

History Summer Project

Everyone must complete the following task:

Using the annotated diagram of a reconstructed image of Wroxeter during Roman times in the back of your booklet, 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!

On Saturday 5th - Sunday 6th August they are holding a Roman weekend where combat skills and battle tactics will be showcased to bring Roman history to life!

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 It was originally made out of sod (earth) and wood (timber).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