

## Map of Roman Britain, 43-410

This picture map shows the most important Roman landmarks, towns and roads in Britain.

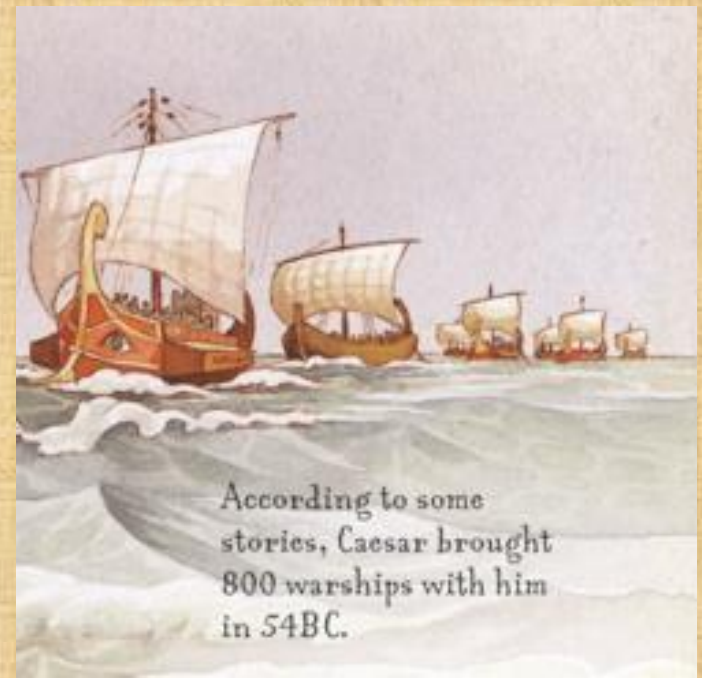
-  Legionary fortress
-  Major fort
-  Saxon shore fort
-  Villa
-  Temple
-  Capital
-  Major town - colonia or civitas capital (with Roman name)



