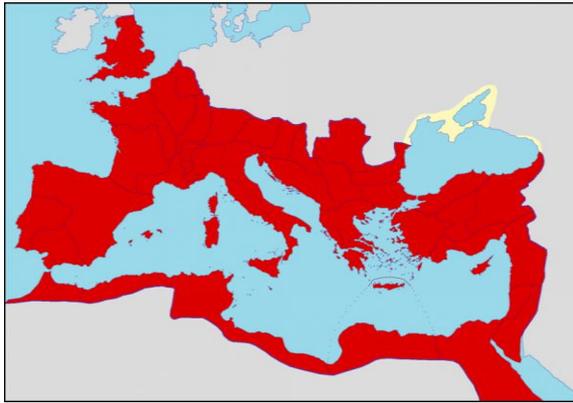




Once upon a time there was a border



a.

b.

Source: <https://www.discoveringbritain.org>

What does picture a. show? Look at picture b., can you see any forests, moorland, lochs, rivers? Is this place in the north or in the south of the map in picture a.?

1. **Build your word bank before reading the text. Match the word to the picture:**

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=p6sihswyt18>



2. **Now read the text.**

(Text adapted from <https://www.discoveringbritain.org/activities/north-east-england/viewpoints/hadrians-wall.html>)

Hadrian's Wall is a 6-metre high wall and it stretches for 73 miles (117 kilometres) across Cumbria and Northumberland, in the North of England. It is made of stone and turf. The Romans built it around AD 122 in just 6 years. It is part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site "**Frontiers of the Roman Empire**".

When the Romans invaded in AD 43, England and Wales became part of the huge Roman Empire.

Scotland was a fierce, remote place - many of the tribes fought against the Romans and refused to be conquered. During the rule of Emperor Hadrian, the Romans decided to build a wall between what is now England and Scotland. People think that the wall was built for **defence**, to stop Scottish tribes that attacked Roman settlements south of the border. According to a biographer of Hadrian the intention was to "**separate** the Romans from the Barbarians".

Probably Hadrian's Wall was built as a **strategic and symbolic frontier**. It marked the north-western limit of the Roman conquest, but it was also used as an **official border** – a barrier - to monitor the movement of people in and out. Its powers were probably similar to our border agencies today that **control immigration** - who enters and leaves.

3. **Complete the following table about Hadrian's wall.**

| WHAT | WHERE | WHEN | WHY |
|------|-------|------|-----|
| | | | |



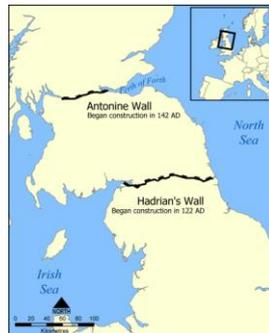
4. Watch the video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dCSH7ok7eji>

Tick (✓) the reasons for the creation of Hadrian's wall that are mentioned in the video.

| | |
|--|--|
| | It fixed the limits of the Roman Empire. |
| | It was a simple barrier. |
| | It was an efficient security installation for a military and economic control of the area. |
| | Romans could control movements. |
| | It was a symbol of Roman power. |

The Romans and geography

The Romans were great builders of walls, roads and buildings but they also understood geography.



Source: <https://upload.wikimedia.org>

Look at the map. The wall crosses the country at its **narrowest** (1) **point**. They also used a **natural geological feature**. For much of its length the wall is built on top of a narrow ridge (2) which offered a natural defence.

The ridge is made of a hard, dark coloured stone called 'dolerite' (3). Dolerite was formed when molten magma (4) was pushed up from deep inside the Earth. It then cooled and solidified.



south

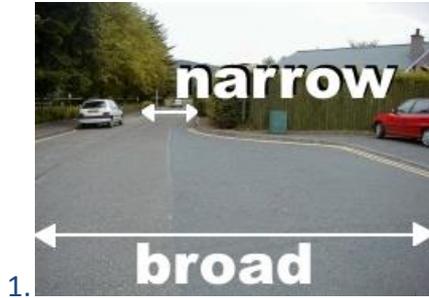
north

Source: <https://www.contoursrun.co.uk>



The great ridge under Hadrian’s Wall looks like a wave, it moves up smoothly from the south and drops to the north.

