

# History Summer Project

**Everyone** must complete the following task:

Use the annotated diagram of a reconstructed image of Wroxeter during Roman times to, **either** write your own travel guide **OR** create a poster to inform someone what it would have been like to live in Wroxeter as a Roman boy/girl.

Challenge yourself! (**Optional** task)

Why not visit Wroxeter Roman ruins over the summer holidays? If you have the opportunity to go, it is a fantastic way to learn some Roman history and experience visiting a historical landmark!

You could also visit Chester Roman Amphitheatre as another example of Roman ruins.

Alternatively, you can research Wroxeter ruins further on their website here: <https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/wroxeter-roman-city/> or Chester Roman Amphitheatre here: <https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/chester-roman-amphitheatre/>

Please bring in your travel guide/poster into school on your first Humanities lesson in September and hand it in to your teacher.



## Roman Wroxeter AD43 – AD400

In the year AD43, the Romans invaded Britain. Soon after, they built a settlement on the banks of the River Severn. It was the fourth largest city in Roman Britain. The Romans chose a place near the River. It was originally built as a fortress city. They called their new settlement Viroconium. In 1788 Thomas Telford first recorded the Roman ruins accurately with measurements and plans.

The city's defences consisted of **the wall** surrounding the city. It was originally made out of sod (earth) and wood (timber).

**The Bath House** took up a whole city block near the forum and the markets. The public baths were a favourite meeting place and were open to everyone. There were hot steam rooms and cold plunges. Next to the baths was an exercise yard.

**The Basilica** was a large building which the Romans used for administration. It was where the city council would meet. It faced an open area called **The Forum**. **The forum** was a place for public meetings, law courts and gladiators may combat here too!

The city of Wroxeter was built next to **The River Severn**. People may have moved to the settlement by travelling up the river. The river would have been used by travelling salesman/merchants selling goods to the people of Wroxeter. Many tradesmen and their families settled at Wroxeter.

**The cattle market** was a place where people would trade livestock. Traders would bring livestock to buy and sell.

**The Aquaduct and reservoir** was a water source. Water would be transported to the city and used for public houses, water, cooking etc.



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An aerial reconstruction drawing of the city of Wroxeter Roman City from 2007