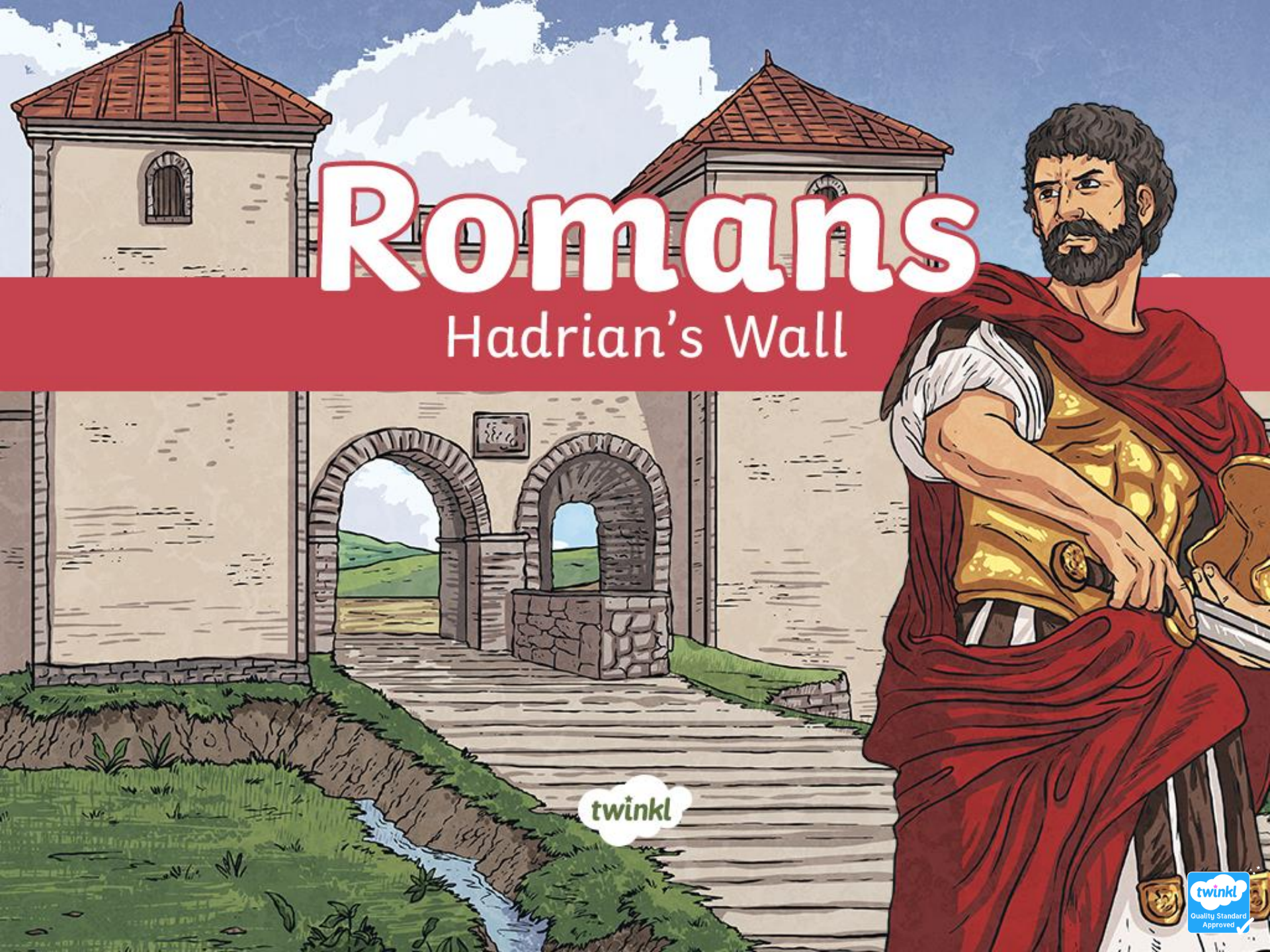


Romans

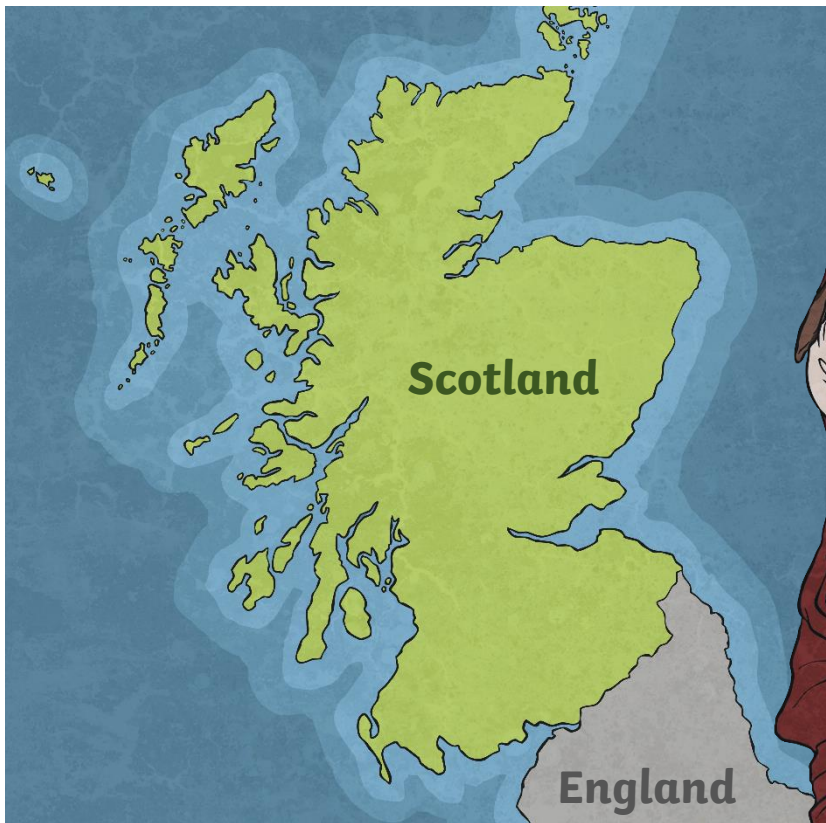
Hadrian's Wall



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