

Roman Identity Gallery Worksheet

Romano-British People

Iron Age Gallery: Find the Celtic Art case

Can you name a style of Celtic Art from the Iron Age?

L _ T _ _ _

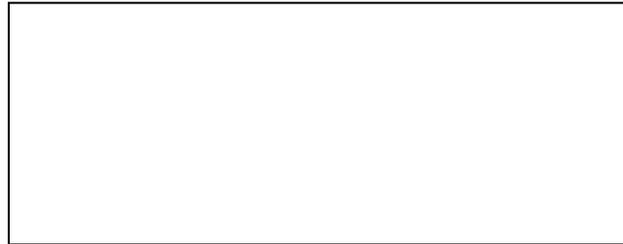
Fun Fact

Abstract means not realistic; showing only shapes or designs. **Curvilinear** means having lots of curves

Fun Fact

Iron Age people created beautiful art long before the Romans came to Britain. The art had lots of curves and sometimes included animals in the imagery. It is sometimes called Celtic art.

Find an example of **abstract, curvilinear decoration** in this case and draw it in the box below:



Roman Soldiers

Roman Military Gallery

Find the Legionnaires case

What is a Balteus Militare?

Why did soldiers wear a belt like this? _____

[Find the the tombstone of Dannicus.](#) Answer the questions below to find out a bit more about him:

What was his troop called? R_ _R_C_
Where did his troop come from? _____

Write his years of serving in the Roman army in **Roman numerals** in the box below:

Fun Fact

Tombstones can provide some information about the identity of an individual. Sometimes we find out their age or where they came from. We might be able to find out what job they did or whether they were married.

[Find the the tombstone of Genialis.](#) Answer the questions below to find out a bit more about him:

Genialis was probably a Roman Citizen?

True False

Write his three names below

Fun Fact

Being a citizen of Rome carried legal and social advantages. The right to vote, the right to hold office, the right to make contracts, the right to own property and the right to have a lawful marriage, alongside other things. A person with three names 'Tria Nomina.' was an indication of Roman citizenship.

What was his tribe called? F_____I_N

Write his age in **Roman numerals** in the box below:

Fun Fact

Not all Roman soldiers marched on foot. Some were trained on horseback and joined the CAVALRY. The fort at Corinium is where members of the Roman cavalry lived. Cavalry soldiers were recruited from across the Roman Empire, from Europe and Africa.

Find out about cavalry soldiers by answering the questions below:

Why did the Romans have to recruit their horse-riding soldiers from outside of Italy?

Name three places where cavalry units in the Roman army started:

-
-
-

Roman Fort Gallery

[Look for the orange/red pottery](#)

What is this type of pottery called?

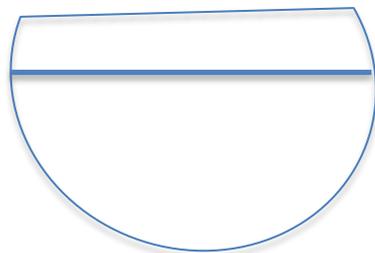
Where was the pottery in this case found?

This is expensive pottery. True False

Draw your own decoration on the bowl using a similar style.

Fun Fact

Samian Ware is glossy red pottery that was made in southern Gaul (which is what the Romans called France). Samian Ware with lots of decoration is called *Terra sigillata*. This decorated pottery was used by rich people in the Roman Empire from 50BC to about 200AD. It was sent all over the empire, including to England.



[Walk through the gallery with the hare Mosaic and into the next gallery.](#)

Roman Town Gallery

The Romans brought town life to Britain. True False

Write the full name the Romans gave to Cirencester. C_____M D_____M

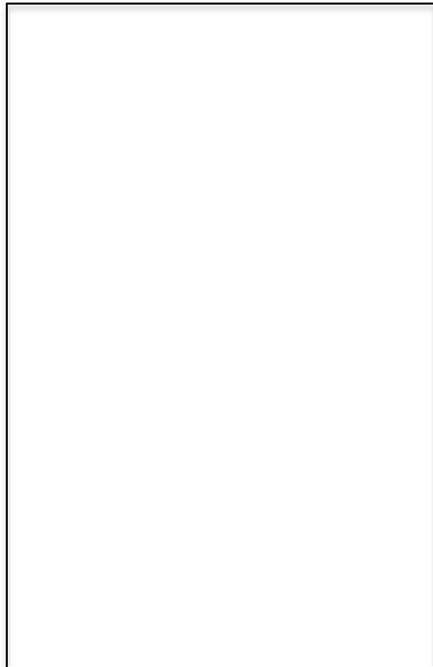
Who were the Emperors of Rome in:

- 208AD _____
- 287AD _____
- 306AD _____
- 383AD _____

How many people lived in Roman Corinium?

