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The Romans in Wales:

A Cross-Curricular Teaching Package

Llandeilo Roman Fort



Paratowyd gan Archaeoleg Cambria
Ar gyfer Yr Ymddiriedolaeth
Genedlaethol

Prepared by Cambria Archaeology
For the National Trust



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The Romans in Wales: A Cross-Curricular Teaching Package Llandeilo Roman Fort

Gan / By

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*Archaeoleg Cambria yw enw marchnata Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyfyngedig.
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The Romans in Wales

This is a cross-curricular teaching package to support a site visit to the archaeological investigation of a Roman Fort in Dinefwr Park, Llandeilo.

The package has been produced to provide background information and a series of classroom activities for teachers and pupils taking school parties on the visit.

The package is designed to demonstrate how the subject of History, and the Romans in particular, can be presented in a series of activities across the subject areas of the National Curriculum.

The intention is to give the pupils material that will help their understanding and interpretation of the site when they visit and to provide activities to support and extend their learning after their visit.

The package is aimed at children in year 6, at the end of Key Stage 2. Individual activities are not differentiated for a variety of abilities. It is hoped that the diversity of activities will give a range of pupils a range of opportunities to make the most of their experience at the excavation and that the worksheets are simple enough to be adapted to suit pupil's individual needs.

The English/Welsh Story of Caraticus and comprehension, the Science activity and the History/Geography Timeline are intended as activities to give background information about the Roman period of history. The Maths, and Design and Technology activities look at some of the processes of archaeology that will be explained while they are on site

The pack contains:

- 1) A brief history of the Roman invasion and occupation of Wales in the form of a timeline for the information of Teachers
- 2) A Cambria Archaeology Newsletter—outlining the archaeology of the site, the planned excavation and giving historic background to the forts at Llandeilo.
- 3) A Topic Web
- 4) Five Classroom activities using the historical subject matter and demonstrating some of the techniques used in archaeological excavation. These include worksheets and planning boards. All the worksheets are copyright free and available for photocopying.

It is hoped that the activities are self-explanatory and formal teachers notes are not included, should you require any further information it is hoped your queries can be answered during the site visit.

Some useful web site addresses:

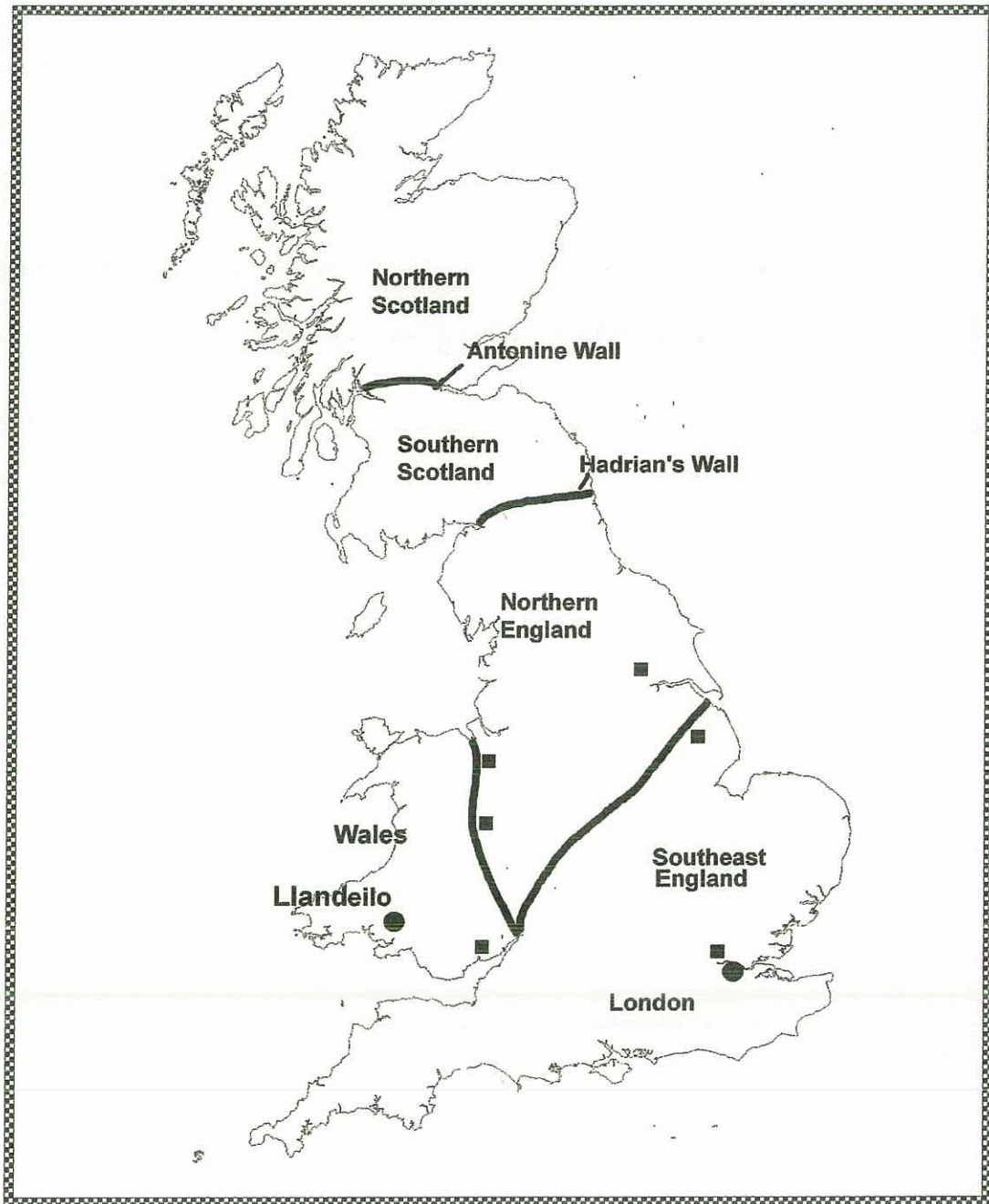
www.channel4.com/history/microsites/B/bigromandig

