

ROMAN LIFE I -

A ROMAN SOLDIER

Label the armour, using the words from the bottom of the page.

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

Colour the soldier correctly, using information on this page.



HELMET

STANDARD

SHIELD

SWORD

ARMOUR

TUNIC

Armour and helmet were made of metal

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

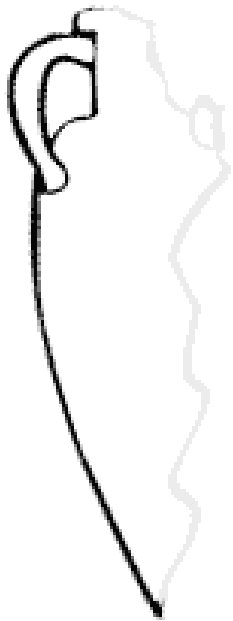
The shield was plywood or leather. It curved round the body. The paint used was red, brown and beige.

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

ROMAN LIFE II - AMPHORAE - CLAY POTS

Pots tell us a lot about how the Romans lived. The contents tell us about cooking and about what they drank. The decorations on the outside of the pots show scenes from Roman life and work.

Most pottery from Roman times has been broken. Archaeologists carefully put them back together. Can you draw in the missing parts of the broken pots below?



A STORAGE JAR
Olives were often crushed in a stone press to give the oil a strong flavour. Many were stored in the ground to keep them cool.

←←

HONEY POT
Honey was used as a sweetener, as there was no sugar. →→



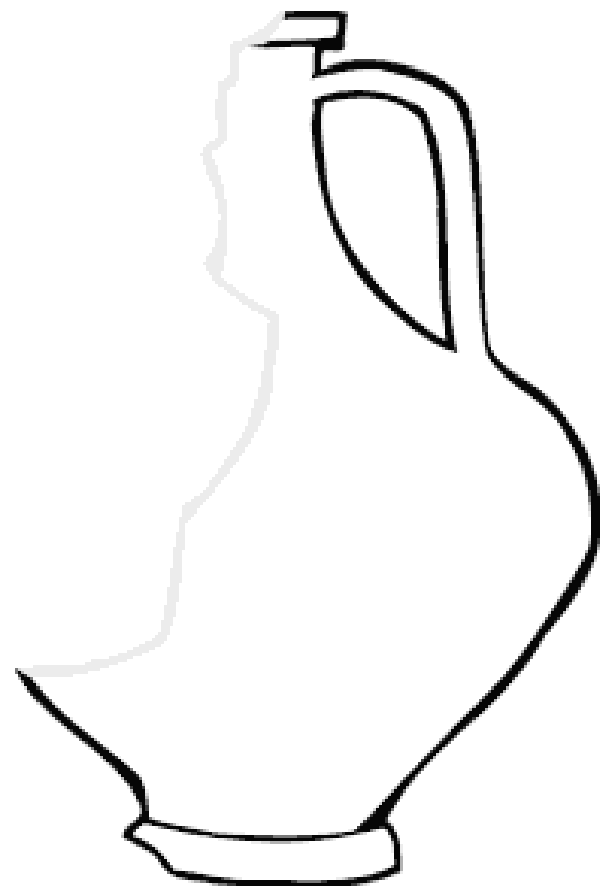
A WINE JAR →→
Wine is made from grapes. The Romans would tread on these grapes (in their bare feet) to squeeze out all the juices. This juice was then made into wine.

Decorate the large pot with a scene from Roman life. Draw a patterned border.

Scenes you could include are:

Chariots had two wheels and were pulled by strong horses. Romans rode chariots to war. They also had exciting and dangerous chariot races for entertainment.

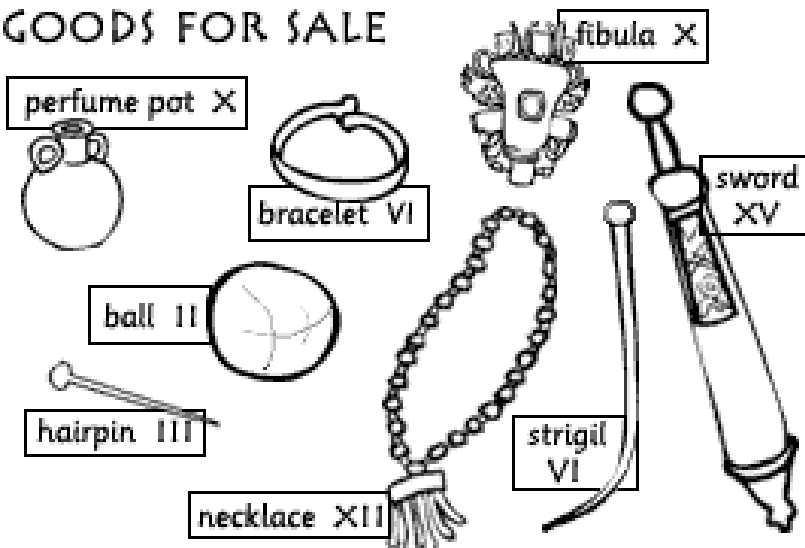
Romans often went hunting. They hunted deer for sport and for food.