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

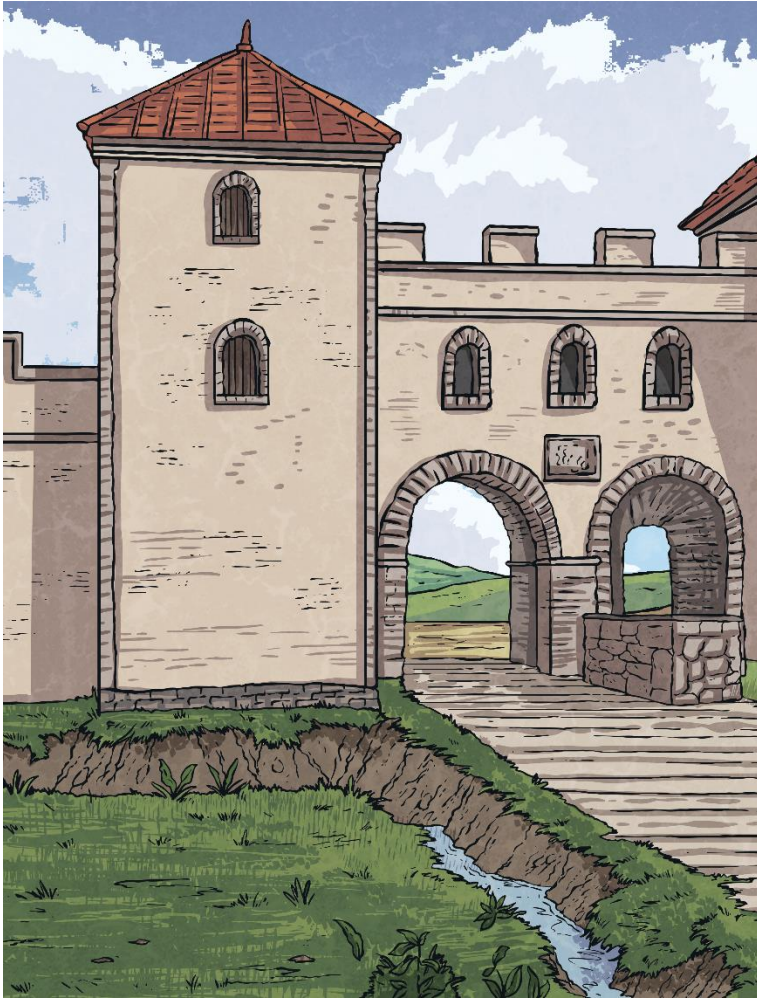


The solution for dealing with frequent attacks from the Picts came in the form of a great wall.

