

## The Scenario

You live in a Roman settlement.

The Roman Emperor has given the Roman governor of Britain 1,000 aureus (Roman pounds) to spend on a project.

Each settlement has a project that they want the money spent on.

However, 1,000 aureus is only enough money for one of the projects.

Each settlement needs to try to convince the other settlements that their project is needed most.

Each settlement will get a chance to make the case for their project to the other settlements.

When you have made your case the members of the other settlements will get the chance to question you about your project.

After everybody has made the case for their project, everyone will vote on which project to spend the 1,000 aureus on.

You cannot vote for your own project.

Whichever project gets the most votes will be the one that the money is spent on.

The projects are:

- An aqueduct for Londinium (now London)
- A road for Aquae Sulis (now Bath)
- A sewerage system for Eburacum (now York)
- A temple for Mamuciam (now Manchester)
- A defensive wall for Abona (now Bristol)

## Hadrian's Wall



Hadrian's Wall was built on the orders of the Emperor Hadrian. At the start of Emperor Hadrian's reign there had been fighting in northern Britain and to strengthen this part of the Roman Empire Hadrian took the decision to build the wall, probably when he visited Britain in AD 122. It took the Roman legionaries, who built the Wall, about 6 years to complete the job. Hadrian's Wall allowed Roman soldiers to control the movements of people coming into or leaving Roman Britain. This allowed the Roman army to make sure that troublemakers could not move easily either north or south. The Wall, with its turrets and mile-castles allowed Roman soldiers to watch what was happening along the whole length of the frontier.

(Source: <http://museums.ncl.ac.uk/wallnet/wall/wall.htm>)

## The Aqueduct



The word 'Aque' means water and the word 'Duct' means carry so an 'Aqueduct' carries water from one place to another. The Romans built aqueducts to provide a water supply to keep people clean and to drink. Most of the water was used in public baths, for the ordinary citizens and the private baths of the rich. The aqueducts also provided irrigation (irrigation means water for farming) to help plants grow. People always admired the Romans for two things: their water supply and the drains. Sometimes when aqueducts were built, the Romans also built across rivers, making paths for people and chariots so that they could get across the river.

*(Source: [www.schoolhistory.co.uk/year7links/romans/aqueducts.pdf](http://www.schoolhistory.co.uk/year7links/romans/aqueducts.pdf))*

## The Road



When the Romans first arrived the Roman Army had to use the old grass and mud track ways. These track ways were sometimes thousands of years old, often went up and down hills and they were very difficult to travel along. The Roman Army needed better roads because it had to be able to move quickly to areas of trouble to keep them under control. The Roman generals needed good roads so that they could send orders to the Roman soldiers who might be stationed in forts a long distance away. The roads were also important for moving supplies of food and weapons to the soldiers. In times of peace good, safe roads meant more trade and more trade meant more taxes for the Emperor. The army was given the important task of planning and building roads.

(Source: [www.schoolhistory.co.uk/year7links/romans/romanroads.pdf](http://www.schoolhistory.co.uk/year7links/romans/romanroads.pdf))

## The Sewerage System



Sewage is what people flush down the toilet. The Romans built public and private toilets and these are found all over the empire. These toilets had well designed drainage systems to carry away the sewage. The sewers carried the waste to rivers. Water pipes, drains and toilets all go together. In roman towns there were drains laid along all of the streets and joined together with sewers to carry off the rain-water and sewage. The many public toilets all had neat stone seats and even a hand basin. Without the sewage system rain would not be carried away causing flooding. Also sewage would just be thrown in the street causing horrible smells and making people ill.

(Source: [www.schoolhistory.co.uk/year7links/romans/sewers.pdf](http://www.schoolhistory.co.uk/year7links/romans/sewers.pdf))

## The Temple



In Ancient Rome religion was very important to the people. As part of their daily routine they would honour their gods and goddesses, sometimes with offerings or sacrifices. There were public temples to gods and goddesses all over the Roman Empire and every home had a shrine or room dedicated to the gods. In the home the Ancient Romans worshipped gods and goddesses, who they believed protected their home and family. Gods and goddesses of other religions would also be worshipped. The Romans, when they worshipped at a public temple, would give gifts to the gods and goddesses. This was sometimes the sacrifice of an animal. The Ancient Romans believed (like the Ancient Greeks) that if the gods were happy, then they would receive good fortune in return.

(Source: [http://www.hadrians.com/rome/romans/religion/roman\\_temples.html](http://www.hadrians.com/rome/romans/religion/roman_temples.html))