ROMAN LIFE III - SHOPPING

Slaves did the shopping for rich Roman families. They would go to the shops and buy what ever was needed. Imagine you are a slave - can you fill in how much was spent in the shopping lists below, using Roman numbers?

GOODS FOR SALE



A strigil was used at the baths instead of soap, to scrape oil and dirt off the Roman bathers.

A fibula is a brooch to hold a cloak at the neck.

Roman money was in metal coins. One coin was called a denarius.

ROMAN NUMBERS

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

SHOPPING LISTS

MONDAY		+		=
TUESDAY		+		=
WEDNESDAY		+		=
THURSDAY		+		=
FRIDAY		+		=

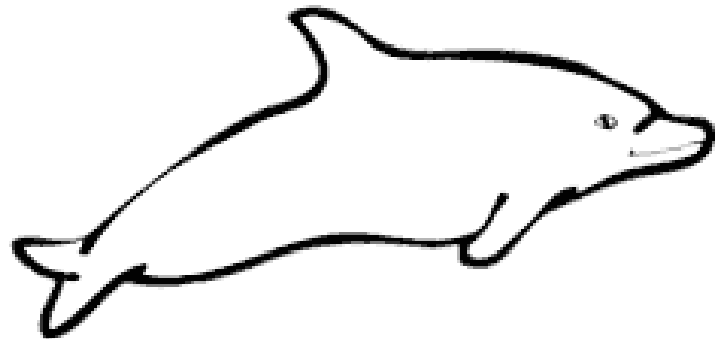
ROMAN LIFE IV - JEWELLERY

In Roman times men and women would often fasten their cloaks with brooches. They would come in all different sorts of shapes and sizes. Sometimes Romans would have specially designed brooches to celebrate different Roman festivals. They would wear these badges to try and look their best for the festivals. Romans loved festivals; at one time there were over 159 festivals in one year!

Often brooches were shaped like animals to bring the wearer luck. Certain animals were symbols of certain gods; for instance the dolphin was often used to celebrate the sea God Neptune.

To make your own brooch you will need:

- a pencil
- some sticky tape or glue
- colouring pencils
- some strong card
- a pair of scissors
- a safety pin

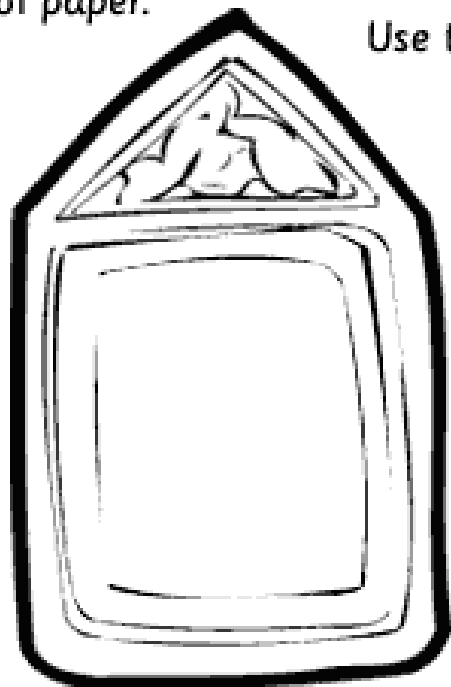


1. Print out this page.
2. Then colour in the brooch.
3. Stick the brooch onto a strong piece of card.
4. Cut out the shape with your scissors
5. Tape the safety pin onto the back of the card.

