**CLIL - HISTORY** - **The Romans in Britain**

1. Pre-requisites: level A2 English (KET)
2. Glossary

Students are given glossary to make the comprehension easier:

found – fondato

council – comune

worship – preghiera

army – esercito

ford – guado

walled – murato

ruler – dominatore

roots – radici

1. Match the Ancient Roman structures to their uses

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Structure** | | **Use** | |
| 1 | circus | a | or business and trade |
| 2 | baths | b | to pray to the gods |
| 3 | forum | c | for public shows and sport |
| 4 | temple | d | for body care |

1. Read the text

|  |
| --- |
| **ROMAN REMAINS IN BRITISH TOWNS**  1 \_\_\_\_  If you have visited Great Britain, you have possibly been to some of the towns that the Romans founded two thousand years ago. London, Manchester, Newcastle and York are just a few examples of modern cities with a very ancient past.  2 \_\_\_\_  This history starts with the invasion of Britannia by Julius Caesarin 55 BC, but it was under the Emperor Claudius, in 43 AD, that the country became a Roman province. In less than 20 years the Romans founded many towns and built roads to connect them. But why was it so important for them to reproduce their urban lifestyle all around the Empire? The Romans had a passion for architecture and their city councils built beautiful palaces for official use, public baths for body care, temples for worship and forums for business, and in a city context all these elements could be found in one place. They wanted to reproduce this model in the provinces of the Empire, and Britannia was no exception. Its towns were centres of vibrant commercial activity.  They were usually built near army bases and in lowland areas, such as at fords across rivers, in contrast to the earlier Neolithic and Iron Age practice of building on hills, and were walled to offer protection.  3 \_\_\_\_  What remains in modern cities of the beautiful monuments the Romans loved to build? Unfortunately not much. Over the centuries new rulers arrived and wars destroyed most of what was there. Yet, in that huge metropolis that was once called Londinium, you can still see the second century temple of Mithras in Temple Court, Victoria street; in York, you can admire some beautiful columns, a statue of the Emperor Constantine and the Multangular tower, and in Bath some of the world’s best preserved Roman baths. So if you go to Britain, have fun trying to discover its old Roman roots, and maybe you will feel a bit more at home. |

1. Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph.

A What you can see today

B Roman towns

C Cities with a history

1. Read the text again and decide if the statements are true or false.

1 Britannia became a Roman province immediately after its conquest.

2 It didn’t take the Romans a long time to build their towns.

3 Public baths were only for officials.

4 The Romans built towns on high ground.

5 In many British cities you can still see Roman archaeological remains.

1. Answer the questions:

1 What did the Romans build first – the roads or the towns?

2 When did Britannia become a Roman province?

3 Where did the Romans build their towns?

4 What were the main features of a Roman town?

5 What can you see in Bath?

1. What do you think?

* Which cities in Italy have the highest number of Roman remains?
* Have you ever visited an archeological site? If so, why did or didn’t you find it interesting?

1. Test

Mini project

Describe and draw the typical structure of a Roman town. Use this text as a basis and carry out some research. (You can produce a Power Point or write a 50/80 words text).