

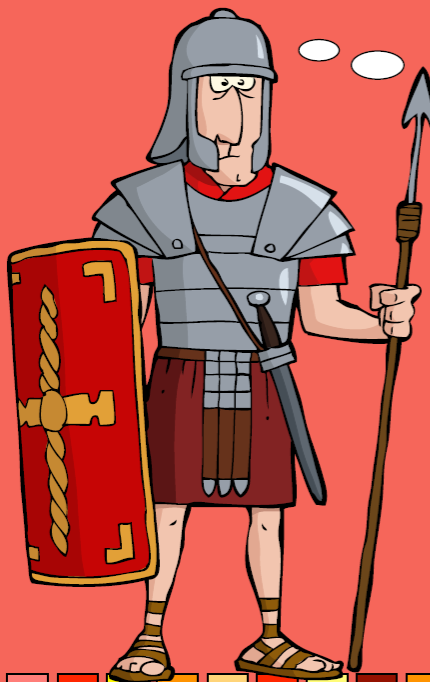
Year 3 and 4 Home Learning  
Geography (The Romans) Week 11

Monday

# The Romans

Learning Objective:

To be able to explore what Rome would be like as a holiday destination.



If you went on holiday to Rome, what sorts of things could you do there?

Think, pair, share your ideas.

What ideas did you come up with?



Ideas:

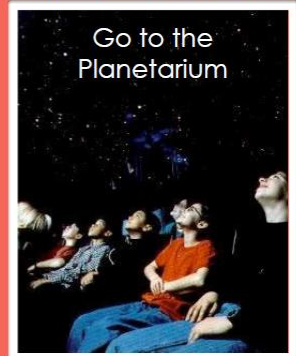
On holiday in Rome you could...



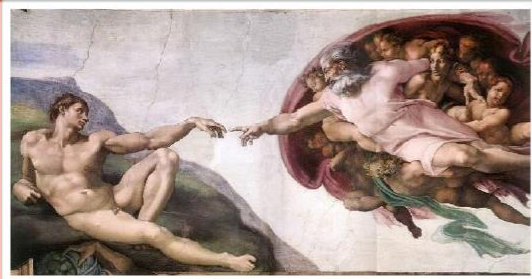
Visit the Colosseum



Spend time in Villa Borghese



Go to the Planetarium



Visit the Sistine Chapel



Explore the Capitoline museums



Visit the Pantheon



Explore the ruins of the Baths of Caracalla



Visit the Roman Forum



Sample traditional Italian food in a restaurant



Visit the largest church in the world in St Peter's Square



Go shopping along the Via Nazionale



Visit the Castel Sant'Angelo

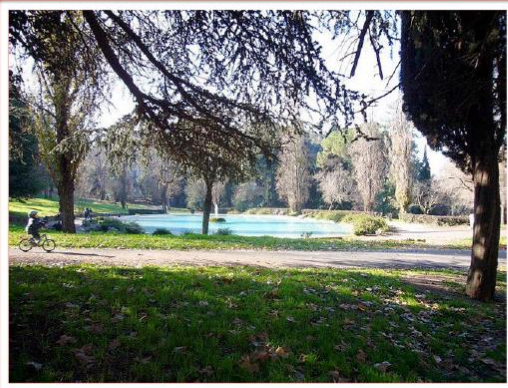


How many of these tourist attractions do you think date back from the ancient Roman empire?



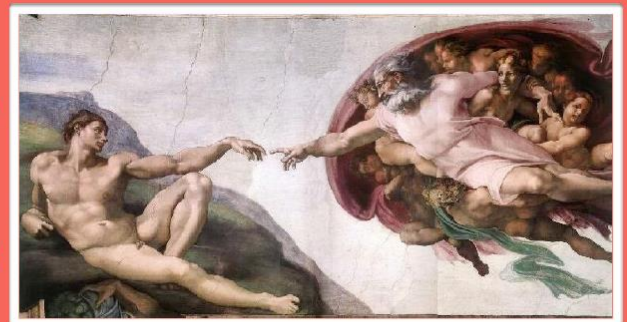
The Colosseum in Rome was the largest amphitheatre to be built in the whole of the Roman empire. It is considered to be one of the greatest works of architecture by the Romans. It took ten years to build from 70 AD to 80 AD. Today, the ruins of the Colosseum is one of the most popular tourist attractions of Rome.

