

The Jewry *Wall Museum*

“A real Roman Experience”

The Jewry Wall Museum is a remarkable complex of ancient Roman bathhouses in Leicester.

It is the largest surviving Roman masonry in the UK.

The wall is made from layers of Roman stones ,local granite, sandstone and limestone.





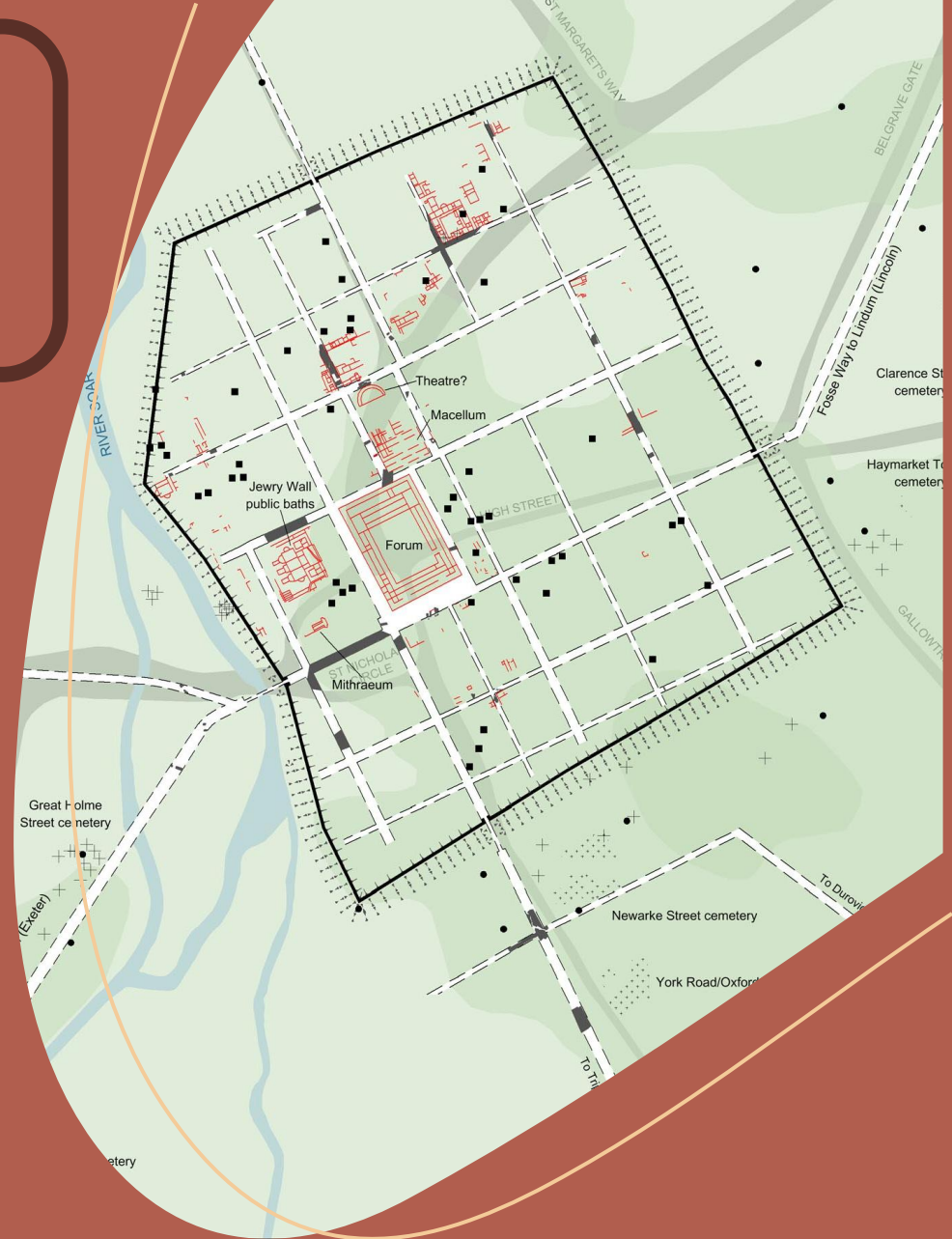
Roman Leicester

Did You Know!

Archaeologists found
Roman shoes, tools,
and even game pieces

Do you know anything about Roman Leicester already?

Have a guess what the Jewry Wall is?





Timeline of Roman Leicester



- Roman Leicester, called Ratae Corieltaavorum, grew into a busy town with straight roads, workshops and a large bathhouse beside the Jewry Wall.
- By the 2nd century it was an important place for trade and daily life, and it stayed active until Roman rule ended in AD 410.



Can you find and draw 6 artefacts from six different time periods?

