



HISTORIC  
ENVIRONMENT  
SCOTLAND

ÀRAINNEACHD  
EACHDRAIDHEIL  
ALBA

PART 1 TEACHERS' NOTES

# GO ROMAN

ROMAN SOLDIER THEMED  
TEACHING PACK AND  
HANDLING BOX



THE  
ANTONINE WALL  
FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

# GO ROMAN ROMAN SOLDIER THEMED TEACHING PACK AND HANDLING BOX



## PART I TEACHERS' NOTES

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# I INTRODUCTION



This handling collection features high quality replica Roman objects for use in the classroom. All objects are based as closely as possible on real objects found along, and in the vicinity of the Antonine Wall and dating to the construction and occupation of the Antonine Wall from AD142 to around AD165. It is intended that they are handled, examined and tried on by students of all ages to enhance learning and stimulate further queries and investigation.

Curriculum experiences and outcomes are linked specifically to Curriculum for Excellence First Level in *Social Subjects: People, past events and societies*.

The collection is intended to complement an exciting and innovative virtual reality game based on a digital reconstruction of Bar Hill Fort on the Antonine Wall. The free game, Go Roman, is available to download for both **Android** and **iOS**. Many of the objects which appear in the games are based on the originals of the objects you see in the box.

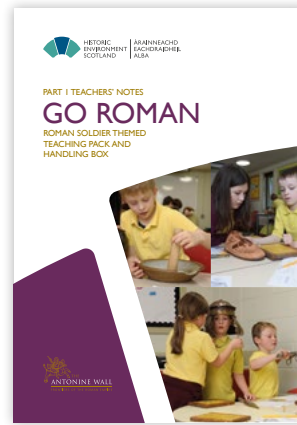
A visit to your local section of the Antonine Wall, one of Scotland's World Heritage Sites, and/or a visit to your local museum to see original Roman artefacts would be the ideal complement to using the box in the classroom. **Visit <http://www.antoninewall.org> to plan your visit.**

The teaching pack and handling box is split into three parts, two for teachers and one for pupils. It is considered most likely that a school/ teacher/facilitator will wish to borrow 1 or at the most 2 boxes at the same time due to planning of work and lesson timing constraints. The idea is that a teacher can use a single theme that is able to stand alone, however, the themes are also designed to work together in case there are instances where all four of the suite of Go Roman boxes are to be borrowed.



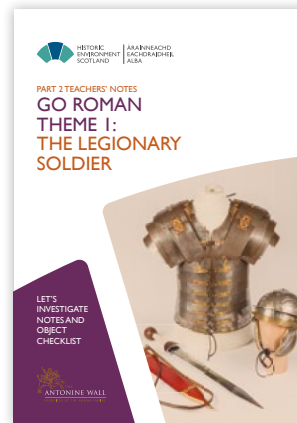
## PART 1 TEACHERS' NOTES

The teacher/facilitator is required to only access and/or download this section once to obtain information that covers all the Go Roman Themes including notes and information on the handling boxes, e.g. Curriculum for Excellence, Places to visit in Scotland, and an evaluation/feedback form.



## PART 2 TEACHERS' NOTES GO ROMAN THEMES

Made up of four sections for each of the Go Roman Themes. The teacher/facilitator will be required to access and/or download the Teachers' Notes that match the Go Roman handling box they have on loan e.g. Go Roman: The Legionary Soldier, Go Roman: The Syrian Archer, Go Roman: Off Duty, and Go Roman: Food and Cooking. An object tick list for checking objects out and back in after loan.



## PART 3 LET'S INVESTIGATE PUPIL CARDS AND OBJECT CARDS

The teacher/facilitator can access and/or download the required Go Roman **Let's Investigate** Pupil cards and accompanying object discussion cards that match the handling box (es) they have on loan.

**WHAT'S IN THE BOX**

1. Shoes  
2. Helmet  
3. Legionary's helmet  
4. Spearhead  
5. Dagger  
6. Shield  
7. Roman sword  
8. Roman helmet  
9. Legionary's helmet  
10. Spearhead  
11. Dagger  
12. Shield  
13. Roman sword

**GO ROMAN THEME 1: THE LEGIONARY SOLDIER**

**LET'S INVESTIGATE!**

**GO ROMAN THEME 1: THE LEGIONARY SOLDIER**

All of these objects are replicas (copies) of things worn or carried by Roman legionary soldiers when they invaded Scotland. A legionary was a highly trained professional soldier who took a Roman soldier, he served in the army for 25 years. They had to look after their equipment and clothes, and keep them in sparkling condition.

- Look at the objects. Were they for protecting the soldier, or for attacking enemies - or both?
- Talk about the questions on the cards for each object.
- Dress up in the objects.
- Strike a pose - are you attacking, defending, injured, or resting? Take a photograph as a record.
- Finally, sketch one of the objects.