www.bbc.co.uk/schools/Romans

www.cambria.org.uk

We hope that you enjoy your visit and would like to request that you send us some examples of the best work produced from this pack so that they may be included in next year's displays.

The Roman Conquest of Britain



The Timeline tells us all about the Roman Conquest of Britain.

The dates that are highlighted show when the Romans conquered different parts of Britain.

Using the same colours, colour in the areas of Britain to show when they were conquered by the Romans.

AD47

AD 71

AD 78

AD 79

AD84

The Roman Conquest of Britain - Timeline

Date AD	Emperor	Event
43	Claudius	Invasion of Britain led by a Roman Army of 40,000. Roman army defeats Britons led by Caratacus and Togodumnus. Togodumnus is killed and Caratacus escapes to Wales. Romans capture the British capital at Colchester.
47		Roman have now conquered an area of southeast Britain from Lincoln to Gloucester. They begin an attack on the tribes living in Wales who are led by Caraticus.
51		Caraticus is defeated. He escapes to northern England but he is betrayed by Queen Cartimandua and he is handed over the Romans. The tribes in Wales carry on a guerrilla warfare.
60	Nero	The Romans attacks the Druid stronghold on Ynys Mon (Anglesey).
61		An uprising among the occupied tribes in southeast England led by Queen Boudicca. They attack and burn Colchester, London and St Albans. After she is defeated by the Romans, Boudicca commits suicide.

71	Vespasian	The Romans have now conquered northern England.
74		The Romans again invade Wales with a massive army based at fortresses at Caerleon Wroxeter and Chester.
78		The Romans have finally conquered all of Wales. They begin a military occupation and build forts (like the one in Llandeillo) and military roads.
79	Titus	The Romans conquer southern Scotland.
84	Domitian	The Romans conquer northern Scotland.
98	Trajan	Trajan becomes new Emperor and needs the army of Britain to help him fight wars elsewhere in the Roman Empire. With so few troops in Britain the Romans withdraw from Scotland
117	Hadrian	Work begins on the construction of Hadrian's Wall (between Newcastle and Carlisle) to defend northern England from the tribes of Scotland.
138	Antoninus Pius	The Romans again conquer southern Scotland and build the Antonine Wall (between the Clyde and the Forth) to defends the new conquests.

The Story of Caraticus - a Hero of the Britons

The Romans invaded Britain in AD 43. King Caraticus was King of the Catuvellauni, a tribe, who tried to stop the Romans taking over Britain. After the Catuvellauni were defeated, Caraticus escaped and joined up with the tribes living in Wales.

In Wales, Caraticus and his army managed to resist the invaders for a period of nearly nine years between AD43 and AD51.

Caraticus and his men knew the hills of Wales well and used this as an advantage against the Romans. They would launch attacks on the Roman forts and then retreat into their hiding places in the hills.