# Roman Britain 43-410



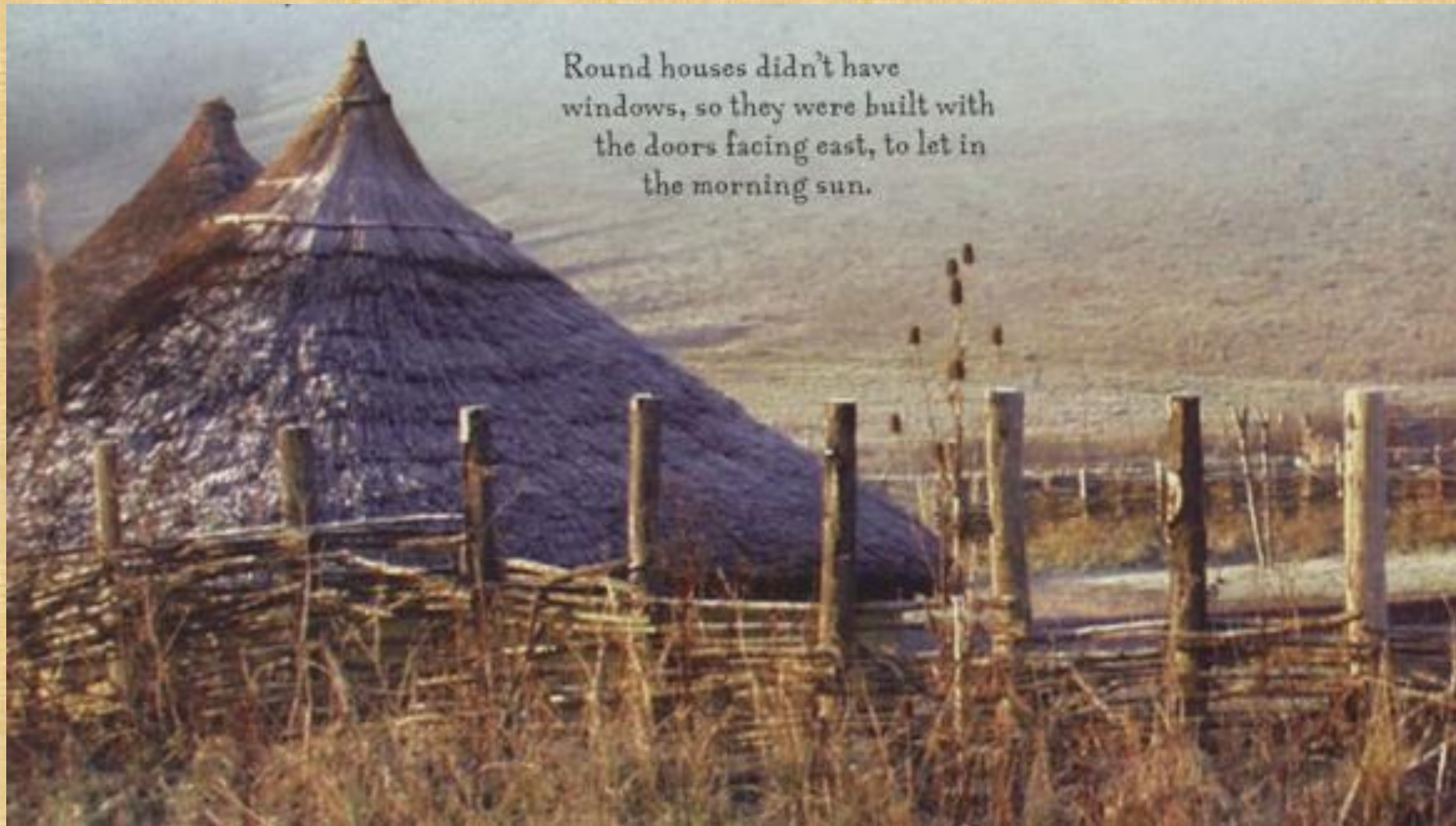
