**SEANCE 2 : VIDEO ROMAN BRITAIN / HADRIAN’S WALL (de 0.07 à 1.33)**

Today we are going to watch a video and discover a monument from one of the periods we studied.

**STEP 1** : BRAINSTORMING D’ANTICIPATION

Can you imagine what information you will hear ? Imagine you want information about this monument, what questions will you ask ?

(rebrassage questions) / écrire les infos ou questions au tableau qui serviront de support à l’écoute

**What is the name of the monument ? / What kind of monument is it ? / When was this monument built ? / Who built that monument ?/ Where is that monument ? / How old is that monument ? / How high is that monument ? / How long is that monument ? How large ? / How big ? / What is it made of ? …**

**STEP 2** : watch, listen and write the information you hear

(2 écoutes en entier) + mise en commun des mots et/ou informations déjà repérés par les élèves

**STEP 3** : 1 ou 2 écoutes morcelées (selon les besoins) pour compléter les informations qui manquent.

**Relevé possible des informations**

**NAME ? Hadrian’s wall**

**WHERE ? Britain (Britannia) / North of England**

**WHO ? the Celts / the Romans (Hadrian)**

**Celts = most powerful people for hundred of years**

**the Romans = invaded / constructed buildings/roads/cities (ex. Londinium, Manucium, Eboracum)**

**WHEN ? 2000 years ago / start (122 AD) finish (6 years later)**

**What type ?** **a wall**

**What is it made of ? stone**

**How long ?** **117 km**

**Other info.** **Objects / archeologists / Roman letters**

**What about today ? can still see Roman monuments**

**STEP 5 : Challenge oral ou écrit en groupes** : les élèves produisent à partir des notes au tableau

**STEP 6 : Let’s recap !** Élaboration de la trace écrite

**Si temps ou en HW** : petit travail de CE pour comprendre pourquoi ce mur a été construit.

### Why did Hadrian build his wall?

After the Romans invaded southern Britain, they had to defend it. They built roads, so that soldiers could march quickly to deal with trouble. They also built three very large army forts, and lots of smaller camps, for soldiers to live in. At first these forts were built of wood, later they were built of stone.

Scotland was not part of Roman Britain, although in A.D. 84, the Romans won a big battle against the *[Picts](http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primaryhistory/romans/defence_of_britain/glossary/index.shtml)* who lived in Scotland. In A.D. 122 the Emperor Hadrian ordered his soldiers to build a wall between Roman Britain and Scotland. The wall ran from Wallsend in the east to Bowness on the Solway Firth. You can still walk along parts of Hadrian's Wall today. In A.D. 140, the Romans added another wall further north. It's called the Antonine Wall.