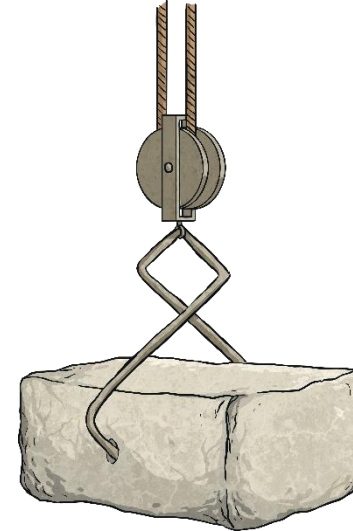
The Roman Emperor Hadrian is best known for building this wall across northern Britain which helped the Romans defend their occupied land.

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

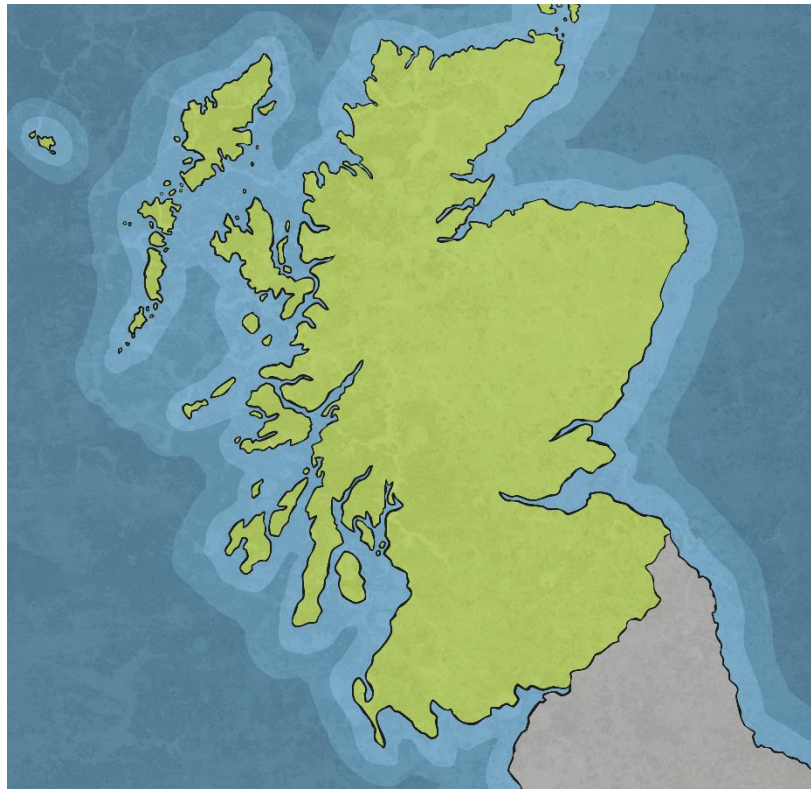


The wall was built by three Roman legions (15,000 men) using mostly stone. It was 117.5km long (or 80 Roman miles), up to 6m high and 3m wide. This meant that two Roman soldiers could perform sentry duty side-by-side.



Along the Wall

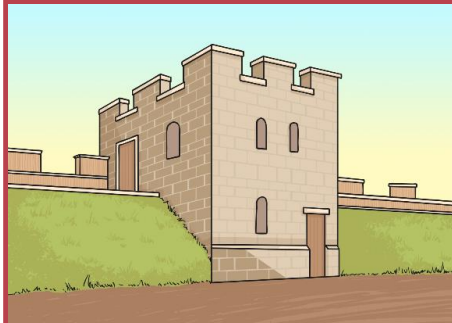
The wall ran from Bowness-on-Solway on the west Coast to Wallsend on the east Coast. It passed through Carlisle, Gilsland, Chollerford and Corbridge among many other places.