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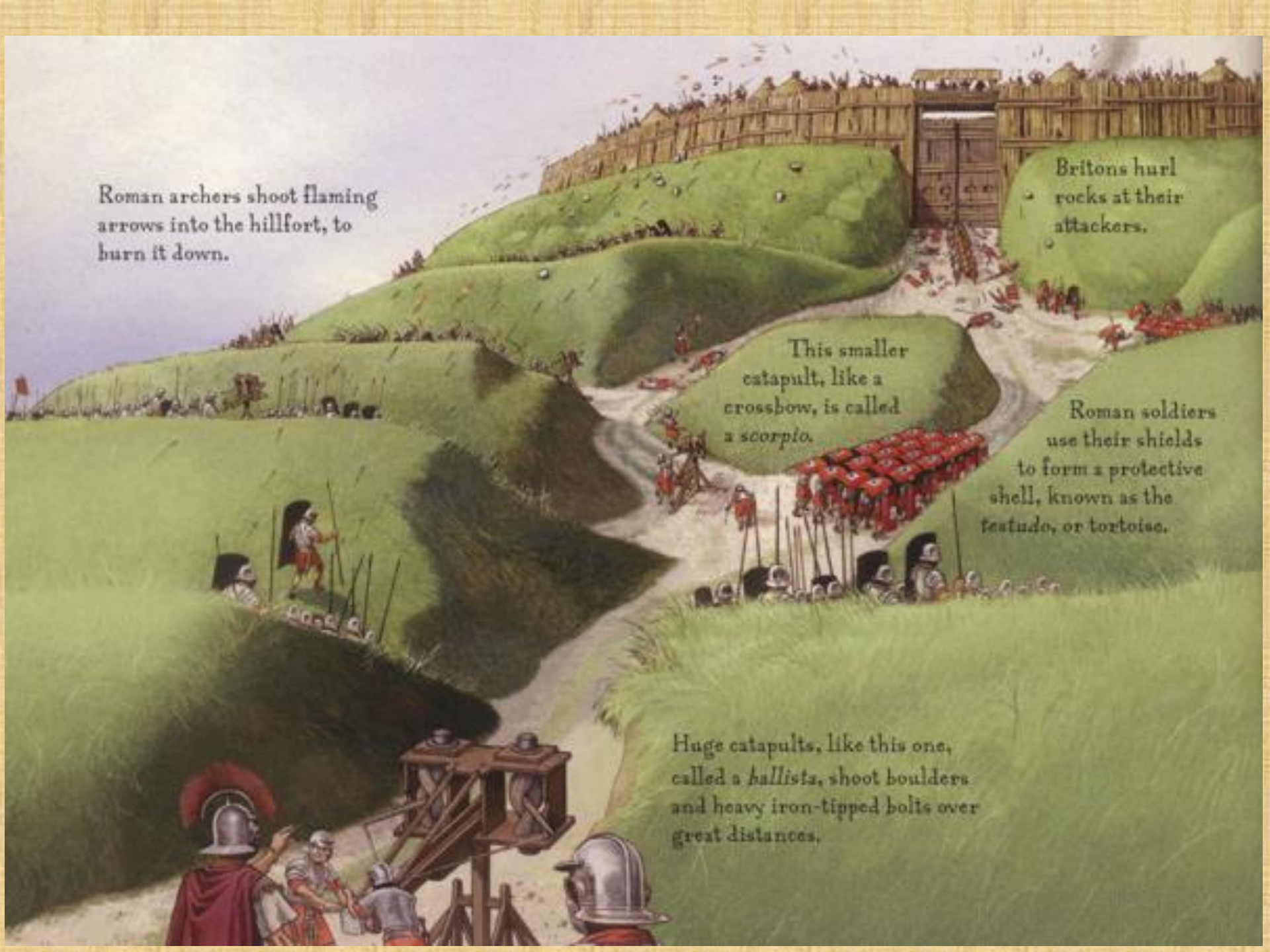