AD 43-65

AD 65-120

AD 120-180

AD 180-250

AD 250-330

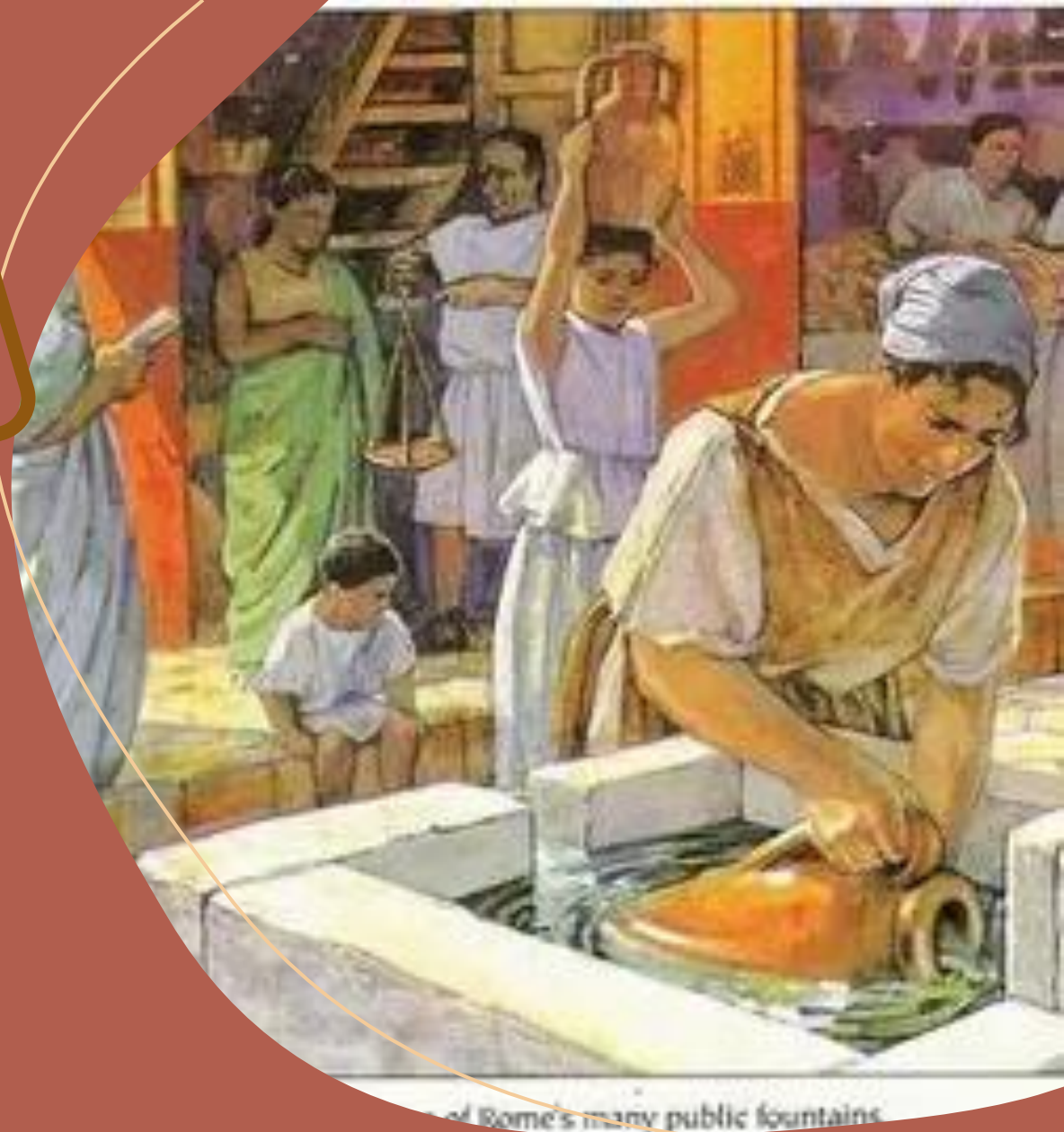
AD 330-410



Daily Life

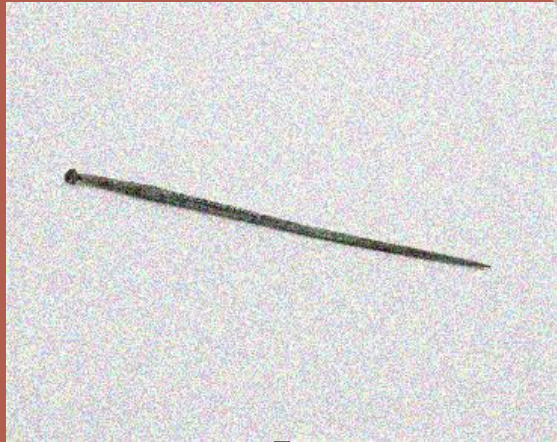
Fun Fact
The Romans invented under floor heating

- Daily life in Roman Leicester was active
 - a. People worked in workshops making pottery, leather goods and metal tools, while others traded food and goods in the busy market such as Lochari, families lived in simple wooden or stone houses along straight Roman roads. A popular part of daily routine was visiting the Jewry Wall baths.