The Pantheon is another monument from ancient Rome. It was originally a temple and houses the tombs of several Italian kings. It was later turned into a church which helped to save it from being destroyed by pillaging. The Pantheon has the largest concrete dome in the world.



Villa Borghese is the second largest public park in Rome and as well as beautiful gardens it also has several museums, monuments and attractions, such as an amphitheatre. In Villa Borghese, you can rent bikes, travel on the park train and play in the playground.

The Sistene Chapel is the most famous chapel in the Rome because of its painted walls and ceilings by Renaissance artists such as Michelangelo, Botticelli and Raphael. The most popular part of the chapel is the ceiling painted by Michelangelo between 1508 and 1512.





St Peter's Basilica is the largest church in the world and is within the walls of the Vatican City. St Peter's Square (which is directly in front of the basilica) is a popular tourist destination, particularly with members of the Catholic church. The square was originally designed so that as many people as possible would be able to see the Pope from a window of the church.

Castel Sant'Angelo (St Angel's Castle) was originally built by Emperor Hadrian as a mausoleum for himself and his family. Later on the building was used as a fortress against attacks on the city and today is a museum.



The Baths of Caracalla were vast baths in a rich area of ancient Rome completed by Emperor Caracalla in 217 AD. The baths allowed around 1600 to enjoy the facilities at once and functioned for 300 years until they were destroyed by the Goths. The Baths of Caracalla also had a library, art gallery and gardens.

Rome is packed full of interesting museums and art galleries. The Capitoline Museums on one of the seven hills of Rome is packed full of antiquities from the Roman empire to the Renaissance. Other popular museums include the National Gallery of Modern Art and the Borghese Museum which houses the famous 'David' statue.



Now that you have seen some of what Rome has to offer, do you think you would like to go on holiday there?

Which attractions would you most like to visit and why?



You are all doing the same activity in this lesson..



### The Colosseum

Come and visit the largest ancient Roman amphitheatre in the world, built between 70 AD and 80 AD. See for yourself where the gladiators fought, executions were undertaken and celebrations were held.



### Villa Borghese

Spend a day wandering the beautiful gardens of Villa Borghese. The perfect place to ride a bike, visit a wonderful museum and amphitheatre, or just relax. And if you are feeling lazy, why not see the sights of the park by train?!



### The Pantheon

Come and see the largest concrete dome in the world and one of the best preserved ancient Roman buildings. Built originally as a temple for the Roman gods, it is now a church.



### The Sistine Chapel

No trip to Rome is complete without a trip to the Sistine chapel in the Vatican City, famous for its decoration by Renaissance artists, in particular the ceiling painted by Michelangelo.



### The Capitoline Museums

A world of history at your fingertips at these wonderful museums located on one of the seven hills of Rome. Journey back and see the treasures of ancient times as well as artwork from more recent artists and craftsmen.



### The Planetarium

Marvel at planets, stars, moons and sun at the Planetarium in a 300m<sup>2</sup> hall that will show a complete reproduction of the night sky, including 4500 stars. Learn about the solar system at the range of exciting exhibitions.



### The Baths of Caracalla

These ruins offer an exciting chance to see how important baths were in ancient Rome. With room enough for 1600 bathers at once, as well as gardens and a library, these baths are truly a treasure to behold.



### The Roman Forum

The Forum was the heart of the city of ancient Rome and was both the marketplace as well as the economic and political hub of the city. Come and see the remains of this fascinating historical building.



### Restaurants

You can hardly move in Rome for restaurants offering fresh and authentic Italian cuisine. Come and sample a freshly made Italian pizza, a bowl of spaghetti or the famous Italian ice-cream, gelato.



### St Peter's Basilica

At the heart of the Vatican City is St Peter's Basilica, the largest church in the world. Come and soak up the atmosphere of the Vatican in St Peter's Square and keep your eyes peeled...you may see the Pope!



### Shopping

Whether you are looking for classy boutiques, quaint shops or high street chains, you are sure to find what you are looking for with the many shops in Rome. Take a stroll down the Via Nazionale and see what you can find!



### Castel Sant'Angelo

St Angel's Castle was originally built by Emperor Hadrian between 135 AD and 139 AD as a mausoleum. Since then it has been a fortress to protect the city and today it is not only a sight to behold but also a museum.