According to some stories, Caesar brought 800 warships with him in 54BC.



Round houses didn't have windows, so they were built with the doors facing east, to let in the morning sun.





Roman archers shoot flaming arrows into the hillfort, to burn it down.

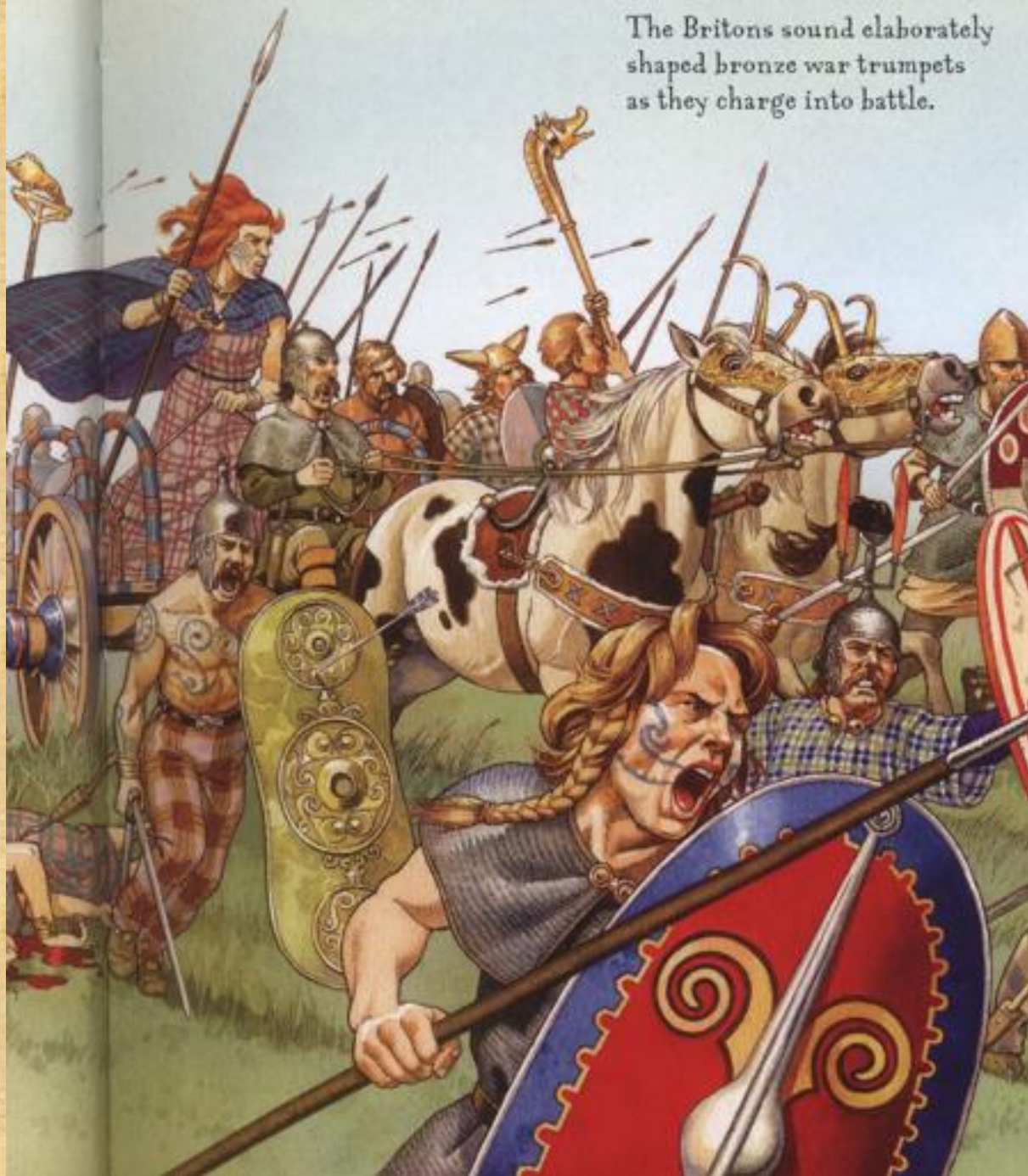
Britons hurl rocks at their attackers.