- a) 2,000-6,000 b) 10,000-20,000 c) 30,000-40,000

Find the statue of the Genius Loci. Draw the statue below:



What does the statue tell us about Roman people?

- a) They were religious
- b) They liked carvings of people
- c) They valued the place they lived

Why do you think that?

What do the column capitals tell us about the people who lived in Roman Corinium

- a) They enjoyed art
- b) They were rich
- c) They were skilled at art and crafts

Why do you think that?

Fun Fact

The Roman town of Corinium had a public area called the FORUM. This area was lined with columns that had decorated tops called capitals. Some column capitals are chiseled and others are drilled. In the centre of the town there was a large column with a statue of JUPITER on the top of it.

Fun Fact

Corinium had one of the largest Roman amphitheatres in Britain. Today it just looks like a dip in the ground. Amphitheatres were used as places of entertainment and military training. They were sited outside of the Roman town walls.

What was the name for someone who took part in fights in an amphitheatre?

How many people could fit into the Amphitheatre at Corinium?

- a) 800
- b) 1,000
- c) 8,000

[Look in the amphitheatre case below.](#) Draw an animal that a gladiator might fight in an Amphitheatre.



Can you name another animal that gladiators fought?

Do you think people who became gladiators were: (circle the answer)

- Brave or Afraid
- Strong or Weak
- Rich or Poor

[Go in to the next gallery and find the Roman Kitchen Romano-British People](#)

Roman Main Galleries

Can you find a food that would have been imported from another country into Britain?

Can you find a food in the kitchen that would be from Britain?

[Find the Seasons Mosaic](#)

Fun Fact

The Seasons Mosaic is a dining room floor. The Romans called this a TRICLINIUM. Roman people ate food in here on long couches. There were originally four seasons on the mosaic but WINTER has been lost. She would have been hooded with a bare branch in her hand.

Fun Fact

Roman roads were good for trade and food and objects were transported all over Europe and across Britain. Trade brought new people to Britain and introduced different cultures to Romano-British people. The Romans brought plump snails to Britain for eating and some rare colonies still survive today.

The four seasons of the years are shown as goddesses. Can you match the seasons to the goddess names below:

Spring	Pomona
Summer	Ceres
Autumn	Flora

Who is the snake haired female from Greek and Roman myth on the mosaic?

What is happening to Acteon the hunter in the scene with the dogs?

Would the people who had this floor in their house have been

Rich or Poor

A clinium is the Latin word for couch. Why was a Roman dining room called a Triclinium? (Find the answer on the other side of the Seasons Mosaic, on the board called Dining In Style.)

[Find the Orpheus mosaic](#)

Fun Fact

Orpheus was the son of the king of Thrace, which was located where parts of Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey are located today. In myth, Orpheus tried to rescue his wife from Pluto's realm in the underworld but he forgot the rule not to look back at her before leaving and she was lost forever.

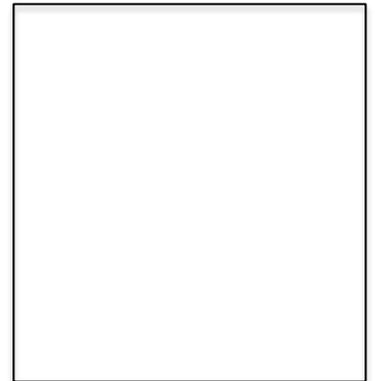
Where did the Orpheus myth come from?

What musical instrument is Orpheus playing to charm the animals?

Draw the funny hat that Orpheus is wearing in the box here:

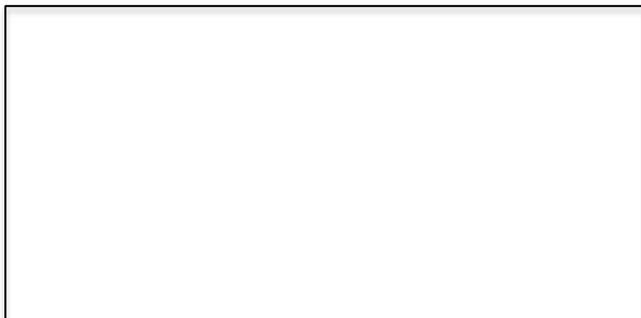
Name 3 animals on this mosaic that Romans brought to England

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



[Find the Septimius stone](#)

This inscription praises Septimius for restoring the Jupiter column, which stood in the Forum in the town centre. Copy the text on the stone in the box below



Who was Septimius?

Septimius was a citizen of a city in France. The city was called:

Rh_ _ _ _

Do you think he would have been important in Corinium?

Yes

No

Why?

