

A tall, stone tower with a crenellated top, standing on a hillside in a mountainous landscape. The tower is the central focus, surrounded by rolling hills and a valley. The text 'THE ROMAN REMAINS IN UK' is overlaid in white, bold, sans-serif font at the top left. The text 'CHARIS IP' is overlaid in white, bold, sans-serif font on the left side of the image.

# THE ROMAN REMAINS IN UK

CHARIS IP



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# THE TRIP TO BATH





# THE CITY OF BATH









# WHAT'S MY QUESTIONS ON THE ROMAN BATH?

1. What's special about the architecture of Roman Bath?
2. What makes the Roman bath a place so special and contributive to ancient roman society?
3. How can the roman bath show social status of different people?
4. Why is Roman Bath so common in Ancient roman empire?



# WHAT IS SPECIAL ABOUT THE ARCHITECTURE OF ROMAN BATH?



Back in the 4th century, the buildings were colourful and full of activities.

A lot of the decorations in the roman bath were created to pray the gods and the kings, especially the Sulis Minerva, which is deity (god) of the hot spring.

The temple in this site, was also named after the Sulis Minerva.



This is a boar, a symbol of the 20th Legion, who may have been involved in building the baths. This remain is found in the roman bath.





# WHAT MAKES THE ROMAN BATH SO IMPORTANT TO ROMAN PEOPLE?

The hot water bathing is believed to be cleaning them, giving them better health, improving skin health.

This is particularly important as the bathing is helping the romans to withstand the burning hot weather in the mediterranean area by having different baths either cold, warm or hot to stay comfortable and healthy.



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## THE SPRING

The hot water in the Spring rises at a rate of 1,170,000 litres each day at 46°C. It bubbles up into the King's Bath which was built in the 12th century AD.

Beneath the King's Bath is a reservoir built by Roman engineers who used the hot water to supply the baths. Today the water is at the Roman level.

The Romans also used two smaller hot springs nearby.

## MEET THE ROMANS

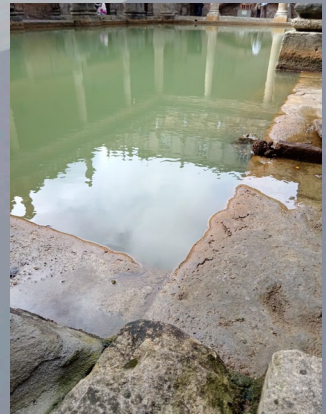
People visited the Roman Baths, Sacred Spring and Temple of Sulis Minerva from around the Roman world. They came to bathe in sacred waters, seek healing and pray. Men and women, soldiers and civilians, slaves and free...



# HOW DOES THE ROMAN BATH'S SOCIAL FUNCTION WORKS?

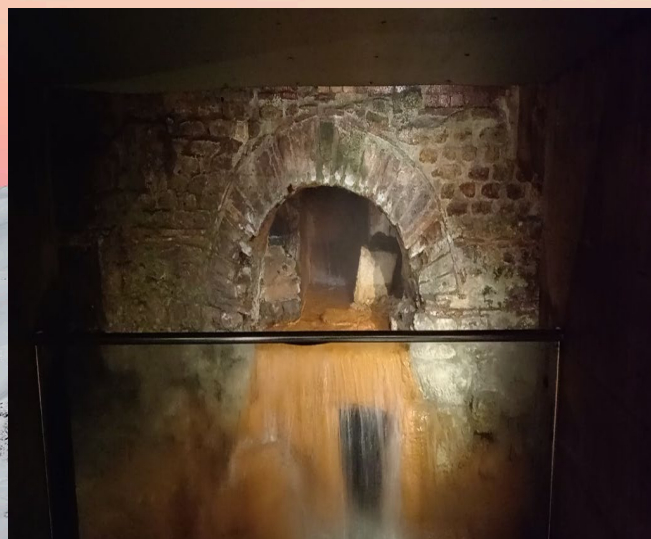
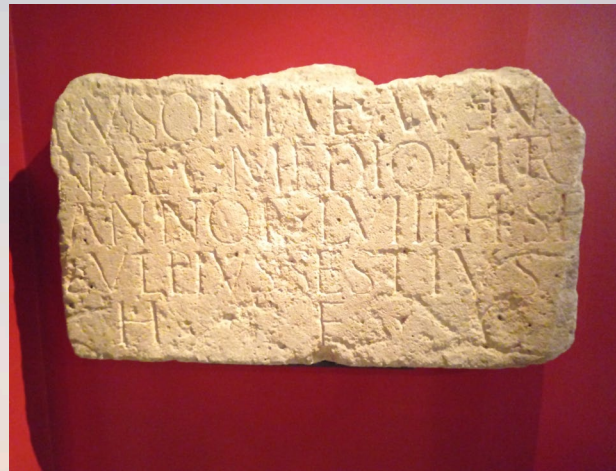
In the Roman Bath, not only you can go clean your body in the hot spring, but you can also go to sauna, read books in the library and enjoy massage services. As the cost of holding these services are expensive, by entering the bath is already a high cost for people. Therefore, rich people will sponsor others the fee of using the bath, gaining them more respect and honor.