This smaller catapult, like a crossbow, is called a *scorpio*.

Roman soldiers use their shields to form a protective shell, known as the *testudo*, or tortoise.

Huge catapults, like this one, called a *ballista*, shoot boulders and heavy iron-tipped bolts over great distances.

The Britons sound elaborately shaped bronze war trumpets as they charge into battle.



This British warrior's shield was found in the Thames at Battersea in London. It dates from just before the time of Boudicca's rebellion.



A general commanded several legions.



A legate was in charge of a legion.



A centurion led a century (80 men).



A legionary was a citizen foot soldier.



A cavalry officer fought on horseback.



A non-citizen fighter was called an auxiliary.

# Pax Romana





## Gravel sandwich

This diagram shows the layers of materials the Romans often used when building roads in Britain.





The town council held its meetings in this building, the *basilica*.

British temple



south bank.

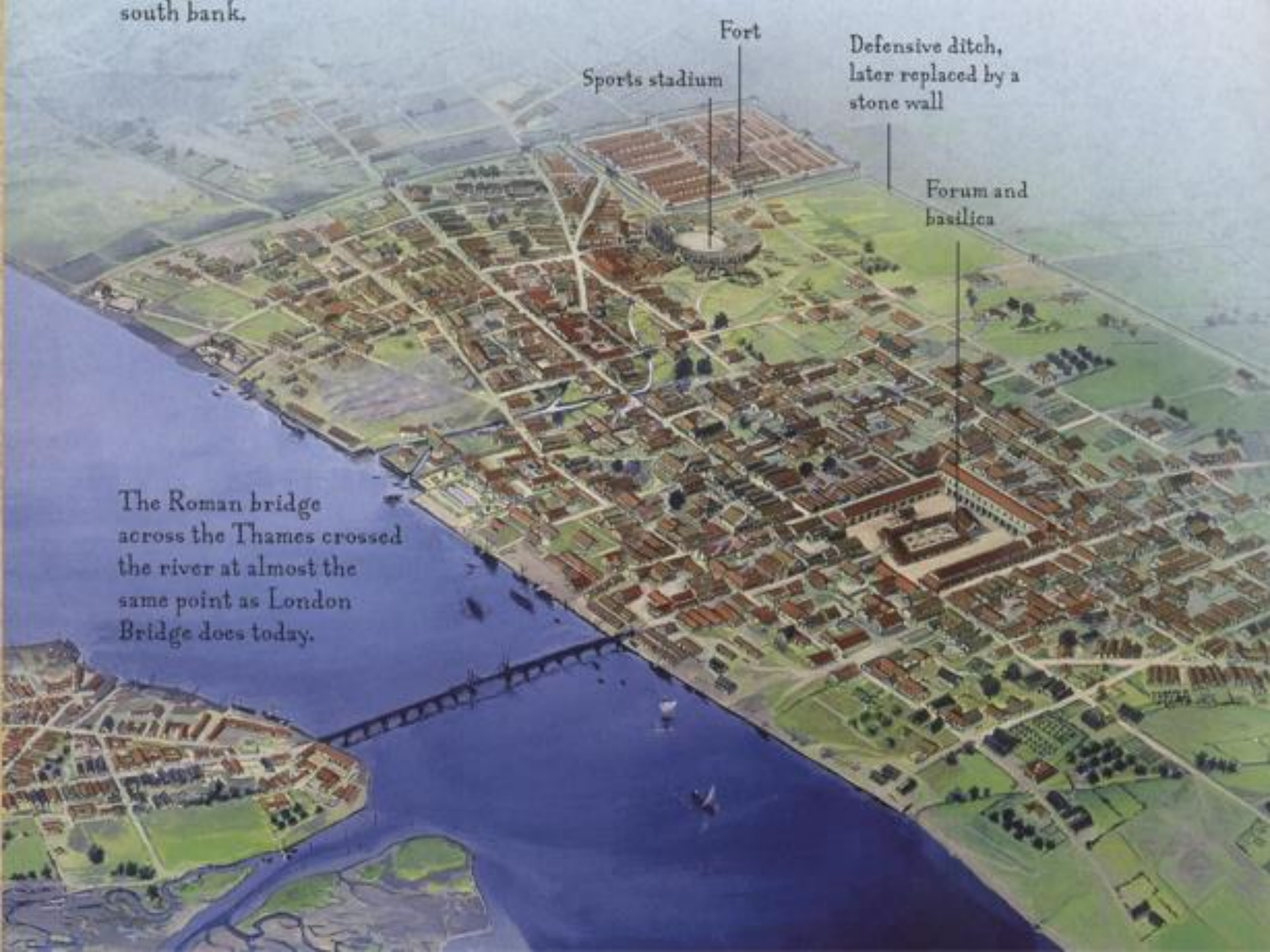
Sports stadium

Fort

Defensive ditch,  
later replaced by a  
stone wall

Forum and  
basilica

The Roman bridge  
across the Thames crossed  
the river at almost the  
same point as London  
Bridge does today.



Hadrian's wall was built from the materials that were available nearby.



Where stone was scarce, the builders mounded up earth and covered it in turf - earth and grass.

# Hadrian's Wall

Much of Hadrian's Wall survives today, and can still be seen snaking its way across the north of England.



# Map key

This map shows where different goods came from around the empire. Roman lands are shaded green.

- Grain
- Olive oil
- Wine
- Salt
- Cloth
- Pottery
- Metals
- Glass
- Wood
- Marble
- Purple dye
- Hunting dogs
- Cattle
- Horses
- Wild animals

