

THE
CHESTER
HOUSE
ESTATE

Learning &
Community
Department

On Gallery Resources

**KS2
(7-11)**

Topics

History and Maths

Time
needed:



Skills used

Making Observations Communication

HILL FOLD

USING THIS RESOURCE

REFLECTION

You can use this booklet to explore all of the Museum. This booklet is colour coded to help you know which gallery you should be in when completing the activities.



Activities linked to the Archaeology/Pre-history gallery have these colours



Activities linked to the late Iron Age/Roman gallery have these colours.



Activities that can be done in any part of the museum

The activities have different symbols on them. This tells you what you will need to do.



Discuss - Talk about the question in pairs/in groups. Do you all agree on an answer?



Consider- These activities will require you to think about the information you have been given



Draw- You need to draw or design.



Smell- You need to use your nose!



Search- You need to find the answer in the information panels in the museum



Hands-on - This is a practical activity



Explore the museum. Draw your favourite object below.

Explain what this object is (what does it do?), when it was from and why it is your favourite.

KEY WORD TABOO

WHAT IS ARCHAEOLOGY?

Choose one of the underlined words and describe it to your group without using any of the words beneath it. Can your group work out what word you are trying to describe?

Archaeologist

Archaeology
Trowel
Lara Croft
Indiana Jones
The definition of
archaeologist/archaeology
Archaic

Iron age

Iron
Metal
Era
Celts
Roundhouse

Temple

House of worship
Church
Temple
Religion

Gladiator

Coliseum
Russel Crowe
Arena
Lion

Farm

Farm, Farmer,
Farming, Farmed
Plant
Field

Coin

Money
Coin
Piece
Coinage
Exchange

Excavation

Digging
Burial
Trowel

Mansio

Hotel
Sleeping
Travel



Discuss: Why do archaeologists **NOT** study dinosaurs?



Archaeologists study objects made or changed by people of the past. In the future, archaeologists might be looking at the things you have left behind.

Do you own anything that an archaeologist in the future would find interesting?



Draw your interesting object

What is it? What materials is it made from?

If an archaeologist found this what would it tell them about you?
e.g. if they found a t-shirt they may know how big you are and your favourite colour.

WHY EXCAVATE?

ROMAN RELIGION



What do we mean by excavating?

.....

.....



Why do we excavate?

.....

.....



Discuss: Excavating is described as a 'destructive' process. What do you think this means?



Look at the picture of the excavation. Draw or describe the tools that an archaeologist could use during an excavation

Find the portable altar (next to the sculpture of a man's body) Can you see the circular indent on the top? This is where an offering would be made to one of the gods. The offering used would depend on the God they were making the offering to.



Imagine you are making an offering. What offering would your god like? Draw and label your offering below.

OBJECT FOCUS

Find the **samianware** (pronounced sey-mee-uhn) bowl (object 17)

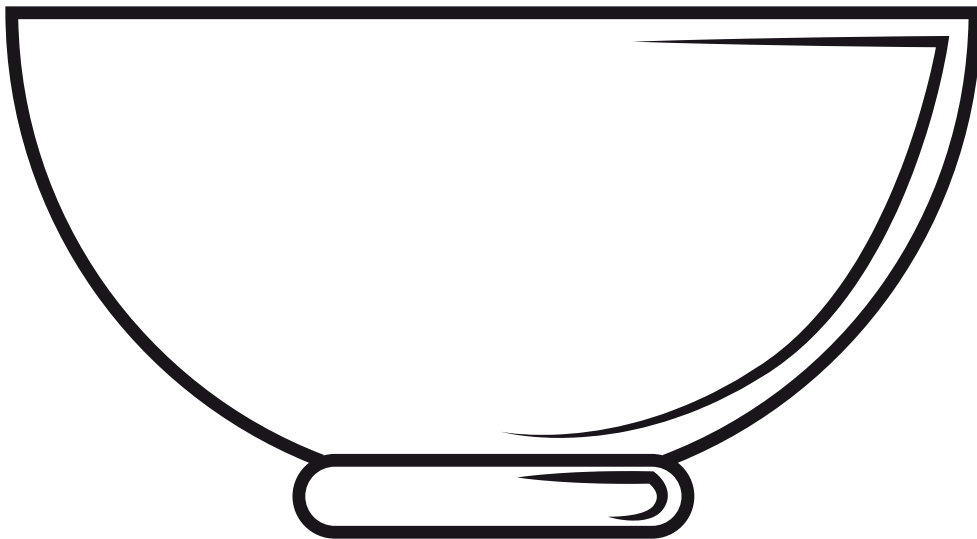
Samianware was not used for everyday plates; instead, it was more commonly used as fancy serving dishes - a bit like what you might put your food in for a party where you want to impress your guests!