When using the bath, people don't just go in and take a wash of their bodies. They can socialise with other people in the bath, make new friends especially those who might be helpful or beneficial later for them in their life.





# PHOTOS AND VIDEOS OF THE BATH







# 2. THE TRIP TO THE ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE





# THE CITY OF CHESTER





# WHAT'S MY QUESTIONS ON THE ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE?

1. What's the usage of the roman amphitheatre
2. How is the roman amphitheatre holding such a great importance?
3. Why can the Roman Amphitheatre allows the rich people sustain, consolidate and increase their power?
4. How's the architecture of the Great Roman Amphitheatre and the Chester Roman Amphitheatre special?



# 1. WHAT'S THE USE OF THE ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE?

The main usage of the Roman Amphitheatre was to hold the major events, mostly combats between gladiators, venationes (animal slaying) and executions of criminals.

Venationes were expensive to mount and hence served to advertise the wealth and generosity of the officials who sponsored them.





## 2. HOW CAN THE ROMAN AMPHITHEATER SHOW THE SOCIAL HIERARCHY OF THE AUDIENCE?

- The people participating in the combat, while the lower-social status people mostly forced to do this for reasons such as slavery or to gamble their life for money. The layered structure of the Amphitheatre can show the different level of social hierarchy, with the king sitting on the top, symbolising his highest power over all the people in the empire.
- In different amphitheatres, they had different structures, but the seats among all of them have different height, design and comfort level. The slaves or lowest-social-state people had to go the lowest seats, and the rich people or people had high social status can go to the premium seats, while you could watch it in a higher position for a better view. The fact of rich people looking down to the poor people and the slaves also reflects the difference between their social power.





### 3. WHY CAN THE ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE ALLOW THE RICH PEOPLE SUSTAIN, CONSOLIDATE AND INCREASE THEIR POWER?

- The use of violence for entertainment can also help the people with high power to manipulate the populations to use a mindset of which more physically powerful you are, the more power you have in this society. This is especially important as it could let more people willing to be involved in Roman Empire military which might be a great opportunity for people to increase their social status.
- Also, as entering the Roman Amphitheater for combating or to watch the combat both had great cost, rich people or people with high social status will sponsor the cost of doing these, which then gives the, honor and respect from the society, increasing their power and improves their reputation in the empire.





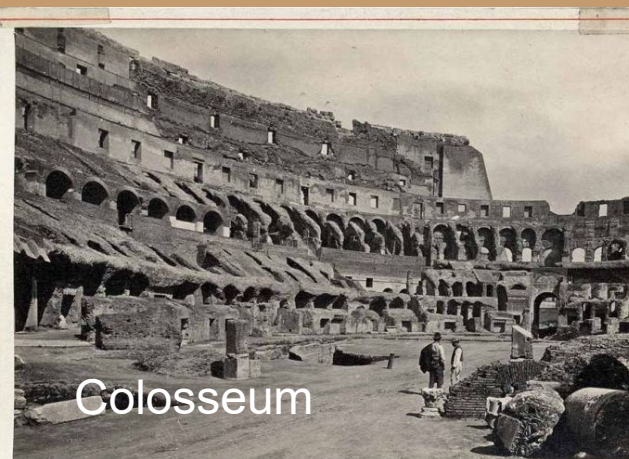
## 4. How's the architecture of the Great Roman Amphitheatre and the Chester Roman Amphitheatre special?

