

**Activity 2:**

Role play: Die Schüler\*innen arbeiten erneut paarweise zusammen. Ein\*e Schüler\*in verkörpert einen Legionär, der während des Baus der Befestigungsanlage Wache steht, sein\*e Partner\*in spielt einen staunenden Händler, der wissen will, warum hier eine Mauer gebaut wird, und sich Sorgen macht, dass der Handel mit den Pikten nördlich der Mauer dann nicht mehr möglich sein könnte.

**Activity 3:**

Role play: Dieses role play wird in Vierergruppen durchgeführt und erfordert eine Vorbereitungszeit von ca. fünf Minuten. Zwei Schüler\*innen spielen römische „Tourist\*innen“, die sich über den Alltag am Hadrian's Wall informieren wollen. Dabei liefern ihnen Leitfragen Anregungen,

- z. B.
- Have the Picts ever tried to attack Roman settlements?
  - Who is allowed to cross the border?
  - What is everyday life like for the Roman soldiers?
  - Is their job a very dangerous one in this part of the Roman Empire?

Die beiden anderen Schüler\*innen repräsentieren Legionäre der Wachmannschaften. Sie sollen in der Vorbereitungszeit Informationen sammeln (und erfinden) zu ihrer Alltagsroutine und ihren Dienstaufgaben, zu gelegentlichen Angriffen der Pikten und zum friedlichen Grenzverkehr, zu ihren Vergnügungen in der Freizeit etc. Auch hier sind kurze Hinweise für die Schüler\*innen sinnvoll.

**Activity 4:**

Textproduktion: „A day at Hadrian's Wall – April 19, AD 136“ – Ein Offizier der Wachmannschaft eines Lagerkastells beschreibt Routine und Ereignisse eines Tages im abendlichen Rückblick.



The Romans first came to Britain when Julius Caesar attacked Britain in 55 and 54 BC because the Britons had helped the Gauls (*Gallier*) against whom Caesar was fighting in France. He and his army, however, did not stay in Britain but returned to France.

90 years after Caesar's invasion (*Einmarsch*) the Romans invaded Britain again – and stayed. From AD 43 to 410 a large part of Britain (England and Wales) was governed (*regieren*) by the Roman Empire (*Römisches Reich*). The Romans called it "Provincia Britannia" (= "the province of Britain").

About three million people lived in Roman Britain, and about 125,000 of them were Roman soldiers, their families, servants (*Diener*) etc. London ("Londinium") was the capital (*Hauptstadt*) of the Roman province and about 60,000 people lived there.

People who lived in the country north of England – Scotland – were called the Picts. The Romans called this country "Caledonia", as the largest Pictish tribe was called "Caledonians". The Caledonians fought against the Romans for many years.

The Picts were called "Picti" by the Romans, which means "painted people" or "tattooed people". It is not known what the Picts called themselves.

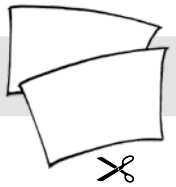
The Picts were farmers and lived in small villages. They traded (*handeln*) with the Romans, but some also tried to steal cows and sheep from the farmers who lived to the south.

Although the Romans sometimes fought against the Caledonians, the Roman emperors were not really interested in conquering (*erobern*) Caledonia. There was very little money to be made there and they did not want to have to pay for so many soldiers, as this was very expensive.

Hadrian was Roman emperor (*Kaiser*) from AD 117–138. He was not interested in making the Roman Empire (*Reich*) larger; he wanted to have stable borders (*Grenzen*) which could be protected easily. Most of his reign (*Herrschaft*) was peaceful (*friedlich*).

Hadrian's Wall was begun in AD 122. Shortly before Hadrian had visited Britain after the Roman army (*Armee*) had fought against a rebellion in their colony Britannia. So he told them to build a wall on the northern border (*Grenze*) to protect Britannia.

Hadrian's biographer wrote that the wall was built "to separate (*trennen*) the Romans from the barbarians (*Barbaren*)", i. e. the Picts. But very probably the Romans mainly used the wall to control immigration, trade (*Handel*) and smuggling, and to stop gangs from attacking farms and villages in their province.



In the 19<sup>th</sup> century people became interested in the history of Britain and in historic buildings. John Clayton, a rich antiquarian (*Antiquitätensammler*), used his money to excavate (*ausgraben*) milecastles and to rebuild parts of the wall.

Now many parts of the wall and of the milecastles still stand. From some of the mile castles you can have a wonderful view of the countryside (*Landschaft*). You can even walk or cycle along the wall on Hadrian's Wall Path (135 km).

Now Hadrian's Wall is one of Britain's most popular attractions. You can visit the wall, the forts, the soldiers' barracks and hospitals, and you can also see a Roman toilet and a Roman bathhouse where the soldiers took hot saunas and cold baths to relax.

Do you want to play games like the Romans did? There are Roman Games Days in August at the Roman Army Museum in Greenhead. You can have fun and you will learn a lot about Roman everyday life.

The Romans built a lot of roads in Britain which were used many centuries after the Romans had left. Many of the important cities in Britain, e. g. London, Manchester, York, were first built by the Romans.

The Romans changed life in Britain. They brought new technical knowledge, e. g. cranes and central heating, as well as industries, e. g. digging (*Graben*) for gold, lead (*Blei*) and tin (*Zinn*).