The Roman Invasion Game





slaves



You are stuck in the rain – miss a turn









gold

You marry someone from the other side Collect any item as a gift

GO ROUND THE BOARD COLLECT TREASURE ANSWER QUESTIONS FIGHT THE ENEMY



silver

Celtic warriors wore blue paint in battle.

TRUE?

Celtic warriors wore red paint in battle.

FALSE?



The Roman Invasion Game

This game is designed to create a way to encourage pupils to research and pose questions to each other about the Roman invasion of Britain.

It was first posted on 21st September 2016

The webaddress is: www.collaborativelearning.org/romaninvasion.pdf

Our collaborative talk for learning activities are designed to:

...build on prior knowledge.

...move from concrete to abstract thinking.

...ensure everyone works with everyone else.

...extend social language into curriculum language.

...provide motivating ways to go over the same topic more than once.

For more details go to: www.collaborativelearning.org

COLLABORATIVE LEARNING PROJECT

Project Director: Stuart Scott

We support a network of teaching professionals to develop and disseminate accessible talk-for-learning activities in all subject areas and for all ages.

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BRIEF SUMMARY OF BASIC PRINCIPLES BEHIND OUR TEACHING ACTIVITIES:

The project is a teacher network, and a non-profit making educational trust. Our main aim is to develop and disseminate classroom tested examples of effective group strategies that promote talk across all phases and subjects. We hope they will inspire you to develop and use similar strategies in other topics and curriculum areas. We want to encourage you to change them and adapt them to your classroom and students. We run teacher workshops and conferences worldwide but mainly in the UK. The project posts online many activities in all subject areas. An online newsletter is also updated regularly.

*These activities are influenced by current thinking about the role of language in learning. They are designed to help children learn through talk and active learning in small groups. They work best in non selective classes where children in need of language or learning support are integrated. They are well suited for the development of speaking and listening. They provide teachers ideal opportunities for assessment of spoken language.

*They provide scaffolding for differentiation by placing a high value on what children can offer to each other on a particular topic, and also give children the chance to respect each other's views and formulate shared opinions which they can disseminate to peers. By helping them to take ideas and abstract concepts, discuss, paraphrase and move them about physically, they help to develop thinking skills. We strongly endorse the principles of the Learning Without Limits group to which we belong.

*They give children the opportunity to participate in their own words and language in their own time without pressure. Many activities can be tried out in pupils' first languages and afterwards in English. A growing number of activities are available in more than one language, not translated, but mixed, so that you may need more than one language to complete the activity.

*They encourage study skills in context, and should therefore be used with a range of appropriate information books which are preferably within reach in the classroom.

*They are generally work effectively over a wide age range because children can bring their own knowledge to an activity and refer to books at an appropriate level. The activities work like catalysts.

*All project activities were planned and developed by teachers working together, and the main reason they are disseminated is to encourage teachers to work with each other inside and outside the classroom. They have made it possible for mainstream and language and learning support teachers to share an equal role in curriculum delivery. They should be adapted to local conditions. In order to help us keep pace with curriculum changes, please send any new or revised activities back to the project, so that we can add them to our lists of materials.

The Roman Invasion Game

Instructions

This is a game for 4 people, playing in pairs. One pair are Romans and the other pair are Celts.

Each group will need:

A game board (enlarged onto A3).
One treasure board per pair.
Question cards
A die or two dice.
Some red and blue unifix cubes or counters.

Decide if you are going to be a Roman or a Celt.

If you are a Roman, take 4 red cubes and a treasure board.

If you are a Celt, take 4 blue cubes and a treasure board.





The Celts dyed their bodies with woad so blue is their colour.



The Roman soldiers wore red crests on their helmets so red is their colour.

How to play:

You must move your cubes around the board and collect treasure. Roll the dice to see how many spaces to move. You start with one cube in Rome if you are Roman and one in Britannia if you are a Celt. You can move in any direction you like. If you land on a picture square, a person from the other side must pick up a question card and read the question to you. If you get the question right, you can put your cube on your treasure board and pick another cube to start again. If you get the question wrong, you wait until your next turn and move again round the board. If you land on the good luck/bad luck squares, you must do what it tells you.