The elliptical architecture of the amphitheatre is meant to facilitate visibility from every seat in the arena.

- The Colosseum had 4 levels with the base three has the height of 80 arches. In its floor, it has a lot of trap doors which were used to introduce and remove elements of scenery and for special effects.
- The Chester Amphitheatre could easily seat 8,000 people, and around it is a sprawling complex of dungeons, stables and food stands were built to support the contests, while a shrine to the Nemesis which is the goddess of retribution, was built at the north entrance to the arena.
- The El Jem Amphitheater is built entirely from stone blocks, with no foundations and free-standing.
- The Pompeii Amphitheater, one of the earliest built Amphitheater, has been built out of wood. The design of the lower entrances for higher-class citizens, who would have been seated closest to the pit, have been noted for their facility in curating unique viewership experiences—viewers would be struck by both the beams of light flooding the dark tunnel and the roar of the crowd as they entered the Amphitheatre, creating a highly stimulating and dramatic experience.



Chester  
Amphitheater



Colosseum



El Jem



Pompeii  
Amphitheater





# TRIP TO HADRIAN'S WALL







Above: The bastle house in the late 16th century. The left-hand part incorporated the ruins of the Roman south gate. Reconstruction by Philip Corke



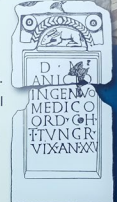
## ING AFTER LDIERS

y played a crucial part in the Roman re was taken with the health and ury soldiers. All soldiers were trained in e specialized as doctors and orderlies, dicated hospitals.

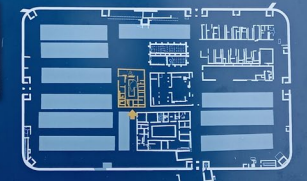
ad medical staff highly trained in surgery, wounds and with some knowledge of edicines. However, the hospital building at Housesteads is a rare example t. Hospitals were usually only tresses, but another is known at the auxiliary fort at Wallsend. ght have been a response to a medical care in the frontier zone.

ding officer's house, the hospital a courtyard (in front of you) walkway provided access to the m along the north side may ry, while smaller rooms were ed soldiers, medical supplies, ne.

stone of a doctor of centurion rank ose unit was the 1st Cohort of Tungrians. s when he was only 25 years old. f the Administrators of the Haverfield Bequest



Above: The courtyard of the hospital at Housesteads. The hospital was a building in the Hadrianic fort (120s AD), rebuilt in the later Roman period adapted for ordinary accommodation. Reconstruction by Philip Corke