In AD51, Caraticus decided he wanted to find the ideal location for a final battle with the Romans. He hoped that this battle would give him a great victory. He found a place where it would be difficult for the Romans to advance or retreat because there was a river and mountains. He then built defences around his band of fighters.

However, the Romans defeated the Britons. It was a glorious victory. Caraticus's wife, daughter and his brothers were captured. Caraticus escaped and he fled to the Kingdom of the Brigantes in northern Britain.

Cartimandua was the Queen of the Brigantes. She had heard of the Romans and their battles. She had seen all the fine pottery, glass and metalwork that the Romans made. She heard stories of how the Romans made grand buildings of stone with tiled roofs and had great banquets lying on soft cushions. She thought they were not only great warriors but also enjoyed rich, luxurious lives.

Caraticus begged Cartimandua to protect him and hide him from the Romans. Cartimandua pretended that she was going to help Caraticus, but she secretly sent messages to the Romans.

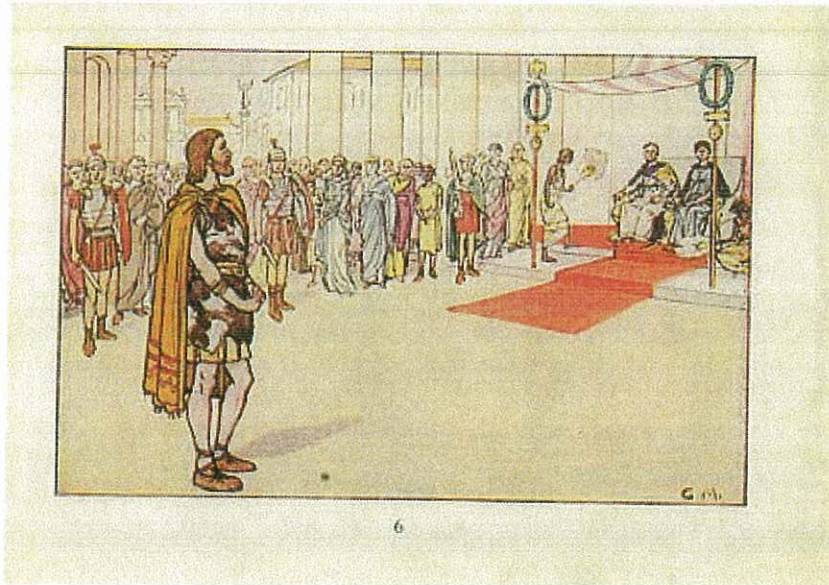
The Romans sent soldiers who captured Caraticus. The Romans gave Cartimandua gifts and promised her the protection of the Roman Army.

Caraticus was taken with his family to Rome where the Emperor Claudius paraded them through the streets of Rome.



This is painting of Caraticus being paraded through Rome after his capture by the Emperor Claudius.

All the Romans came out to see Caraticus. They had all heard many tales of how clever and brave Caraticus had been, fighting against the mighty Roman Empire for so many years. They were amazed because King Caraticus walked through Rome proud and defiant. He would not bow or look humble for the Romans, even though he had been captured and was going to be killed.



A picture of Caraticus speaking before the Emperor.

Caraticus stood before the Emperor's Tribunal and said he was of noble birth and a king and equal to the Emperor. As a king he was right to fight against the Romans to protect his lands and his people.

"If you Romans choose to lord it over the world, does it follow that the world is to accept slavery?" he said to the Emperor. He then told the tribunal that if they killed him no one would remember it, but that,

"... if you save my life, I shall be an everlasting memorial of your clemency."