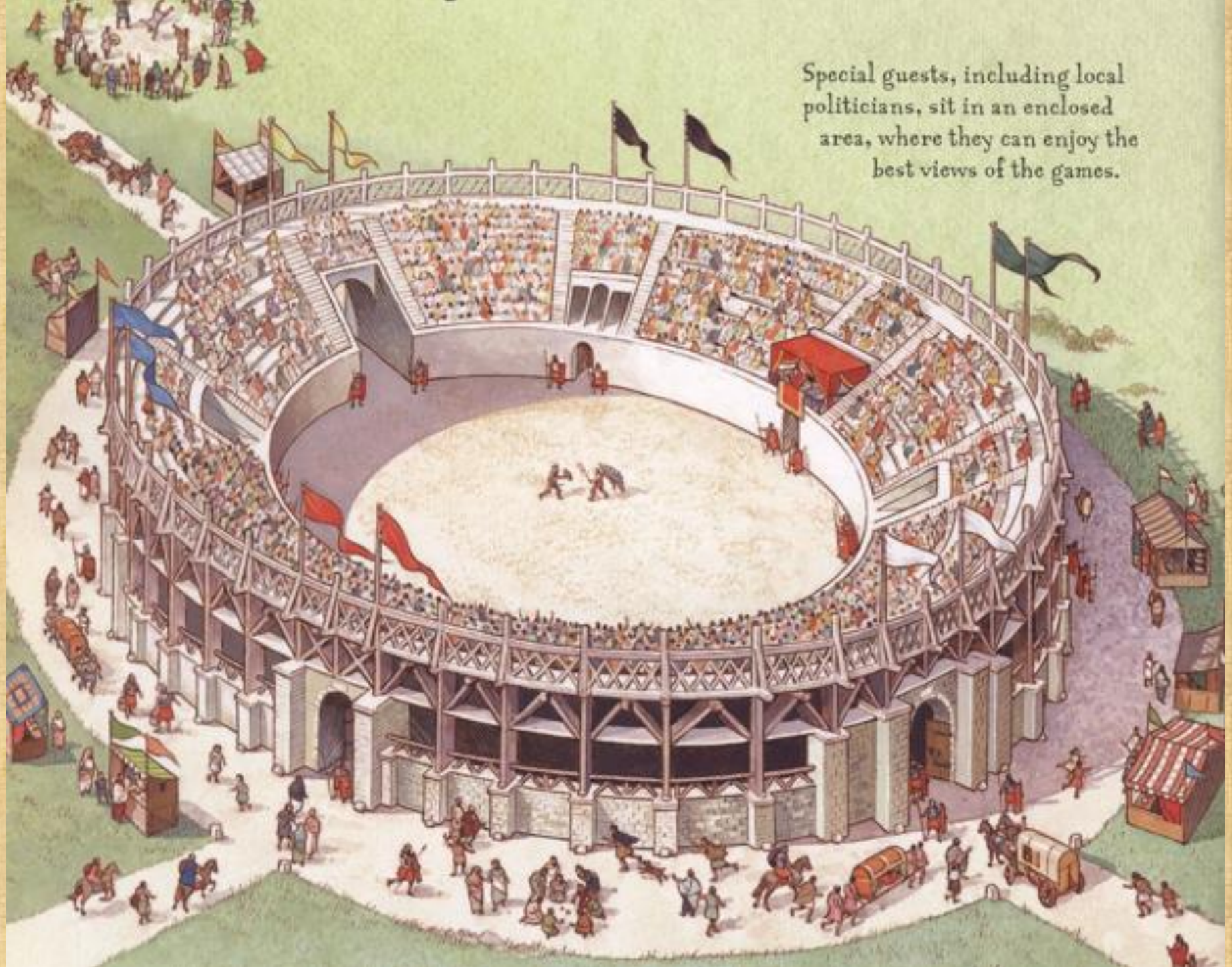


The purple stripe on this man's *toga* shows he is a politician.

The woman having her hair done wears a dress called a *stola* over her tunic.

