



# Roman Soldier Uniform

Watch the video about what life would have been like in the Roman Army:

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primaryhistory/romans/the\\_roman\\_army/](http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primaryhistory/romans/the_roman_army/)

In your work book, answer these questions:

- 1) What countries did soldiers come from?
- 2) What are barracks?
- 3) Write a fact about the toilets!
- 4) What was the most useful find at Hadrian's Wall?

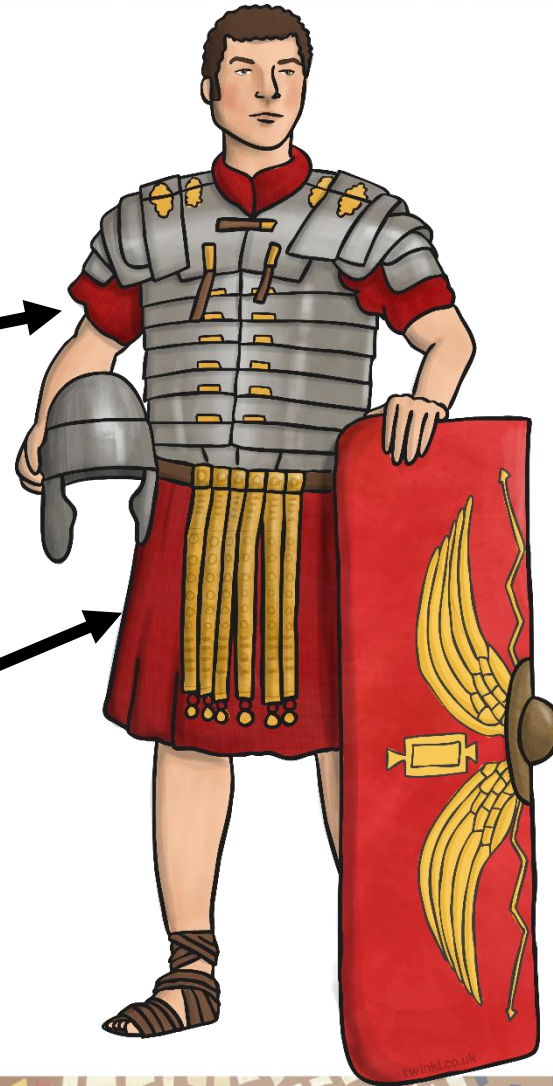




# Clothing

Linen undershirt

Tunic made of wool





# Body Armour

The body armour was made from overlapping iron strips.

The iron strips were fastened with hooks and laces at the front and hinged at the back.

The strips were held together with leather strips on the inside so that the armour would be flexible so the soldier could bend.

The whole of the body armour was strengthened by front and back iron plates below the neck.





# Cassis

The helmet of a roman soldier was named a cassis.

It was made of metal.

It was designed to protect the head from sword blows.







# Scutum

The shield was called a scutum.

It was quite light so it could be held in one hand.

It was curved so that it would fit around a soldier's body to protect from blows.

It was wide enough so that soldiers could join their scutums together in formation in battle.

The metal protrusion on the front could also be used to attack the enemy by using it in a punching motion.





# Caligae

Roman sandals were called caligae.

They were made from different thicknesses of leather.

Hobnails (metal studs) were attached to the sole of the sandal so that it would not wear easily, it could be used on rough ground and also for striking enemies with after they had fallen.







## Draw and label your own Roman soldier uniform

- Helmet (cassis)
- Shield (scutum)
- Shoulder plates
- Sandals (caligae)
- Body armour
- Woollen tunic
- When finished, you can colour in your picture.

*Can you add a  
fact to each  
label?*