ROMAN LIFE V - TOMBSTONES

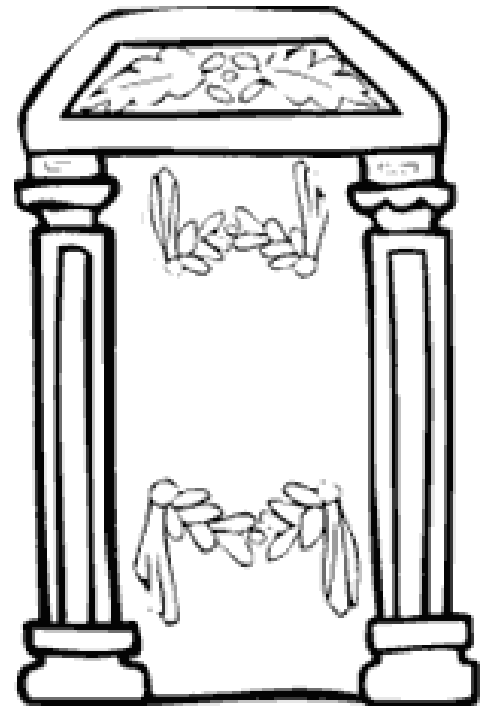
The Romans believed that when you died you went to the Underworld. It was a long journey, so Romans would be buried with food and money. Stone tombstones were also carved to tell you all about the person who had died. Use the facts on this page to create a Roman tombstone on a separate sheet of paper.

Use these Roman tombstones to help you:



Roman tombstones were coloured red or blue. There was a dot or a triangle between words. On it was carved:

- A dedication to a Roman god
- A Roman name
- Army rank
- Town of Birth
- Age



SOME ROMAN GODS
 Pluto - the Underworld
 Mars - god of War
 Venus - god of love

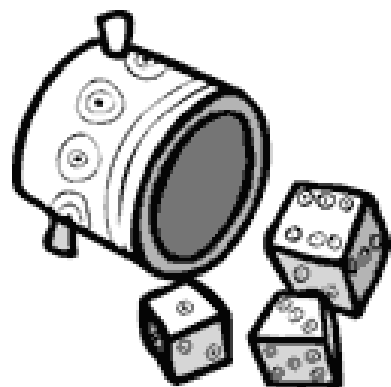
ARMY RANKS
 Centurion - on foot
 Equus - horse cavalry
 Vets - retired

BIRTHPLACE
 'Castra' means fort. It has changed to chester or cester and is often found at the end of old Roman town names.

ROMAN NAMES
 Names for men ended in 'us'.
 Names for women ended in 'a'



