


Art—Clay Roman Shields

Key Vocabulary

cross-hatching	Using overlapping straight lines to shade an area.	
glaze	A paint used for clay. Seals the clay to make it waterproof.	
kiln	A special oven used to fire/bake pottery.	
score	To scratch marks on a piece of clay to show your pattern or to join two pieces together.	
scutum	A roman shield.	
slip	A mixture of clay and water. They are mixed together to create a clay type glue. Used when joining two pieces of clay together.	

Key People

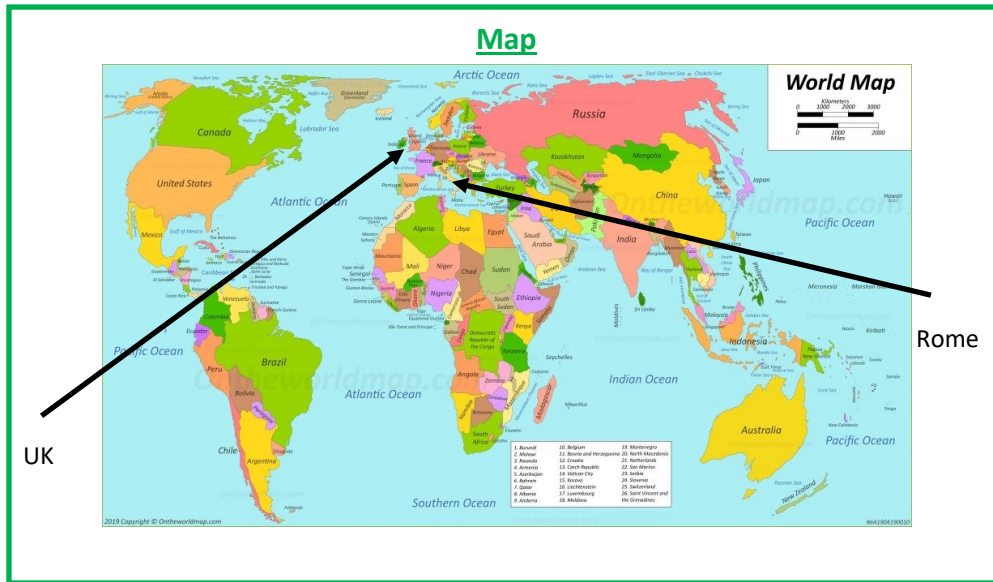
Roman soldiers used various types of basic equipment to keep themselves safe when going into battle. They would have a helmet (cassis), armour, scarf and tunic worn under the armour, sword (gladius), spear, shield (scutum), red battle cloak and military boots.

Key Facts

The Roman army was the largest and meanest fighting force in the ancient world. One of the main reasons Rome became so powerful was because of the strength of its army. It conquered a vast empire that stretched from Britain all the way to the Middle East. The army was very advanced for its time. The soldiers were the best trained, they had the best weapons and the best armour.

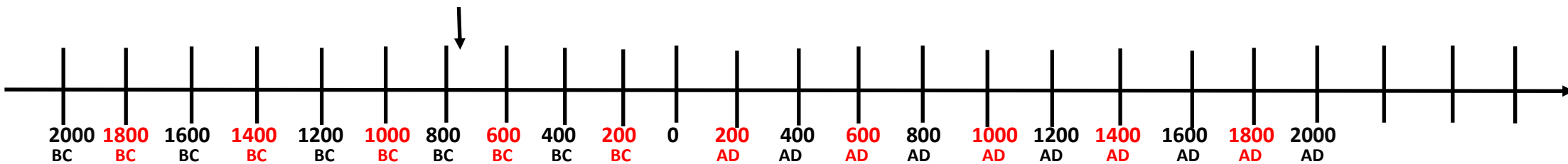
On the left side of the soldier's body was his trusty shield (scutum). It was a semi-circular shield, designed so that any missiles thrown at the soldier would be deflected to one side. This would mean less effort by the soldier would be needed to defend himself.

There is only one known surviving example of a roman shield (scutum).



Timeline

Ancient Rome



Tier 2 Vocabulary	design	To make a plan for something that you will make or draw.
	evident	Clearly seen or understood; obvious.
	interpret	To explain what you think something is or why you think something happened using evidence from the past.
	source	Something that comes from the past or can be used to explain about the past.