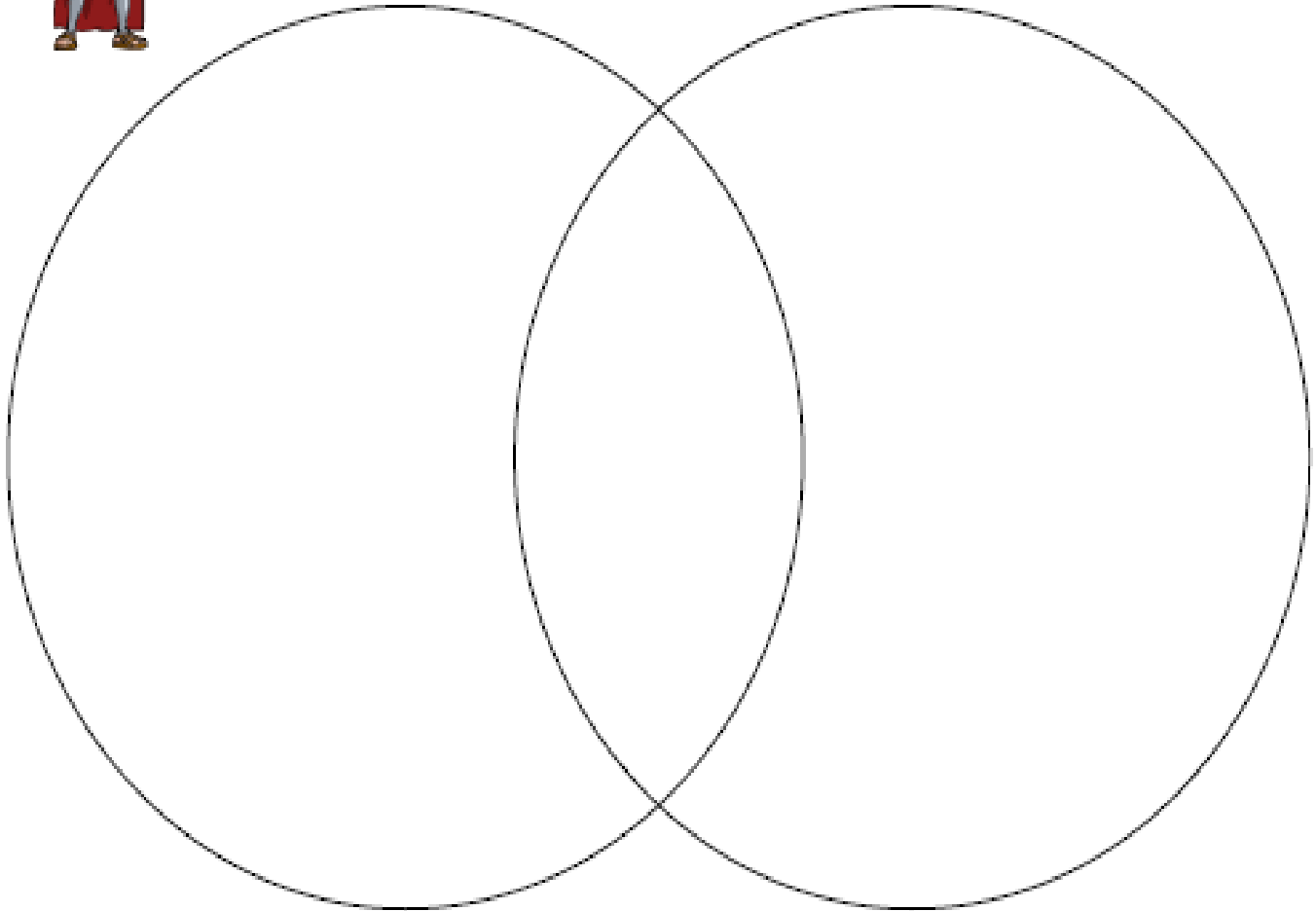




Can you spot which of the Roman tourist attractions are ancient and which are modern?  
Are there any that could be both?

Ancient Attractions

Modern Attractions



Why do you think so many people go on holiday to Rome each year?

Which of these tourist attractions would you most like to visit and why?

Which of these tourist attractions would you least like to visit and why?