Samianware was typically decorated with intricate designs, intended to appear impressive.



Design your own samianware bowl. Don't forget to add labels!



WHY SETTLE?



Look at the pictures that show the landscape over time. Can you identify 3 ways that the landscape changed between the Mesolithic and the Bronze age?

1.
2.
3.



Look at the Mesolithic image.
What were people living in?



Discuss:

What is the benefit of living in something that can be moved from place to place?



Find objects 3, 12 and 16. All of these are part of Axes. How are they similar? How are they different?

ROMAN HAIRDRESSING

Watch the projected video, then have a go at completing these activities



An archaeologist can do lots of different jobs. List/draw as many as you can spot.



Discuss: The video shows how the landscape would have been different 10,000 years ago. What can you see that would make this a good place to live?

The video shows that artefacts can be found in layers beneath our feet.

Imagine you're digging a hole in your garden. You might find old bits and bobs like broken toys or rusty nails as you dig deeper. The things at the bottom are probably older than the ones near the top.

That's how archaeologists uncover the past! They dig into the ground and find layers of soil and rock. Each layer is like a page in a history book, telling a story about the people who lived there ages ago. This is called **Stratigraphy**.

Find the hairpin (object 10)



Which is your favourite? Why?
Discuss: What do you think these were made from?
How do you think they were made



Just like hair accessories today, the ends of hairpins had lots of decoration. Design the end of a hairpin below.



Scan the QR code to watch how the romans would style hair using a hair pin.

Challenge: Use your pencil to have a go.

SCAN ME



PIECE IT TOGETHER

STRATIGRAPHY

Find the **tesserae** (pronounced tess-er-ay) on display (object 15).



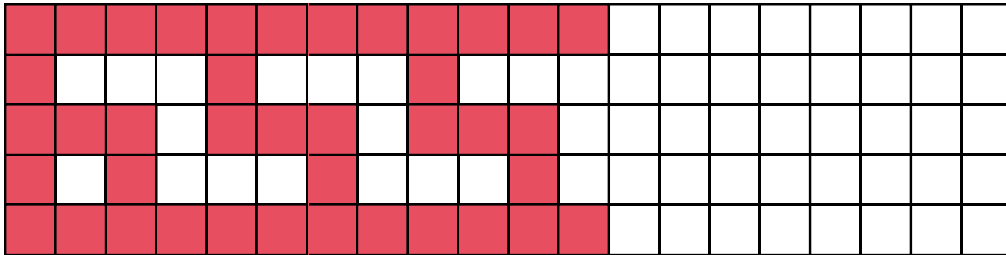
Discuss: What do you think tesserae are for?



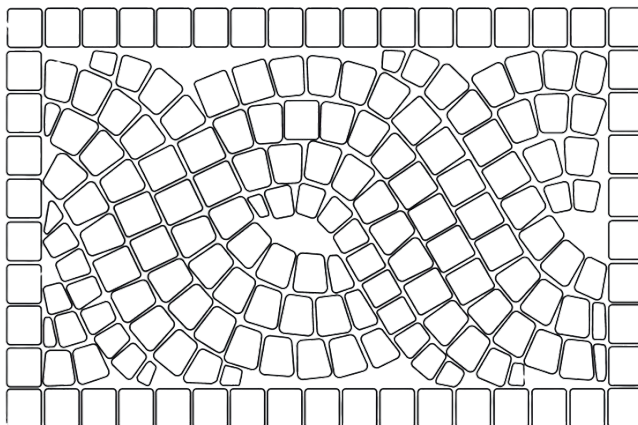
A mosaic is a picture or repeating pattern made from tiles called tesserae. They were expensive to make, so were normally found on walls or the floor of important buildings or the home of wealthy people.