Glossary



1.

Source: <http://research-methodology.net>

narrow-narrower-the narrowest



2.

Source : <http://www.brodt.dk>

ridge



3.

Source : <https://upload.wikimedia.org>

molten magma



4.

Source: <https://upload.wikimedia.org>

dolerite



5.

Source: <https://upload.wikimedia.org>

wave

1. Play the loop game: match the beginning of a sentence to the end of the sentence.

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| because they used the natural features of the landscape. | The great ridge looks like a wave |
| because it moves up smoothly and then drops. | Hadrian’s wall crosses England |
| at its narrowest point. | Dolerite is |
| a hard black rock. | Romans were great builders |
| of walls, roads, buildings. | The Romans were good at geography |



Extension material: Roman roads

Try to answer the following question: why were roads so important for the Romans?



Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org>

Romans built roads:



- to transport food and goods



- to send messages and orders easily



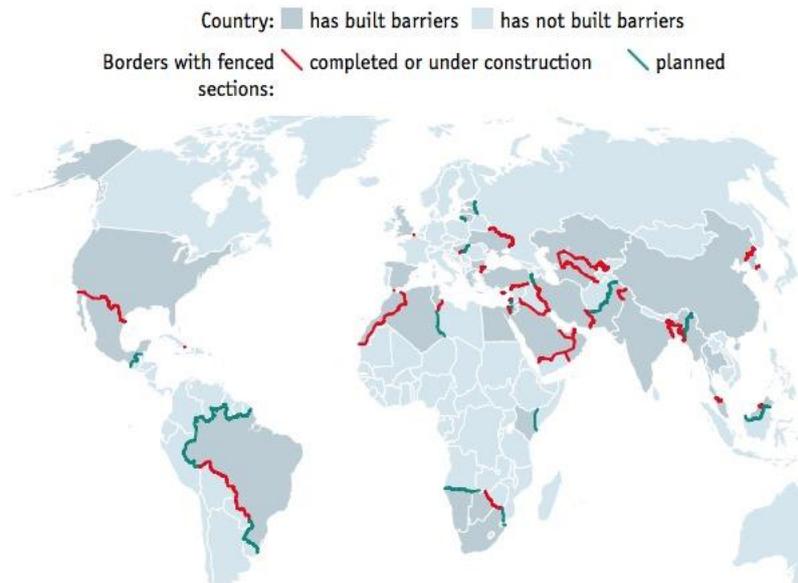
- to move their troops quickly

Source: <http://2.bp.blogspot.com>

Roman roads were: **straight**, **well made** (built on high ground), **remote** (Anglo-Saxon roads connected settlements, Roman roads stretched on for mile after mile out of sight of any village).



A walled word



Source: Élisabeth Vallet, Josselyn Guillarmou, and Zoé Barry, Raoul-Dandurand Chair, University of Quebec in Montreal; The Economist

Throughout history people have built **walls against their real and perceived enemies**. The Great Wall of China provided protection against nomadic groups on the Eurasian Steppe. The Berlin Wall isolated east from west after the Second World War. Today a wall divides Israel from Gaza and US President Trump wants to build a wall between California and Mexico.



Sources: <http://berlinermauer3b.weebly.com> , <http://www.anthonymuroni.it> , <https://blogs.uoregon.edu>

In the age of globalisation do barriers still make sense? Why are walls still built? Are they really useful?

1. Let's play "Hot Seat". Imagine you are Emperor Hadrian. Answer the questions above and questions about Hadrian's wall!
2. Vocabulary revision. Fill the crosswords: <http://LearningApps.org/watch?v=pg3rocjfc17>