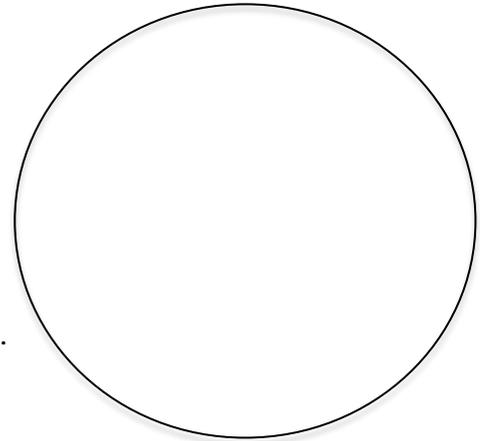
[Look at the case of Roman coins](#)

Name 2 Emperors on the coins

X

X

Design your own coin with the head of an Emperor here.



[Now go upstairs to the tombstones.](#)

Romano British People

Roman First Floor Gallery

Fun Fact

Tombstones leave clues about the **IDENTITY** of a person from the past. Roman tombstones are fairly simple but give us important information about the people of Roman Corinium. Sometime tombstones are broken but these are still important to us today.

The oldest person in Corinium lived until they were what age?

25 40 52 75

Who is the youngest person on the tombstones?

Choose 3 tombstones and write information about their identity below. Some information may be missing but this is fine.

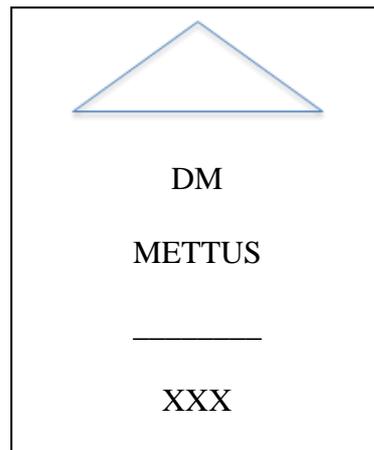
Name	Age in Roman numerals	Age in numbers
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1.

2.

3.

We can see Mettus is from a tribe based in Europe, now in the area of modern day Romania. What is his tribe? Write it on the tombstone below.



[Find the Farming and countryside case](#)

What job does a person do if they use a bill-hook or a sickle?

The Romans brought crops to Britain from across the Empire. Name 2 food crops the Romans brought here.

[Now go to the gods and goddesses cases](#)

Name 3 gods or goddesses the people of Roman Corinium worshipped

-
-
-

Romano-British people also worshipped figures that were different to the Roman gods and goddesses. Can you name 2 of them? (Clue – look for the hooded people)

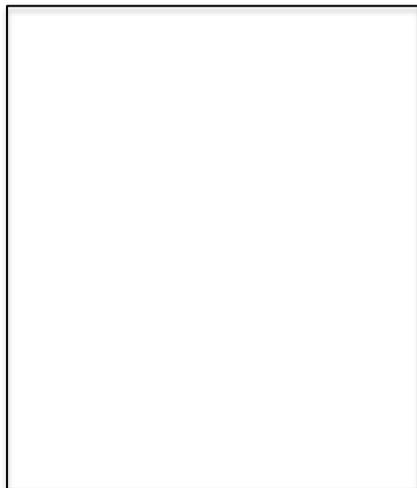
1. _____

2. _____

Fun Fact

Romans worshipped more than one god. The Romans adopted most of their gods from the ancient Greeks but gave them Roman names. Greece's Zeus, for example, became Rome's **Jupiter** and Ares, the Greek god of war, became **Mars**.

Draw your favourite god or goddess in the box below



Fun Fact

The Venus Mosaic, beautifully painted wall plaster and the objects in the case were all found at a large villa in Kingscote, a place not far from Cirencester. Archaeologists dug the objects from the ground and cleaned them up so that we can enjoy them today.

[Find the Kingscote Villa Case. Look at the objects inside.](#)

Do you think the the objects owned by a rich person or poor person?

Rich

Poor

Why do you think that?

Name 3 Roman Gods or Goddesses on the Kingscote Cube

-
-
-

Whose face is shown on object number 12?

[Find the hair, make-up and clothes boards.](#)

Who set the fashions for women's hairstyles?

How were classical Roman styles changed to suit the cooler climate of Britain?

What was the cloak called?

[Find the writing and education case.](#)

What 2 languages were most commonly spoken in Roman Corinium?

C _ _ _ _ _

L _ _ _ _ _

Which language was used for everyday?

Which language was used for government, legal and business activity?

Write the word 'Cirencester' in Latin here:

Write some ROMAN style graffiti here...

Do you think everybody was educated in Roman Corinium?

Yes

No

Why do you think that?

The [map on the wall](#) shows where some of the objects in the museum came from. Can you circle the objects that came from outside of Britain?

Coral necklace

Gold Earring

Lead pig

Samian bowl

Amphora

Burnished black pot

Fun Fact

Romans met and traded with lots of different cultures and brought new and exotic things into Britain. Three Roman roads merged in Corinium showing that it was an important place and attracted lots of people to trade at markets in the town.

Well done! You have finished the Roman Identity trail!