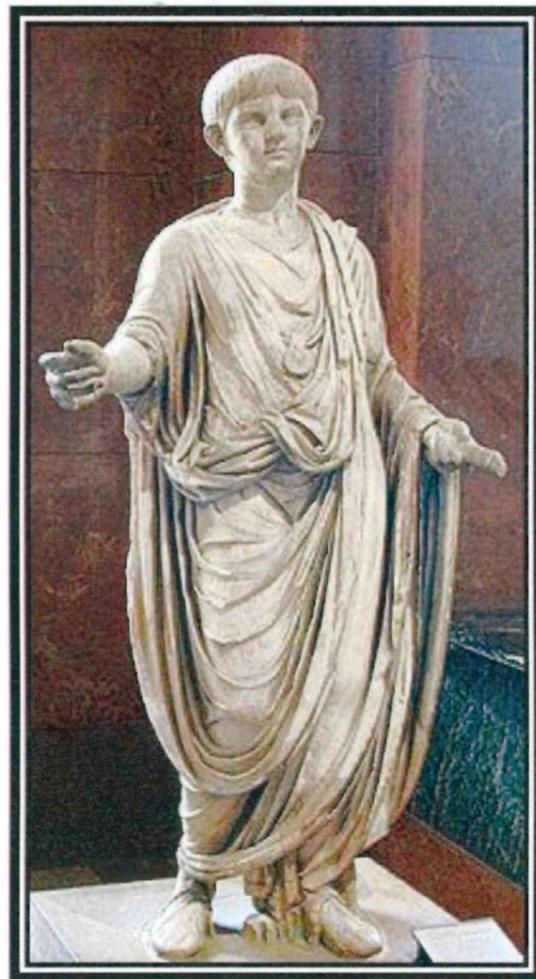
Important Romans dressed in a long robe called a **toga**.

Roman Clothing : Children

What did Roman children wear?



Boys wore a tunic down to their knees and a cloak if it was cold.



Rich boys wore a toga.

Roman girls wore a tunic and a stola, a dress belted at the waist.



Children wore a special charm around their neck called a bulla. It was given to them when they were a few days old.



Roman Uniform and Armour

All Roman soldiers wore a uniform and armour to protect them against being wounded in battle.



A legionary wore a linen undershirt and a tunic made of wool.



Helmet



On the front of the helmet, is a section which protects the forehead, and designed to prevent sword blows from going through the helmet and causing head injuries. The back of the helmet had a guard that protected the neck from sword blows.

Body Armour



The body armour made from overlapping iron strips. These enabled the soldier to be well protected and also be flexible enough to allow him to bend. The shoulders were protected by a pair of curved pieces.