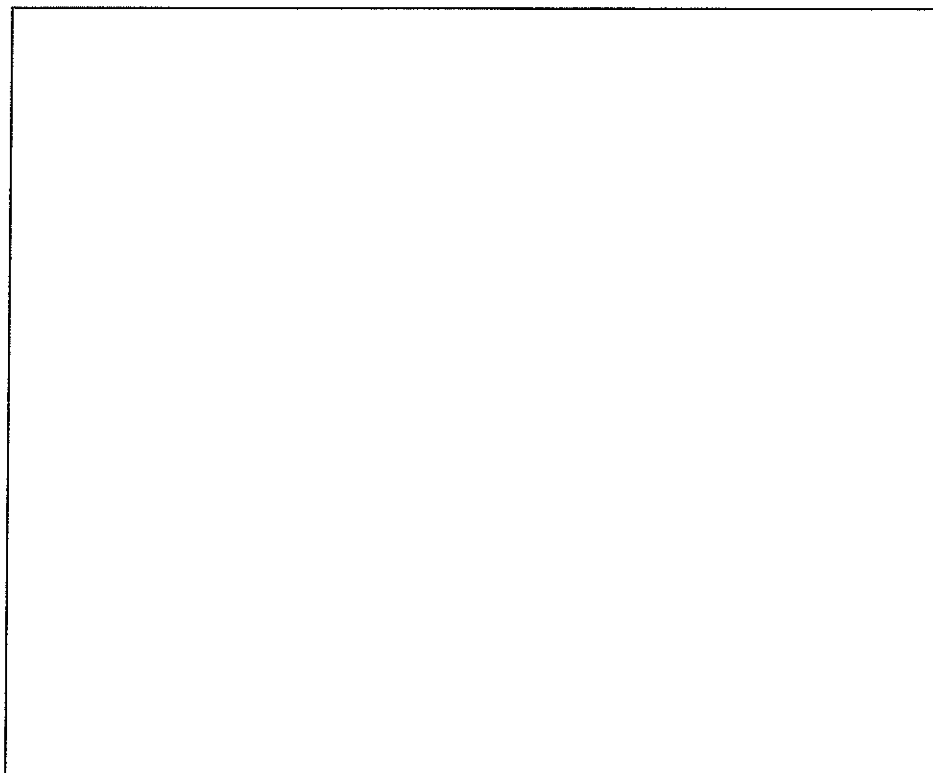


A picture of the Emperor Claudius

The Emperor was so impressed by Caraticus and his moving speech, he freed him and all his family. They lived the rest of their lives in Rome.

A Portrait of Caraticus

By: _____



A Portrait of Caraticus

Caraticus was _____.

He joined the tribes living in Wales to _____

_____.

The Romans defeated the Briton Warriors and Caraticus _____

Caraticus begged _____ to hide him from the

Romans. But _____

_____.

Caraticus was captured by the Romans and taken to Rome.

Caraticus was very brave. He told the Emperor's Tribunal

The Emperor was so impressed by Caraticus that
he_____

Caraticus and his family lived for the rest of his life in _____

SCIENCE

Using Magnets in Archaeology

Looking under the ground

The properties of magnets are used in archaeology in geophysics. Geophysics uses the principle that different materials have different magnetic properties.

A magnet is an object made of certain materials, which create a magnetic field.

Using geophysics, archaeologists measure the changes in magnetic strength across an area.

This is a picture of an archaeologist measuring changes in magnetic strength through the ground.



The information is be used to create a picture of what is under the ground.

At Dinefwr Park the picture produced looks like this:



The dark and light lines show the outlines of buildings, roads, ditches etc. This shows archaeologists that the remains of not one but two Roman Forts lie beneath the field.

In order to better understand how this *Geophysical Magnetometry* works it is possible to carry out a small investigation into the properties of magnets in the classroom.

Investigation

We need to know that:

A magnet will pull something towards it.

Aim:

To demonstrate that the effect of a magnet works through materials, in this case paper.

To see what thickness of paper can be put between a magnet and a steel paper clip before the paper clip can no longer be moved by the magnet.

Equipment:

Strong magnets

Steel Paper Clips

Sheets of paper and exercise books

Method:

- Place a small number of paper clips on a sheet of paper.
- Select a magnet.
- Hold the magnet under the sheet of paper. Can you move the paper clips around the paper using the magnet?
- Ask the children to design an experiment that would help us see how strong a magnet is and how we can see the force of a magnet through different thicknesses of paper or card.
- Remind the children of the need for a fair test. We need to have only a single variable:

Each time the magnet must be the same and the number of paperclips must stay the same. What varies is the thickness between the magnet and the paperclips.

Record:

Use the table provided to record your findings.

Magnet	Number of sheets of paper or exercise books.	Did the paperclips move?
	1	
	10	
	1 exercise book	
	2 exercise books	
	5 exercise books	
	through a desk	

Extension:

The pupils should discuss the following questions:

- Are any of the magnets strong enough to move the paper clips through a book or through the desk?
- What would happen if we had stronger magnets?
- Would there be any difference if we used iron filings instead of paper clips?