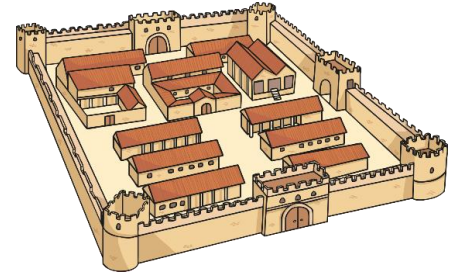
Not Just a Wall



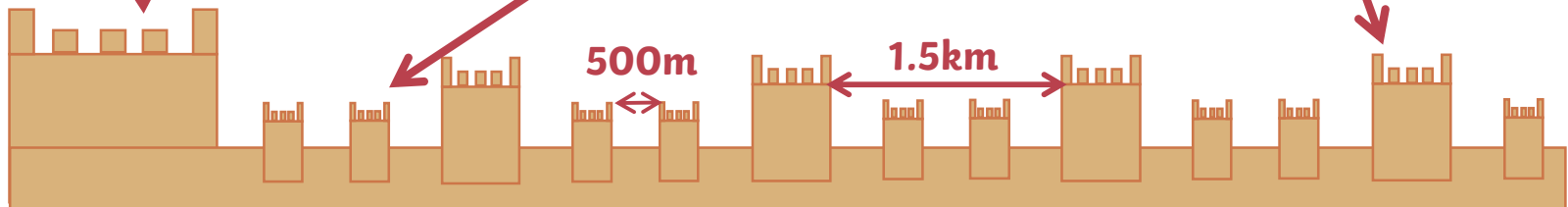
There was a **milecastle** containing 20 soldiers every Roman mile (1.5km).



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

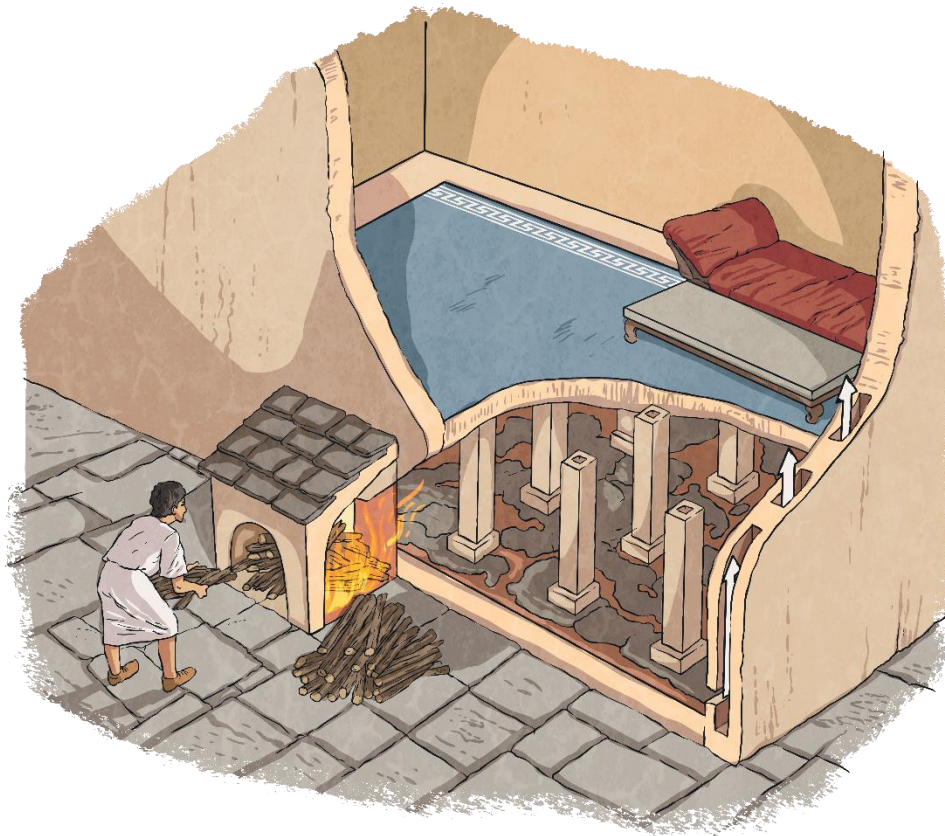
One of the forts was called Housesteads. It had a hospital, granary, barracks, workshop and toilets.



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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 repare 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

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

Imagine you are a soldier stationed at a fort along Hadrian's Wall. Your task is to complete the information below about the wall. Use the word bank to help you.

Soldiers began Hadrian's Wall in _____. The wall was built out of _____. _____ ordered the wall to be built. The wall was built to stop the _____ from invading Britain. The wall starts at _____ and ends at _____. Along the wall, there are _____, _____ and _____. The wall is _____ metres wide and _____ high. It is _____ long.

Emperor Hadrian	stone	milecastles
117km (80 Roman miles)	three	turrets
six	forts	Wallsend
Bowness-on-Solway	Picts	AD 122

Now draw a diagram of the wall. Make sure you show a milecastle, turret and fort.