Complete the pattern for this mosaic



Not all mosaics were made in straight lines. Where would you put the different colours in this mosaic?



Choose artefacts from the museum and draw them in the correct layer. Don't forget to label your drawings!



Roman

43 AD - 410 AD

Iron age

100BC - 43AD

Bronze age

4000BC - 2000BC

Neolithic

4000BC - 2000BC

Mesolithic

10,000BC - 4000BC



ROMAN

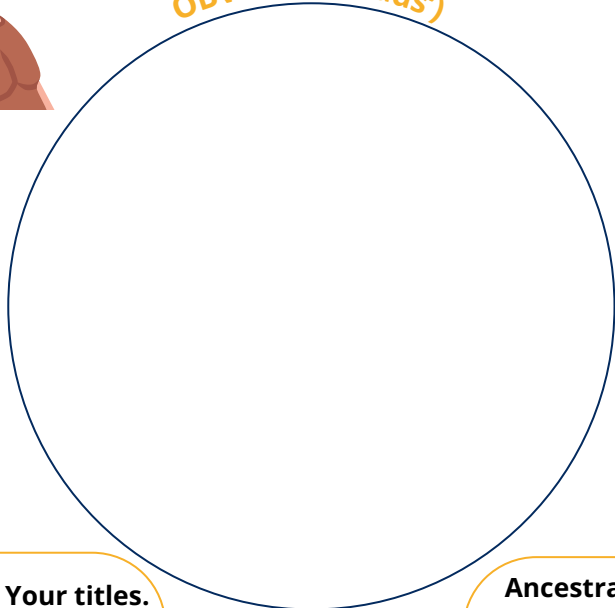
WHAT'S THAT SMELL?

A Roman coin is more interesting than first meets the eye! Coins were not just used for buying things – they were also an important tool for the emperor. Coins often had pictures of the emperor's face and were used to celebrate big victories or important achievements.

What would you put on your coin if you were emperor? Use the template to draw your design.



OBVERSE ('heads')



This side needs **Your titles**. Let everybody know how important you are by listing your many titles. You might need to abbreviate to make them fit.

Don't forget **Your name**. The most important part!



Ancestral name. Link yourself to a powerful former emperor to prove your right to rule!

Draw your portrait. This will be seen by thousands across the Empire, so pick your best side!



Find the smells in the museum. For each one, lift the flap and smell without looking at the answer. After you have guessed what the smell is, see if you were right.

	Is this a nice smell?	What do I think the smell is?	What was the smell?
Smell 1			
Smell 2			
Smell 3			
Smell 4			



Did any of these smells remind you of anything?

ON THE MENU

COINS



The romans ate many of the things we eat today. The display panel shows pictures of some of these. How many can you find in the wordsearch?

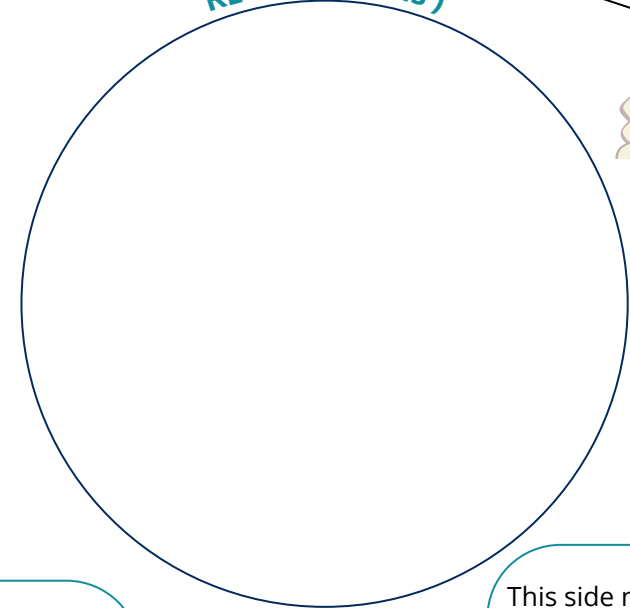
B	L	A	C	K	P	E	P	P	E	R	E	S	Y
E	F	E	L	P	S	P	C	P	L	C	N	E	E
E	C	P	H	R	C	P	I	U	O	P	E	T	L
E	O	N	A	E	A	L	T	N	I	N	R	A	P
N	R	E	P	B	S	E	L	U	R	R	R	A	P
A	R	G	P	C	P	T	E	R	B	U	T	O	A
G	I	F	P	A	A	T	R	G	D	P	T	C	I
R	A	E	P	E	R	U	Y	D	C	E	Y	U	T
R	N	N	C	L	A	C	D	A	P	E	E	C	L
L	D	N	H	E	G	E	L	A	L	S	F	U	U
N	E	E	E	E	U	H	R	S	D	P	L	M	R
F	R	L	R	K	S	G	R	I	R	E	N	B	B
A	I	C	R	R	P	A	L	P	R	A	E	E	N
R	B	G	Y	E	P	L	T	Y	D	F	A	R	C