# THE HADRIAN'S WALL





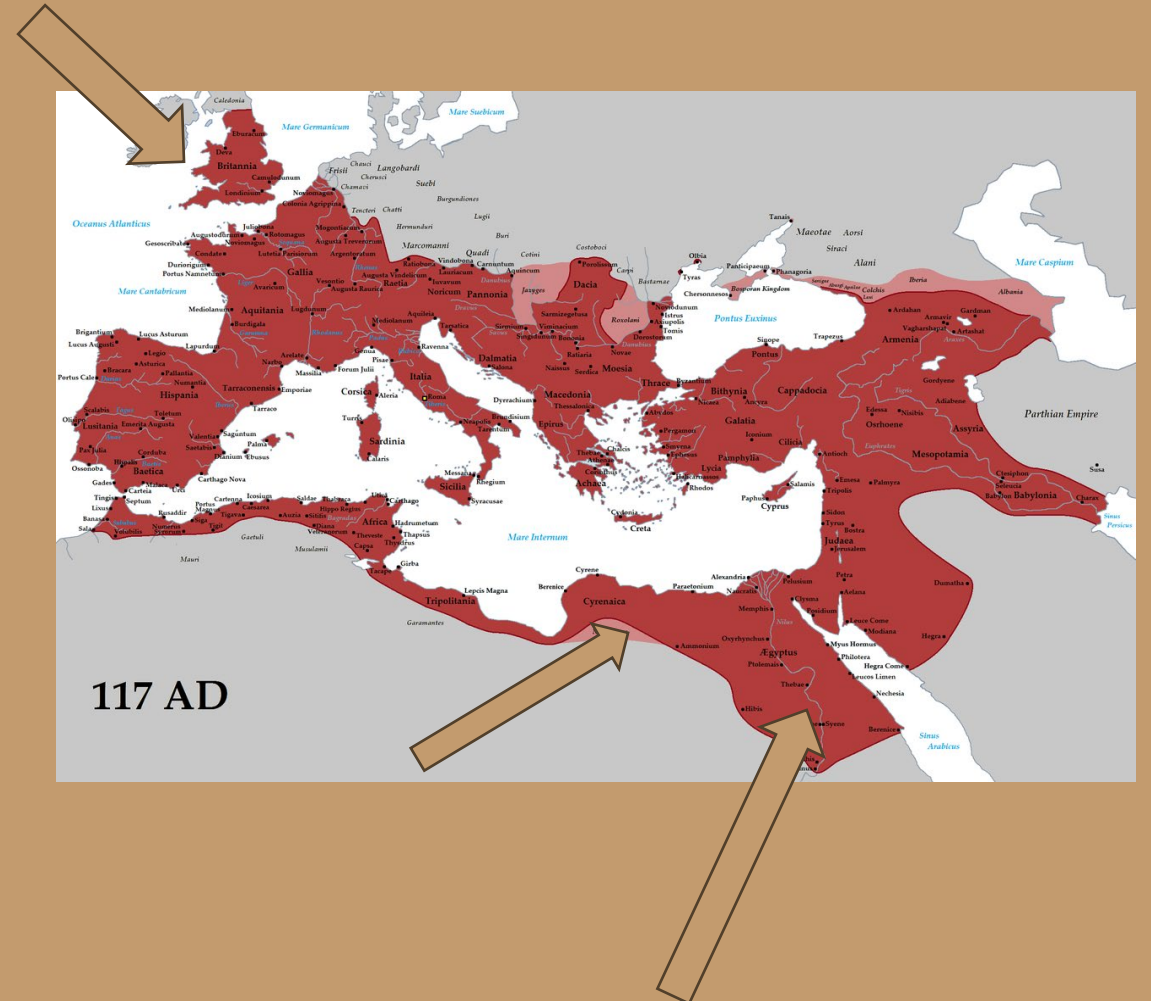
# MY QUESTIONS FOR THE HADRIAN'S WALL

1. Why is the Hadrian's wall important for the Roman Empire to build up their power in the Great Britain and the whole Empire?
2. What is special about the geographical advantage of the Hadrian's wall?
3. What is special about the architecture of the Housesteads forts?



# 1. WHY IS THE HADRIAN'S WALL IMPORTANT FOR THE ROMAN EMPIRE TO BUILD UP THEIR POWER IN THE GREAT BRITAIN?

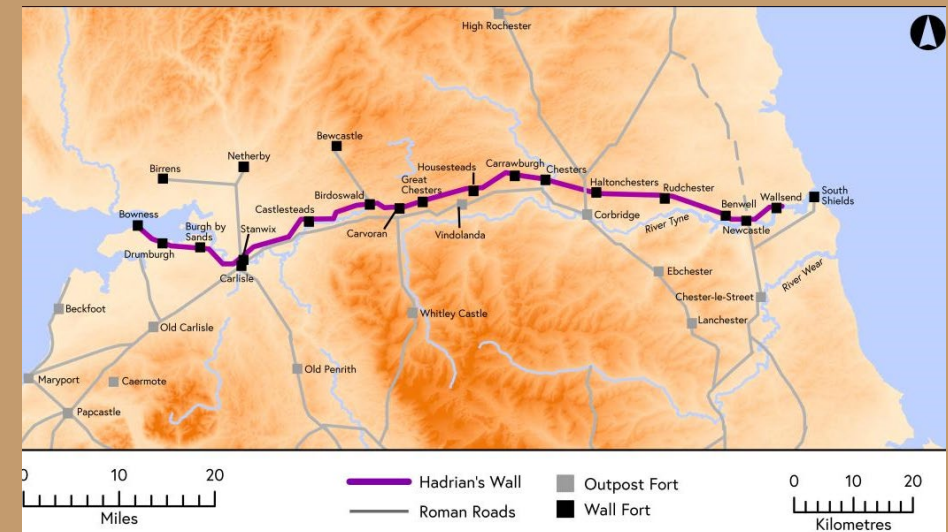
- Hadrian's Wall holds an especially important military and protection value, as it clearly declared the northern border of the Great Britain.
- Also, in AD 122 when it was built for the plan of Hadrian's travel to the north, it was built to stop the barbarians from the north to raid southwards to Britain.
- Since there were plenty of rebellions in different areas of Roman land such as Egypt, Libya and land that Trajan had claimed to be the empire, this 80-miles long defensive wall could powerfully show the controlling power of the Roman Empire, helping Hadrian to control and stop the rebellions in the empire.