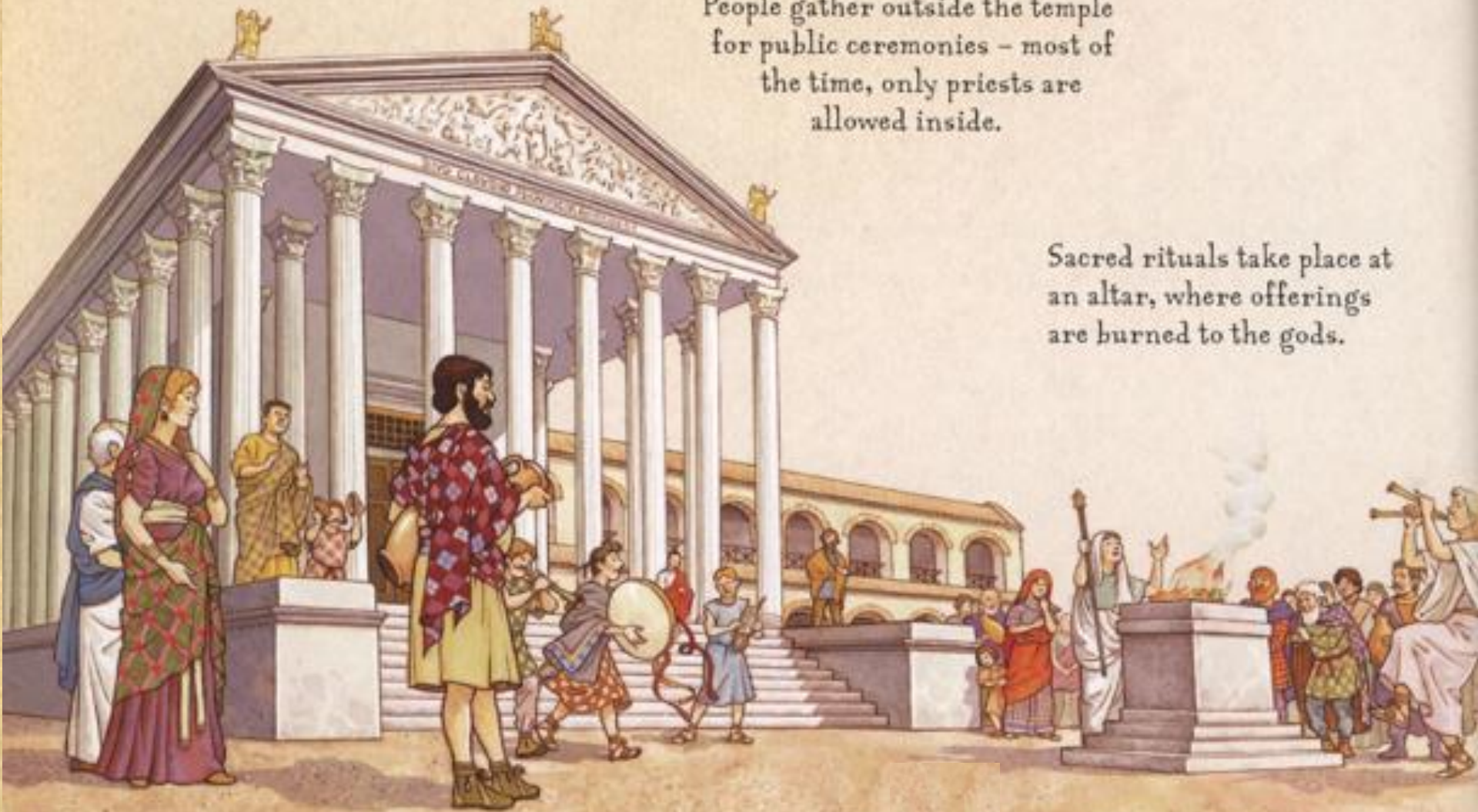


Special guests, including local politicians, sit in an enclosed area, where they can enjoy the best views of the games.



People gather outside the temple for public ceremonies – most of the time, only priests are allowed inside.

Sacred rituals take place at an altar, where offerings are burned to the gods.



# Early Christians

This is a reconstruction of Lullingstone Roman Villa, in Kent. The side has been cut away so you can see the church inside. The walls are decorated with paintings of religious images and symbols.

In the cellar, historians found what they think is a pre-Christian shrine.