Why use symbols?

Emperors used the reverse of the coin to say something about themselves. On this coin, Some chose their favourite gods or goddesses, others chose military or religious symbols, or something relating to one of their victories. The wolf and twins image was also popular because it represents the foundation of Rome, capital of the Roman Empire. What would you like your coin to say about you?




REVERSE ('tails')



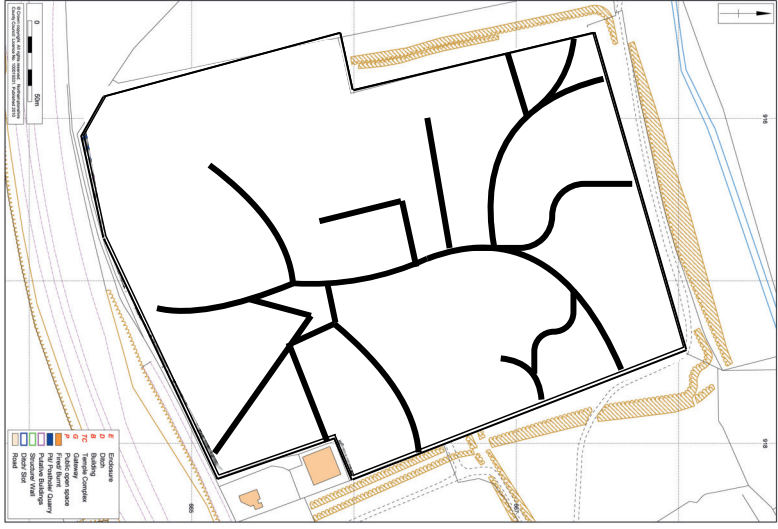
Don't forget to add a **symbolic image**. Pick something that best represents you or symbolises one of your achievements.



This side needs **more titles** You can never have too many, and you've probably run out of space on the obverse. You could also put the name of a god or goddess, a place, or a victory here.



BECOMING ROMAN



Draw the key features on this map



Look at the map of the Roman Roads. Name 3 major Roman towns or cities that were near here.



Look at the black and white geophysics map of the Roman Town. Does anything stand out to you?



The following shapes mark key locations of the town. Can you draw where they



An Iron Age farm



A shrine



A bath house

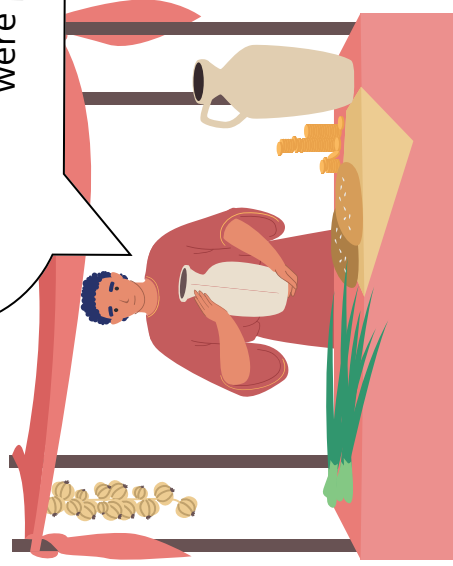


A shrine



A mansio

BECOMING ROMAN



Challenge: Which coin is more valuable and which is less valuable? How many of the less valuable coins would you need to be worth the same amount as the more valuable coin?

Just like today, the Romans used coins to buy and sell the things they needed. The job you did affected the amount you were paid and what you could afford to buy.



Find the coins on display in the museum. Draw your two favourite coins and label them.