## 2. HOW IS THE GEOGRAPHICAL STRUCTURE OF THE HADRIAN'S WALL ADVANTAGEOUS?

- The Hadrian's wall had fully extended to cover and cut off Scotland and England, helping the Britain to secure its border and stops invasions by the barbarians from the north.
- Also, most of the Hadrian's Wall were built on a cliff-like structure land, which was then using the height difference of the land, to further enhance the defensive level and increase the difficulty for their enemy to cross through the Hadrian's Wall for a raid.
- Furthermore, some parts of the Hadrian's Wall even had a flowing river under the Wall, which can increase the chance of successful defence as it would be difficult for the enemies to go across the river, go pass the wall and launch an attack.





### 3. WHAT'S SPECIAL ABOUT THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE HOUSESTEADS FORTS?

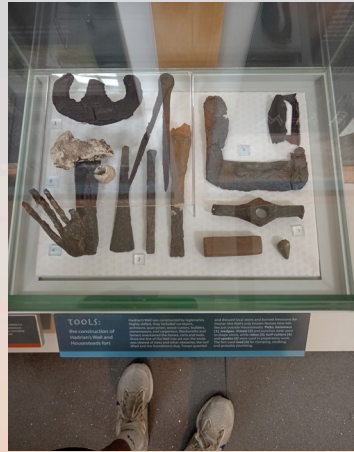
The housesteads forts has different parts among its whole fort. The largest building in the fort, praetorium, had its design come from the mediterranean, where its central courtyard would have provided cool and shade in warm climate. Here in Housesteads it provided protection in bad weather from wind, rain and snow. These extreme weather are more common in the northern areas, so this function is especially important and useful.

The headquarters building (principia) was the administrative, ceremonial and symbolic heart of the fort, where regimental organisation and the imperial state religion were focused. The building was in the centre of the fort, at the junction of two main streets and facing its main (east) gate.





# THE HADRIAN'S WALL VIEW







# CONCLUSION





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# HOW MUCH DID THIS PROJECT MET MY EXPECTATION?

- Overall, I am very impressed by my investigation and the knowledge I have gained in this experience. I have clearly become more familiar with the Roman Remains in the UK of how did the remains impacted the Roman Empire time of Great Britain and the post-roman times to the Anglo-Saxons period.
- I have successfully visited 3 sites, which the Bath and the Hadrian's Wall are the most meaningful and are a must to visit in order to learn and understand about the history of the Roman Empire in the UK and the architecture of the Roman Remains.



# What's my reflection on this trip

- I've learned a tons of knowledge about the history of the Roman Empire, and why is the culture of the Roman Empire so special and worth investigating. The Ancient Roman wisdom had flow though the history, and some of it is still present in the world, seen by us and presenting how clever and great the Roman Empire was.
- The architecture of the Roman remains are also particularly unique. The Roman bath's structure of how the heat from the furnace was supplied to the whole Bath building and is available throughout the whole year has greatly impressed me.
- Through these 3 trips to the different Roman Remains site, I've also learned how to efficiently investigate information that are useful and worth discovering. For example, in the Roman Baths, the whole building had a tons of different rooms with a wide variety of usage and structures, and I have chosen the most important and core function of the Bath to present.



# References

(I might miss some out, but I have tried my best to track all the websites and articles I have been gain the extra information from)

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**THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR  
READING MY PRESENTATION!!!**

**I HOPE YOU ENJOY READING IT AND MORE  
IMPORTANTLY LEARN ABOUT THE HISTORY, THE  
ARCHITECTURE AND GEOLOGY OF THE ROMAN  
REMAINS I INVESTIGATED!**