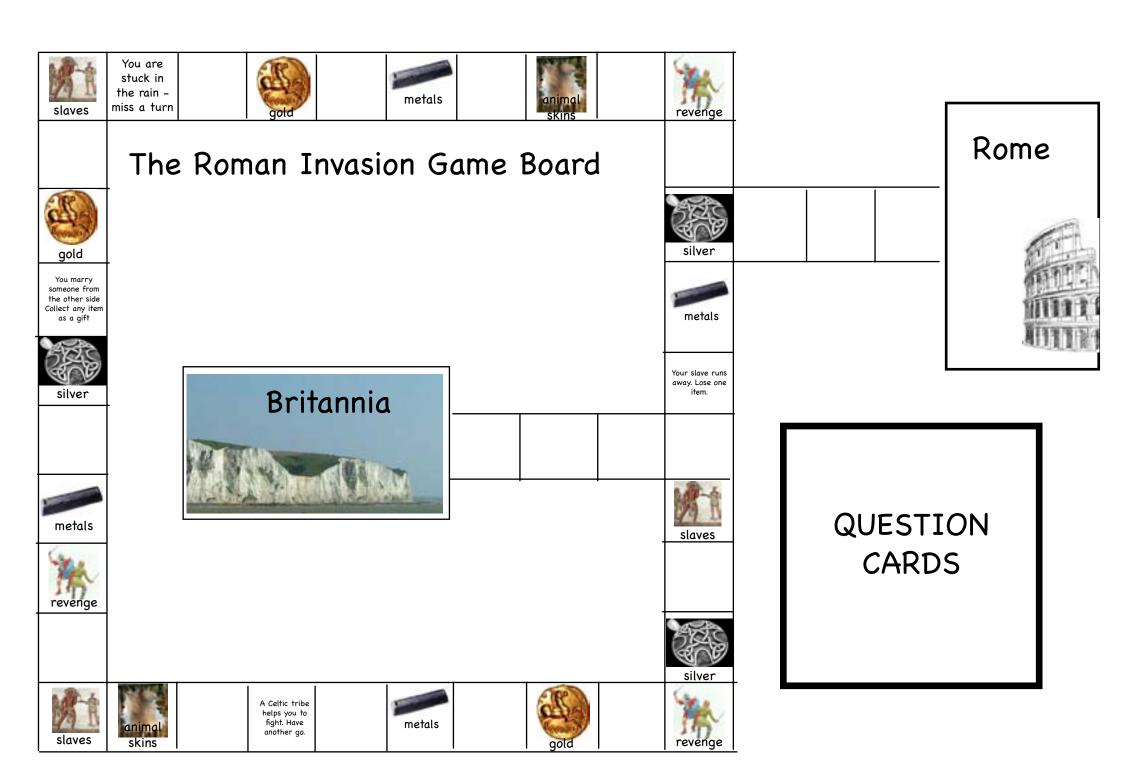
As you play, you can try and do battle with the pair from the other side. If you land on a square when someone else is on it, you can take their cube away and put it on your board! If a pair has all their cubes taken away, they lose the game. If not, the first side to fill up their treasure card with all their cubes is the winner. Now you can decide whether your people would like to settle in Rome or Britain.

When you have played you can make the game more interesting by researching more question cards. You might also want to make your own new rules for a better or quicker or more difficult game.

The Romans came from Italy.	Roman soldiers wore armour to protect them in battle.	Celtic warriors wore blue paint in battle.
TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
The Romans came from India.	Roman soldiers wore blue paint to protect them in battle.	Celtic warriors wore red paint in battle.
	FALSE 	FALSE

Some of the Celtic tribes became friends with the Romans.	The Romans arrived in Britain in ships.	The Romans built roads and towns in Britain.
TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
Nobody wanted to be friends with the Romans.	The Romans arrived in Britain in planes.	The Romans built shopping centres in Britain.
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE

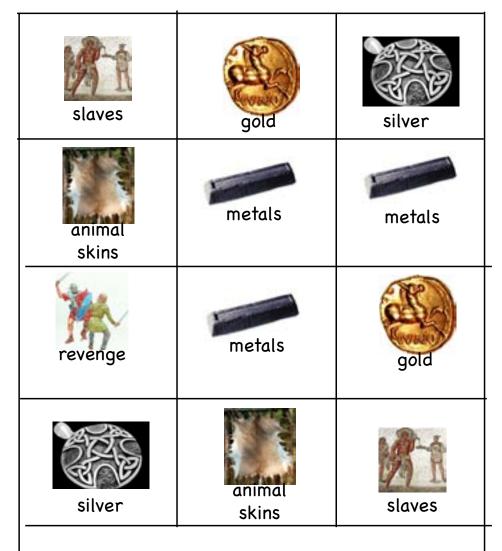
The Romans were cross because the Celts had beaten them in France.	The Romans found it too cold in winter in Britain.	The Roman army was strong and hard to beat.
TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
The Romans were cross because the Celts had beaten them at football.	The Romans thought ti was lovely and sunny in winter in Britain.	The Roman army was weak and easy to beat
FALSE	FALSE 	FALSE



Invasion Game Treasure Board



Invasion Game Treasure Board



The Celts