**GO ROMAN THEME 1: THE LEGIONARY SOLDIER**

**OBJECT INFORMATION**

- SHOES**
  - These shoes are high and were worn by legionaries.
  - They were called caligae.
  - They had a strap that ran across the foot and kept them in place.
  - They were made of animal skins.
  - The soles were made of animal skins and were very hard.
  - They were made of animal skins and were very hard.
  - They were made of animal skins and were very hard.
- SHIELD**
  - Legionaries carried their shields called peltae.
  - They were made of animal skins and were very hard.
  - The soles were made of animal skins and were very hard.
  - They were made of animal skins and were very hard.
  - They were made of animal skins and were very hard.
- HELMET**
  - This is a short dagger or spearhead.
  - It was made of iron and was very hard.
  - It was made of iron and was very hard.
  - It was made of iron and was very hard.
- DAGGER**
  - This is a short dagger or spearhead.
  - It was made of iron and was very hard.
  - It was made of iron and was very hard.
  - It was made of iron and was very hard.
- SWORD**
  - This is a sword or gladius.
  - It was made of iron and was very hard.
  - It was made of iron and was very hard.
  - It was made of iron and was very hard.
- SPEAR HEAD**
  - This is a spearhead.
  - It was made of iron and was very hard.
  - It was made of iron and was very hard.
  - It was made of iron and was very hard.
- 8 & 9 WALK TABLETS AND STYLAE**
  - These are tablets and stylae.
  - They were used for writing letters.
  - They were used for writing letters.
  - They were used for writing letters.

**GO ROMAN THEME 1: THE LEGIONARY SOLDIER**

**SHOES**

**TAKE A LOOK**

- Look closely at both pairs of shoes.
- Look at how they are the same.
- Look at how they are different.
- Look at the materials they are made from.
- Think about how these shoes tie up.
- Compare them to your shoes and think about how they are the same or different.

**WHAT DO YOU THINK?**

- Do you think these would keep your feet warm?
- Do you think the Roman soldiers wore boots?
- Why do you think there were slits in the leather?
- What do you think the studs in the bottom are for?

You can write your notes and ideas from discussion below.

**NOTES**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**GO ROMAN THEME 1: THE LEGIONARY SOLDIER**

**SHOES**

**INFORMATION**

- The soldier's shoes were called caligae.
- They had slits to let the air in and stop the feet getting too hot.
- The shoes with the studs were worn by soldiers on duty.
- The studs in the bottom were to stop the soldier slipping around, and helped them last longer as they reached their long distances.
- Along the pairs of shoes have been found at the Antonine Wall. Some are even for women and children.

**GO ROMAN THEME 1: THE LEGIONARY SOLDIER**

## 2 WHAT'S IN THE BOX?



There are over thirty objects in the collection. They have been grouped into four themes:



**THEME 1: THE LEGIONARY SOLDIER**  
Weapons, armour, clothing, personal items etc



**THEME 2: THE SYRIAN ARCHER**  
Weapons, clothing, armour



**THEME 3: OFF DUTY**  
A game, money, bathhouse items etc



**THEME 4: FOOD AND COOKING**  
Dishes, pots, cooking utensils etc

A checklist of all objects can be found in **Part 2 Teachers' Notes Go Roman Themes**. **You should also have been given and signed a checklist of the objects on receipt of the box. This should also be checked off when you return the objects.**

Each theme has an introductory **Let's Investigate!** card for pupil use, which introduces the theme and guides pupils in their investigations.

Each object has an associated discussion card, which guides closer investigation and suggests things to look for and open-ended discussion points as well as information about each object.

Teachers can use the objects in the collection in any way which suits their learning aims and class. The material is designed for independent pupil use, but you may prefer to manage it as a whole class. Certain objects are to be handled under adult supervision only.

### Here are three ways of managing an object handling session:

**1.** Put out one set of objects at a time (e.g. one theme per day over the course of a week). In groups, pupils carry out their investigations, one group at a time.

**2.** Put out all the objects at once, perhaps one theme in each corner of a room. Divide your class into groups and then rotate the groups round the objects, perhaps over the course of a morning or an afternoon. Conclude with a whole class session.

**3.** As a whole class, take one theme at a time and carry out the investigations together. Objects could then be left out for a while to ensure that all pupils have the chance to handle and investigate the objects individually.

## 3 USING THE OBJECTS IN THE CLASSROOM

## 4 RISK ASSESSMENT

Teachers are advised to carry out their own risk assessment of the handling activities. Be aware that although blades and points have been blunted, pupils should be advised to handle certain objects with great care to avoid injuring themselves or others inadvertently.

**We recommend that the following objects should be handled only under close adult supervision:**

- **Sword**
- **Dagger**
- **Spearhead**
- **Arrows**

To reduce the risk of damage to the objects if dropped, please instruct pupils to handle them over a table or carpeted area.