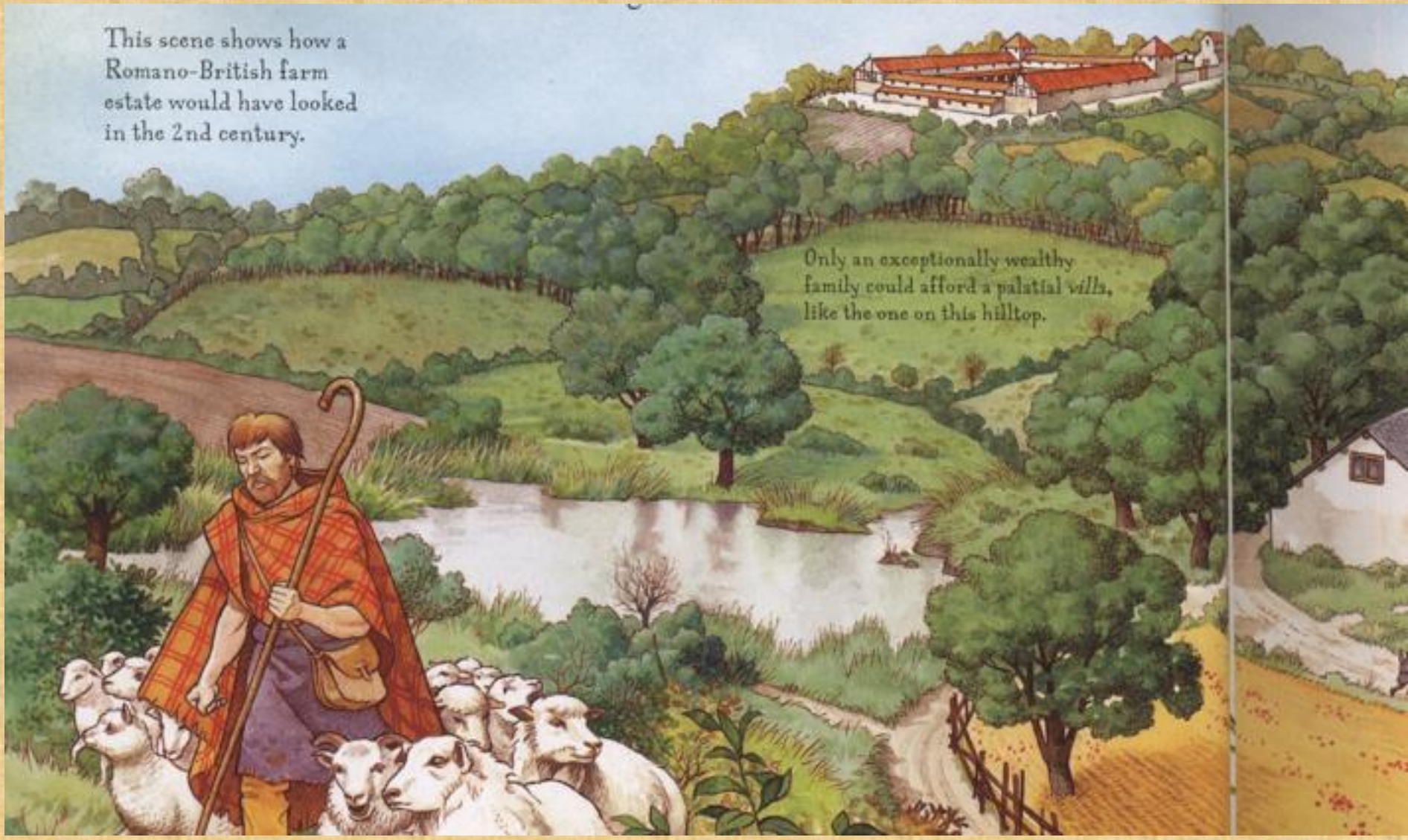


A Christian emperor



This scene shows how a Romano-British farm estate would have looked in the 2nd century.

Only an exceptionally wealthy family could afford a palatial *villa*, like the one on this hilltop.



# On the menu

As well as many types of meat, seafood, grain, fruit and vegetables still widely eaten today, the Romans also ate some dishes that were exotic, to say the least.



1,000 larks' tongues



Stuffed dormice



Sea urchins

This scene shows a fashionable dinner party in full swing. There were set places on the dining couches for the different guests.



The host of the party

Slaves pour the wine and carry in the food.

Diners eat with their fingers, straight from the serving dishes. But there are sometimes knives and spoons too.

Tambourine

Pipes

Lyre

Between courses, slaves wash the guests' hands with perfumed water.

Many exotic foods and sauces are imported from around the empire.

Dancers



This delicate glass jug was discovered in a Roman grave in Buckinghamshire.





**Emperor Septimius Severus with his wife Julia Domna and sons**

***Thank you for your attention!***