





Body Armour

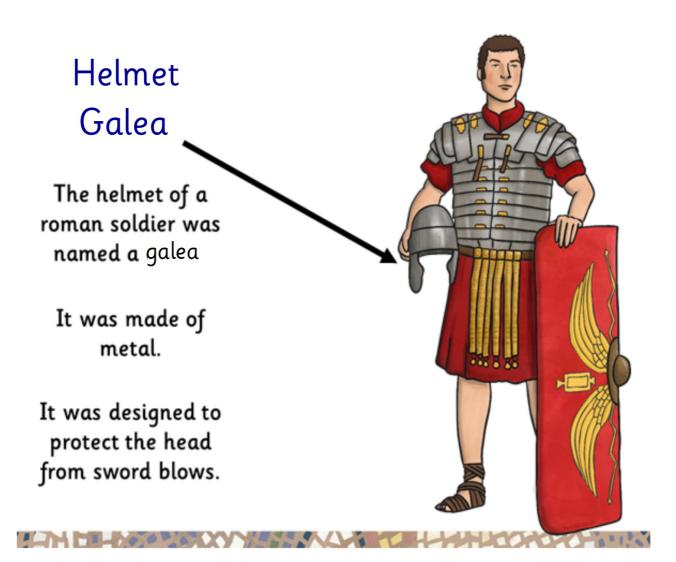
The body armour was made from overlapping iron strips.

The iron strips were fastened with hooks and laces at the front and hinged at the back.

The strips were held together with leather strips on the inside so that the armour would be flexible so the soldier could bend.

The whole of the body armour was strengthened by front and back iron plates below the neck.







Shield Scutum

The shield was called a scutum.

It was quite light so it could be held in one hand.

It was curved so that it would fit around a soldiers body to protect from blows.

It was wide enough so that soldiers could join their scutums together in formation in battle.

The metal protrusion on the front could also be used to attack the enemy by using it in a punching motion.

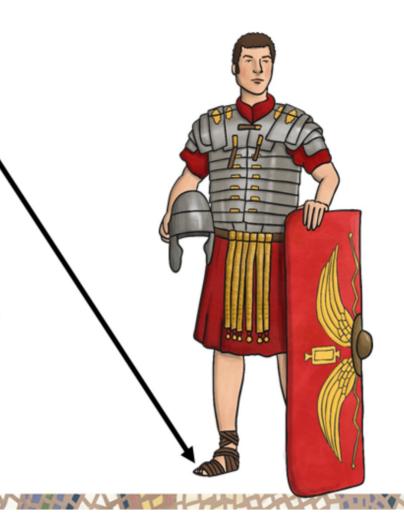
Sandals

Caligae

Roman sandals were called caligae.

They were made from different thicknesses of leather.

Hobnails (metal studs)
were attached to the sole
of the sandal so that it
would not wear easily, it
could be used on rough
ground and also for
striking enemies with
after they had fallen.





1. Use these words to label the soldier's equipment.

helmet tunic armour shield sword sandals

2. Colour the soldier correctly, using the information below.

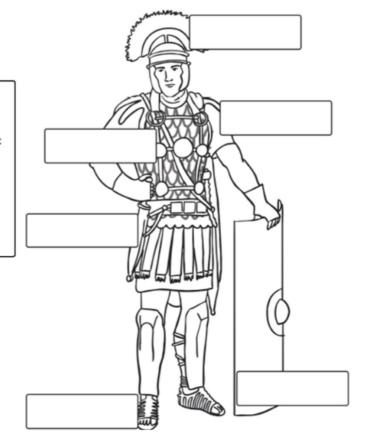
Tunics were usually red, and made of wool in the winter and linen in the summer.

The shield was plywood or leather. It curved round the body. The paint used was red, brown and beige.

Sandals were worn all year around. They were made from leather. The soles had iron hobnails to make them last longer.

The helmets and armour were made of metal.

You can download all
wordsheets from the
Virtual school page or if you
want to, draw your
own soldier with all of the
correct uniform on!



	1. What was the tunic made out of? 2. Why did the sandals have iron hobnails on the soles? 3. Draw a roman shield. What was the shield made out of and what did it do?	_
1.		
2.		
3.	A shield was used to It was made of	