## 5 BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND FURTHER CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES



There are numerous books and websites relating to the Romans. For a Scottish slant, in the first instance, we recommend that you visit [www.antoninewall.org](http://www.antoninewall.org) for background information, images and downloadable activities related to the Antonine Wall, one of Scotland's World Heritage Sites.

For some good general books for teachers who want more detailed information, we recommend the following:

- *Edge of Empire: the Antonine Wall*, David J Breeze, 2008
- *The Roman Army*, David J. Breeze, 2016
- *The Roman Fort*, Peter Connolly, 2004
- *Rome's Northern Frontier, AD 70 -235: beyond Hadrian's Wall*, Nic Fields, 2005

### THE ROMANS IN SCOTLAND

The Romans first invaded Britain in 55 BC but it was not until the AD 70s that they reached Scotland, when Julius Agricola launched his campaign in the north. By both land and sea, it took only seven years for him to take control of much of Scotland. A key battle was Mons Graupius, in AD 84, when the Romans crushed the far bigger combined forces of the Caledonian tribes, led by Calgacus. From the mid AD 80's troops were slowly withdrawn from Scotland as they were needed elsewhere in the empire, and around AD 122 the Emperor Hadrian consolidated the northern frontier with the construction of Hadrian's Wall.

On Hadrian's death, Antoninus Pius became emperor. He ordered his governor, Lollius Urbicus to re-invade Scotland. Soon after, around AD 142 a new northern frontier was constructed: what we know today as the Antonine Wall. This stretched 37 miles across Scotland from west to east and, unlike the stone-built Hadrian's Wall, was constructed mostly out of layers of turf and reached a height of 3m. It was built by members of the three Roman legions who were stationed in Scotland. Seventeen forts plus further additional 'fortlets' accommodated the 6-7,000 soldiers stationed along the Wall.

Antoninus Pius died in AD 161 and soon after, around AD 165, the Antonine Wall was abandoned, and troops retreated south to re-occupy Hadrian's Wall. The Romans finally left Britain in AD 410, when the army was needed elsewhere.



The following are examples of some of the original objects found at four sites along the Antonine Wall, from the Hunterian, at the University of Glasgow, and replicated in the handling boxes.

### BALMULDY FORT, GLASGOW



Unguent pot,  
Theme 3 Off Duty



Cheese press,  
Theme 4 Food and cooking

### BAR HILL, EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE



© The Hunterian, University of Glasgow 2017

Wooden Nit comb,  
Theme 3 Off Duty



© The Hunterian, University of Glasgow 2017

The scraper,  
Theme 3 Off Duty

### BEARSDEN ROMAN FORT, EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE



© The Hunterian, University of Glasgow 2017

Gaming board and counters,  
Theme 3 Off Duty

### CADDER FORT, EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE



© The Hunterian, University of Glasgow 2017

The Samian ware bowl,  
Theme 4 Food and Cooking



## 6 GO ROMAN GAME



If you can, download the free game that accompanies this handling box. It is available to download for both **Android** and **iOS**.

It allows pupils to take a self-directed tour of the virtually reconstructed fort at Bar Hill, or to play quest based games in character: either as a slave girl preparing a feast at Bar Hill fort (help her collect and prepare the things she needs) or as a soldier undertaking daily duties (help him complete his chores and find his lost arrows). Throughout the game, pupils can spot the artefacts that appear in this box: for example, the cheese press or the scraper known as a *strigil*, and better understand how and where they were used in the fort. They can walk through the bath house or a barrack room, or see what the village known as a *vicus* outside the fort would have looked like, by exploring it for themselves.

DOWNLOAD  
THE GAME

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.dds.barhillgame&hl=en>

<https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/go-roman/id1251988769?mt=8>



## 7 ANTONINE WALL APP



If you are planning a class trip to one of the sites along the Antonine Wall, you can download our free Antonine Wall app that includes text, images and videos, 360 degree virtual reconstructions of the sites, and 3D interactive models of artefacts found along the Wall.

The app is best used on site, to fully appreciate and understand the augmented reality reconstructions, but can also be used off-site in the classroom as an additional teaching resource. It is available to download for both **Android** and **iOS**. It includes more information about many of the artefacts used in the handling box, information and tours for many individual sites and museums along the line of the Wall, and new content will automatically update once you have downloaded the app.


DOWNLOAD  
THE APP

[http://www.antoninewall.org/  
visiting-the-wall/download-the-app](http://www.antoninewall.org/visiting-the-wall/download-the-app)





8  
CURRICULUM FOR  
EXCELLENCE EXPERIENCES  
AND OUTCOMES



Investigating the objects in the box offers a wealth of opportunities for learning experiences and achieving curriculum outcomes across the curriculum. Some of the suggested follow up activities, for example, offer interdisciplinary approaches covering drama, art, literacy and health and wellbeing as well as the more obvious outcomes in social studies.