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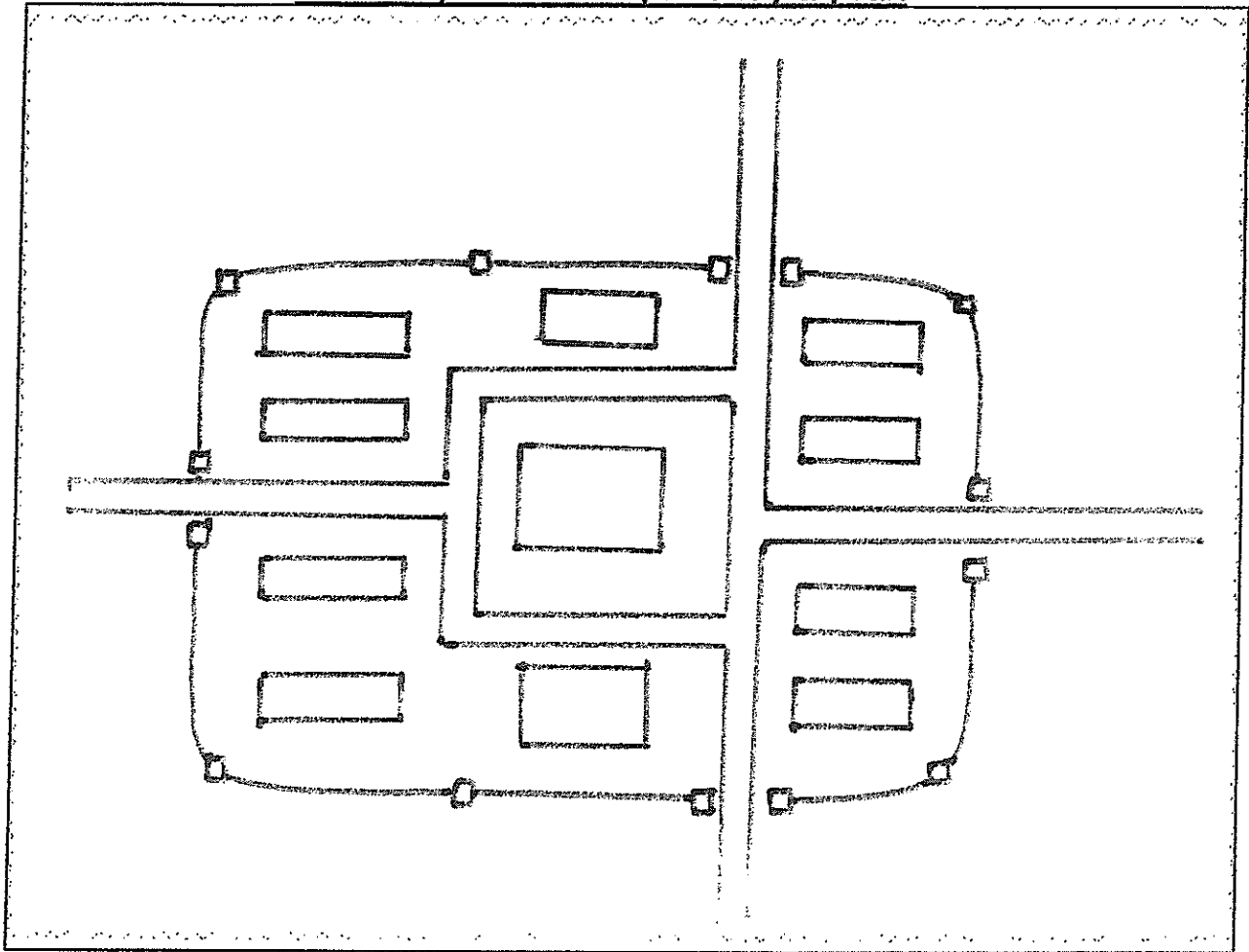
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Design and Technology - The Roman Fort

Reading and interpreting a plan



Here is a ground plan of the Roman Fort at Llandeilo.

