



Roman life – Home learning resources.

- Linked to our collections and exhibitions our online learning is full of historical facts, learning opportunities and creative activities .
- If you are learning about the Romans at school these activities will help you.
- Have fun doing some or all of them.
- We hope you enjoy them and would love to see your creations :
https://education@torquaymuseum.org

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Roman Numbers.

The Roman Numeral system was used in Ancient Rome and Europe until about 900 AD, when the Arabic Numbering System came into use. (The Arabic Numbers are the ones we use today 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9).

Roman Numerals do not have a zero (0) and have 7 digits (I, V, X, L, C, M)

In our number system we have ten digits (from 0-9) and we can make as big a number as we want with these.

Counting with Roman Numerals

Roman Numerals were not just used for counting/ recording the number of objects but also to record the order of people sharing the same name.

Roman Numerals can be used to indicate the order of:

1. Rulers e.g. Henry V111.

Henry was the eighth King with that name.



2. Church leaders.

Pope Benedict XVI was elected in April 19, 2005. He is the 16th pope to have the name Benedict.

Roman Numerals were also used for dating on cornerstones of buildings, showing the age of a building, statues, gravestones and in books such as in chapter titles and page numbers

Roman numbers used on a clock or watch.

If you look at the number four, it is usually IIII instead of IV.

On Big Ben in the Clock Tower of the Palace of Westminster where the Houses of Parliament are the numerals in the 4 is shown as 1V.



Try writing your birthday, month and year in Roman numerals

1 = I	8 = VIII	60 = LX
2 = II	9 = IX	70 = LXX
3 = III	10 = X	80 = LXXX
4 = IV	20 = XX	90 = XC
5 = V	30 = XXX	100 = C
6 = VI	40 = XL	500 = D
7 = VII	50 = L	1000 = M
		2000 = MM

XV means

10+5

15 is written as

XV

1990 = MCMXC	2001 = MMI
1991 = MCMXCI	2002 = MMII
1992 = MCMXCII	2003 = MMIII
1993 = MCMXCIII	2004 = MMIV
1994 = MCMXCIV	2005 = MMV
1995 = MCMXCV	2006 = MMVI
1996 = MCMXCVI	2007 = MMVII
1997 = MCMXCVII	2008 = MMVIII
1998 = MCMXCVIII	2009 = MMIX
1999 = MCMXCIX	2010 = MMX
2000 = MM	2020 = MMXX

Arabic	1	5	10	50	100	500	1000
Roman	I	V	X	L	C	D	M

Roman Army Helmets.



- Roman Legionary Soldiers wore metal helmets called Cassis or Galea.
- On the front of the helmet , about 3" above the rim there was a visor protecting the forehead. This was designed to prevent sword blows from penetrating the helmet and causing head injuries.
- The rear of the helmet had a guard that protected the neck from sword blows.
- A Centurion wore a sideways horse hair crest on his helmet.
- The Optio (second in command to the centurion) sometimes had black and white plumes on his helmet so that he could be distinguished among the soldiers.
- Some of the helmets used by legionaries had a crest holder. The crests were usually made of plumes or horse hair. While the fur is usually red, the crests possibly occurred in other colours, like yellow, purple and black, and possibly in combinations of these colours such as alternating yellow and black.

Make a Roman Helmet.

YOU WILL NEED :

- A4 or Letter size cardboard
- Crayons or any water-based paint (e.g. poster paint, acrylic paint) in Red, brown or gold.
- Scissors
- Glue
- Gold paint (optional)
- Plastic gems (optional)
- String.

1. Print out and colour the templates.

The first page consists of the main helmet piece and a pair of long straight bands. Paint the pieces with a metallic colour such as gold or silver acrylic paint. Instead of painting, you can also colour the pieces with crayons or oil pastels.

The second page includes a crown-like visor, a pair of curvy cheek guards, and a crest.

Paint all of these with gold or silver paint except for the top part of the crest.

Paint the fan-like portion of the crest red.

Also notice that the cheek guards and the crest have tabs labelled with the words "Glue here". Leave these tabs unpainted.



2. Cut out the template.

Once the paint dries, cut out all the template pieces.

4. Glue the crest.

Apply glue on the crest's bottom tab.

Glue the tab behind the top portion of the main helmet piece.

3. Cut fringes on the crest.

Take the crest. Cut slits following the inside lines to create fringes.

5. Glue the cheek guards.

Glue the pair of cheek guards onto the bottom corners of the helmet. The top tab of each cheek guard must be positioned behind one bottom corner of the helmet.

8. Decorate the helmet.

Use glue on string to decorate the helmet with embossed lines. Scrolls, curvy lines, leaves, flowers, and dots are elements often found in Roman helmets.

Glue on a pair of large buttons, milk bottle tops or round paper cut-outs to create the "rivets" on each corner of the visor. You can also paint the rivets.

You can also glue on plastic gems, sequins, or gem-style stickers for added texture.

6. Glue one band on the left.

Next, glue one straight band behind the helmet's bottom left corner. Align the band's bottom edge with those of the helmet. Glue the other band on the right.

Glue the second straight band onto the helmet's bottom right corner.

7. Glue the visor.

Glue each corner of the visor close to the junction between the straight band and the helmet. This will cause the visor to slightly pop out, breaking the flatness of the helmet.

9. Glue the ends together.

Once everything is dry, glue or staple the ends of the bands together to fit around your head. Your Helmet is now ready to wear !!!

Roman Helmet