ROMAN LIFE VI - GAMES

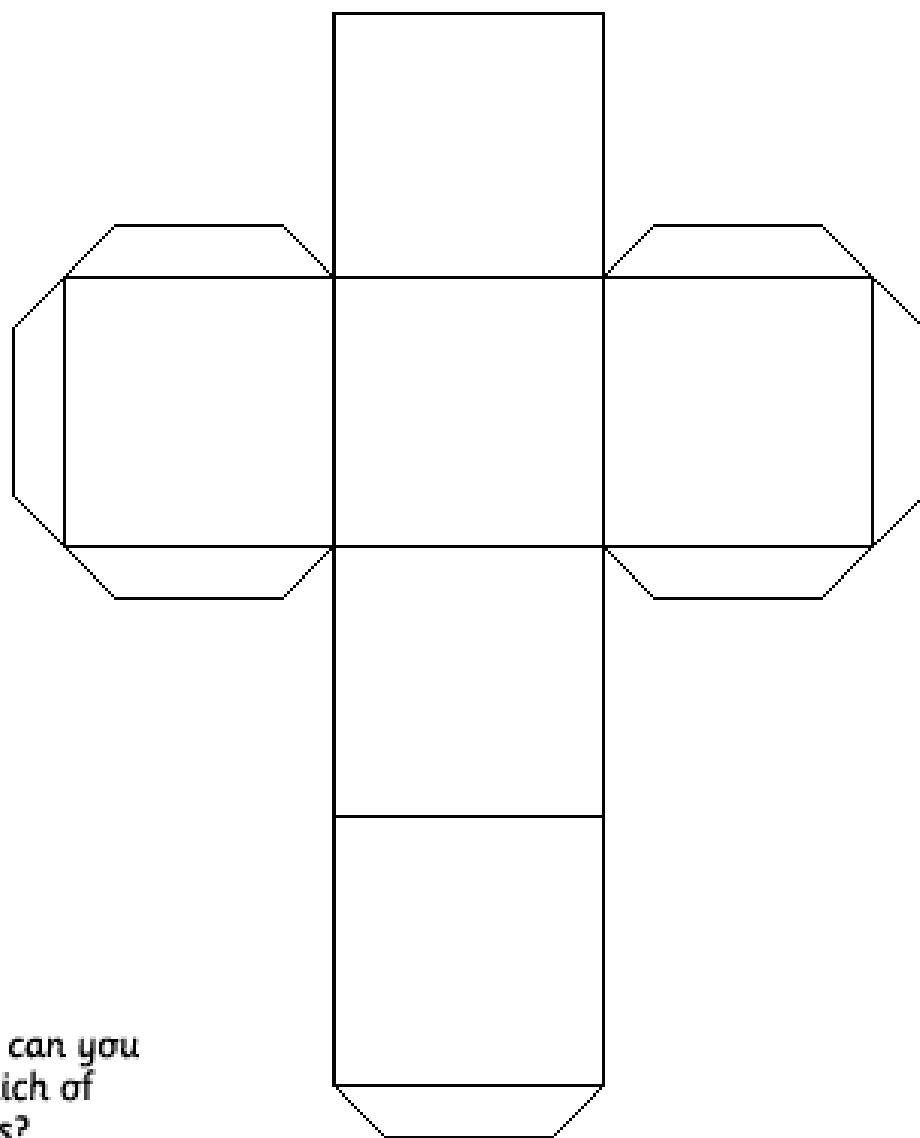


Romans loved playing games. All the gyms and baths had playing grounds attached. Trigon was a popular game. Players stood at each corner of a triangle, throwing balls at each other without warning. The game tests your powers of concentration, and sometimes you're asked to both throw and catch simultaneously.

Romans often played quieter games with dice. A dice is a cube made from a 'hexomino'.

Make a cube dice from the hexomino on the right:

1. Print out this page
2. Write on the squares numbers I - VI.
3. Decorate the squares.
4. Cut out the hexomino.
5. Fold it into a cube.
6. Glue the flaps and stick them.



How many other hexominos can you make on squared paper? Which of them can be made into cubes?

ROMAN LIFE VII - A BULLA

A bulla was a small bag made from soft, woven wool that many Romans wore round the neck. It contained a secret, lucky charm.

To make your own bulla you need:

- a circle of soft material, diameter about 20cms
- about 60cms of strong thread
- a needle

MY LUCKY CHARM

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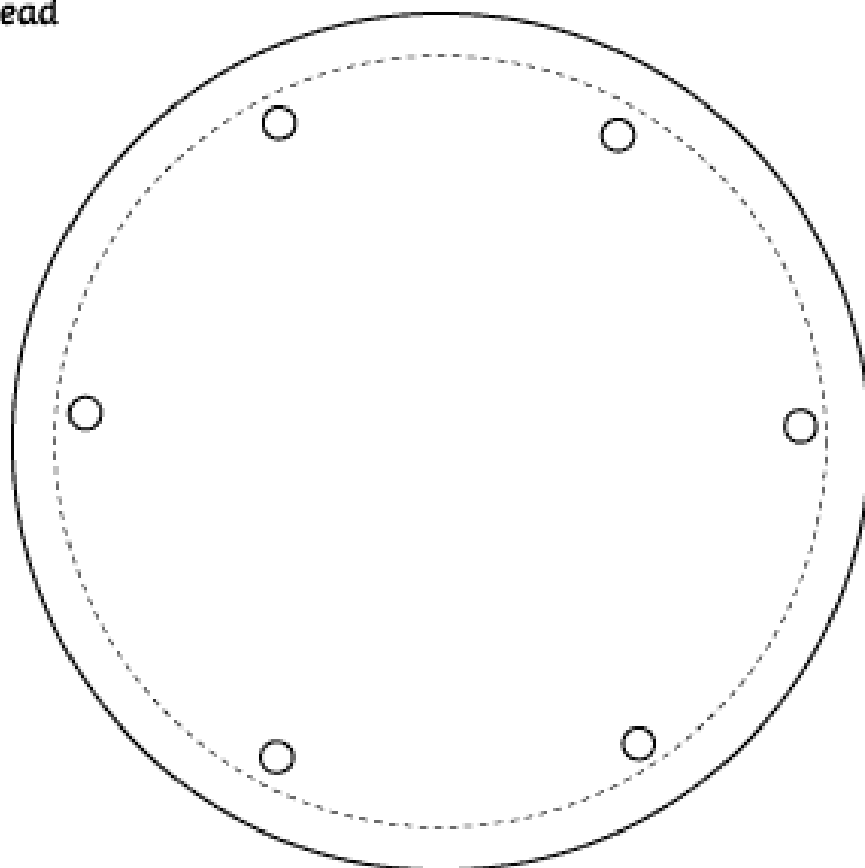
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1. Stitch round, about 2 cms in from the edge of your circle, using the thread double.
2. Cut off the needle, and tie the two ends of the thread together.
3. Pull up the ends to gather the material into a purse.
4. Write your secret lucky charm and put it in your bulla.
5. Wear it!