Colour in:

The main roads ----- Red

The Commander's house ----- Yellow

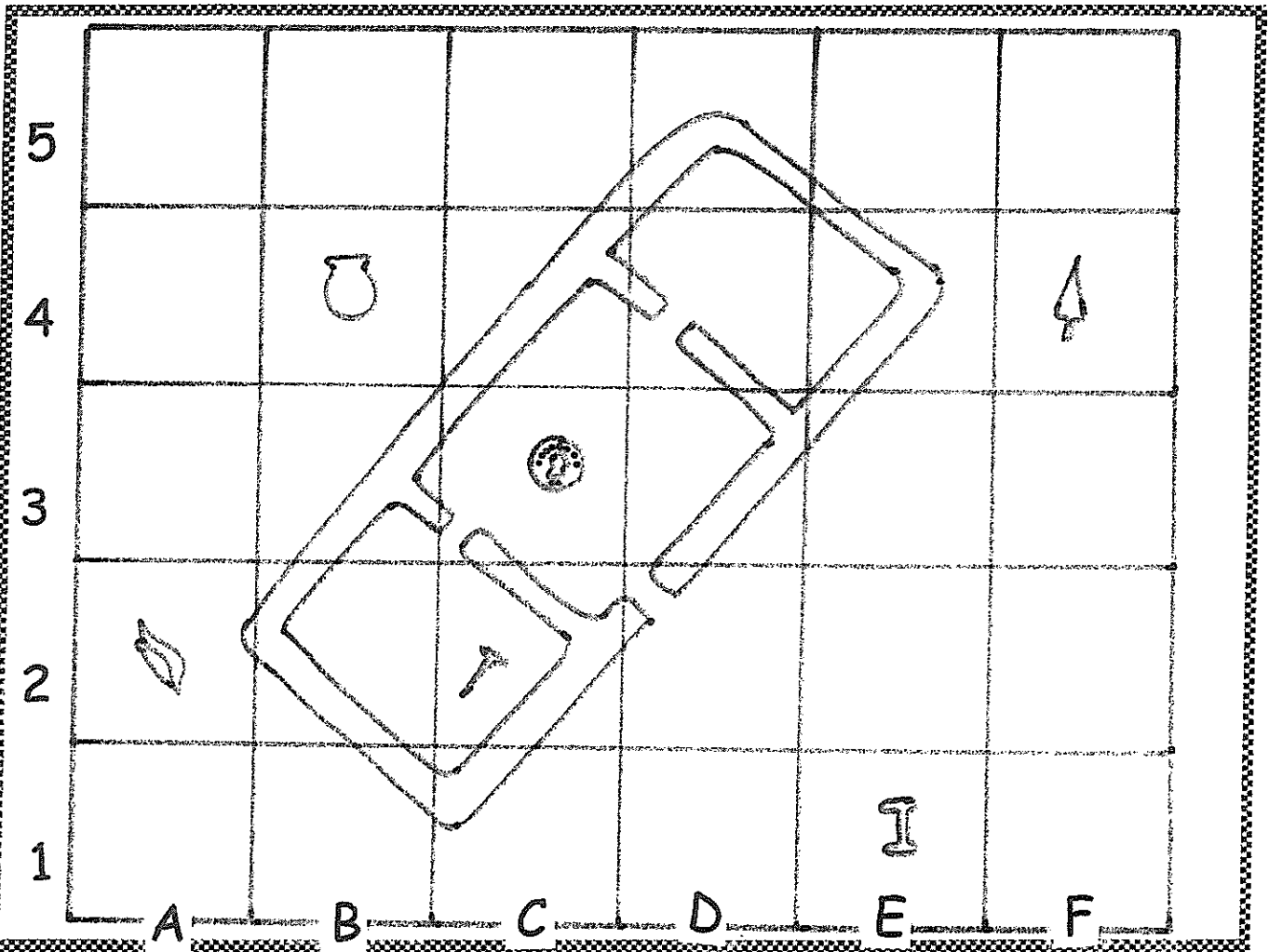
The Headquarters' building ----- Green

The granary (where food was stored) ----- Blue

The barracks (where the soldiers lived) ----- Black

The towers and the gate houses ----- Purple

Excavation Maths



The excavation is divided up into a series of grid squares. This is a plan of a Roman House .

Here are some of the things that were found during the excavation.

Can you find the correct co-ordinates for each find so the archaeologists can record where they were found?



Coin C3



Spearhead _____



Iron Nail _____



Clay Pot _____



Roman Brooch _____



Animal Bone _____

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RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER

**Tachwedd 2005
November 2005**

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by Gwilym Hughes

Swydd / Position: Trust Director

Llofnod / Signature Dyddiad / Date

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith
This report has been checked and approved by Ken Murphy

ar ran Archaeoleg Cambria, Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Cambria Archaeology, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: Principal Archaeologist

Llofnod / Signature Dyddiad / Date

Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau sydd
gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may
have on the content or presentation of this report