The primary learning outcomes from working with the objects will be in Social Studies: People, past events and societies. Experiences and outcomes in this area for First Level are listed below. A site visit to see physical evidence of the Roman occupation and a museum visit to see original artefacts will add greater depth to these learning experiences.

- By exploring places, investigating artefacts and locating them in time, I have developed an awareness of the ways we remember and preserve Scotland's history.  
**SOC 1-02a**
- I can use evidence to recreate the story of a place or individual of local historical interest.  
**SOC 1-03a**
- I can compare aspects of people's daily lives in the past with my own by using historical evidence or the experience of recreating an historical setting.  
**SOC 1-04a**



## 9 PLACES TO VISIT IN SCOTLAND ROMAN SITES



Sections of the Antonine Wall, including forts, the ditch, the Military Way as well as traces of the wall itself can be visited today. Information about local Roman sites can be found by using the interactive map here: <http://www.antoninewall.org/map>.

If you are planning a visit, why not download the Antonine Wall interactive app?  
<http://www.antoninewall.org/visiting-the-wall/download-the-app>

The following is a list of some of the best and most accessible sites along the Antonine Wall. See here for further details: <http://www.antoninewall.org/visiting-the-wall/things-to-see-and-do/top-ten-things-to-do>

- **Rough Castle, Bonnybridge** – the best preserved fort in a lovely setting
- **Roman baths, Bearsden** – remains of a bathhouse and latrine
- **Bar Hill, Twechar** – the highest fort on the wall and the setting for our virtual reality games
- **Kinneil** – the only visible example of an Antonine Wall fortlet
- **Callendar Park, Falkirk** – long, open stretches of the Antonine Wall ditch
- **Watling Lodge, Tamfourhill Road, Falkirk** – best-preserved sections of the ditch
- **Seabegs Wood, Bonnybridge** – well-preserved section of the Military Way, and good views of the ditch and rampart



## PLACES TO VISIT IN SCOTLAND ROMAN SITES CONTINUED

Other Roman sites to visit across Scotland include:

- **Newsteads fort** – also known as Trimontium, Melrose
- **The Gask Ridge** – remains of a northern frontier in Perthshire
- **Forts at Cramond** – remains of a supply base
- **Lurg Moor, Bishopston** – remains of a watchtower and signal base
- **Inchtuthill, Caputh** – traces of a vast military headquarters, thought never to have been completed or occupied

## MUSEUMS

The following museums have Roman collections on display:

- The National Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh
- Kinneil Museum, Bo'ness
- Kilsyth Museum, Kilsyth
- The Hunterian Museum, Glasgow
- Cumbernauld Museum, Cumbernauld
- Clydebank Museum, Clydebank
- Callendar House, Falkirk
- Auld Kirk Museum, Kirkintilloch
- Three Hills Roman Heritage Centre, Melrose

For further details, see here: <http://www.antoninewall.org/about-the-wall/things-to-see-and-do/museums-and-heritage-centres>





**10  
GO ROMAN  
HANDLING BOX:  
FEEDBACK FORM**



We welcome your feedback on any aspect of using this object handling box. Please complete the form and return it with the box or contact us via [worldheritage@hes.scot](mailto:worldheritage@hes.scot)

Space has also been left below some of the questions, for further comments you may have.

### BOOKING

1. **How easy was it to book the box?** Please circle one    Very easy    Easy    Not easy

### YOUR PREPARATION

2. **Did you find the teachers' notes helpful?** Please circle one    Yes    No

3. **Which sections were most useful for you?**

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4. **Did you feel confident that you knew how to use the material having read the notes?** Please circle one    Yes    No

### IN THE CLASSROOM

5. **Which class did you work with?** \_\_\_\_\_

6. **Themes explored** \_\_\_\_\_

7. **How did you use the box?** Please circle all that you used.

- Whole class, teacher led
- Small groups, working independently
- Small groups, teacher led
- Another way – please comment

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## GO ROMAN SOLDIER: FEEDBACK FORM CONTINUED

**8. If you used the object investigation cards, how easy were they to use?**

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**9. If you did the follow up activities, which ones did you do and how easy were they?**

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**10. Did the pupils enjoy using the objects? Which were the favourites or least favourites?**

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**11. Did you use the box in conjunction with either the app or the virtual reality game, or both?**

Please circle all you used    App    VR game

**12. Did you use the app on a site visit? If yes, how easy was it to use?**

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**13. Did the app help to complement the work in the classroom and the objects?  
If so please state in what way?**

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**14. Did the VR game help to complement the work in the classroom and the objects?  
If so please state in what way?**

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**15. What could we do to improve this object handling box in any way?**

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