Name these different bath items from the Romans:









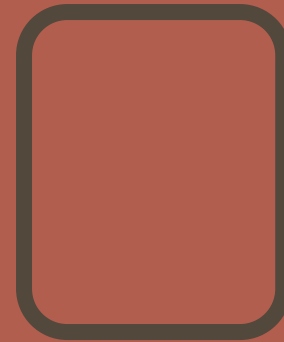
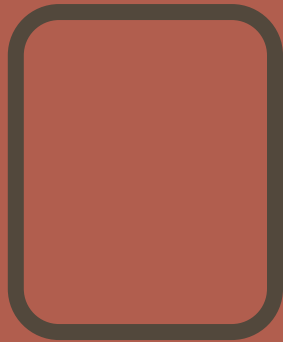
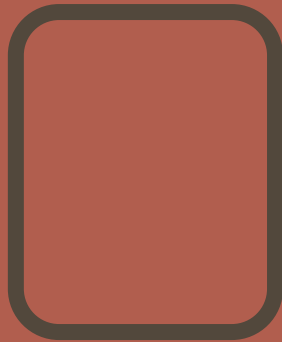
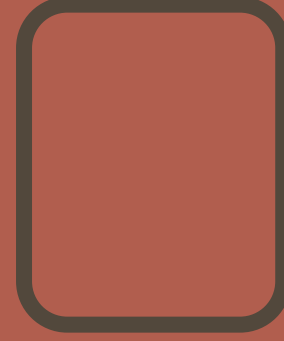
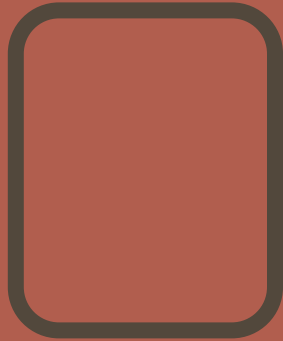
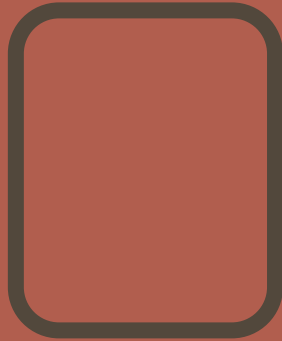
Defences of Ratae

Fun Fact
Ratae had
no walls for
200 years

- Ratae was protected by strong defences. Early on, the town had large earth ramparts with a deep ditch in front to slow down attackers.
- Later, the Romans built solid stone walls around the town to make it even safer. These walls included guarded town gates that controlled who could enter or leave.
- Watchtowers were added so soldiers could look out for danger, and extra ditches outside the walls made it harder for enemies to get close. Together, these defences helped keep Ratae secure during Roman rule.

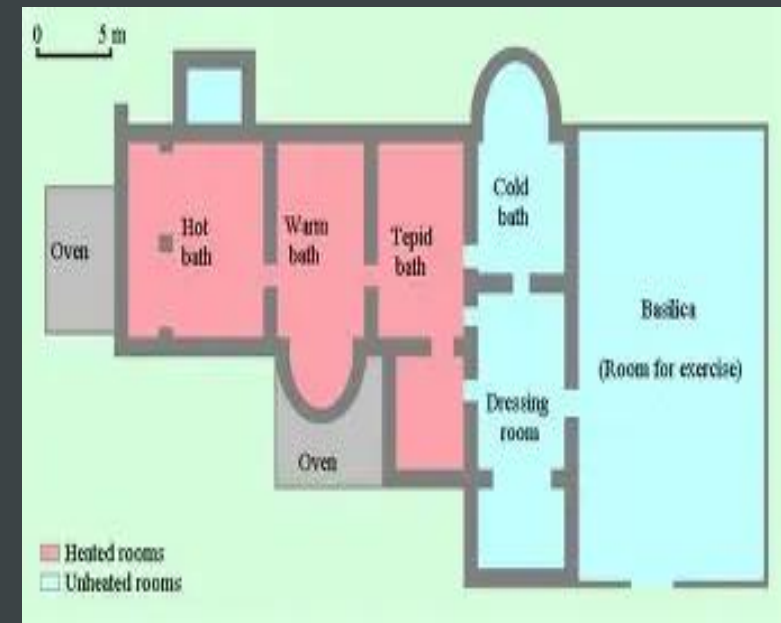


Can you find any artefacts that relate to the defences of Ratae



How did the bathhouses' function?

- The bathhouses had a lot of different rooms and functions.
- Some of the main rooms are the Frigidarium(the cold room),the tepidarium(the warm room),Caldarium(the hot room) just to name a few it also had many large furnaces to heat up the whole complex.



Overview Questions

Which artefact in the museum did you find most interesting?

How has Leicester changed from Roman times to today?

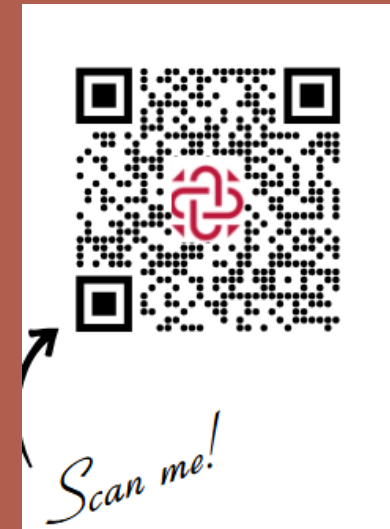
Why might the Romans have put so much effort into public buildings like bathhouses?

QR Codes

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Britannica
Roman Britain



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