



# What happened to Lincoln after the Romans left?

## Changing Lincoln



Read the information about Lincoln during different periods of time and then use it to complete the sheet.

Iron Age	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	Viking

Read the statements and then write the corresponding letters in the correct columns above.

- A** - A few people chose to live inside the old Roman walls.
- B** - Stone walls, gates, and grand buildings were filled with the luxuries of the empire.
- C** - They built wooden houses, workshops, and warehouses near the river and gave areas names like Brayford Pool and Wigford.
- D** - People travelled here to leave offerings in the rivers and pools.
- E** - They were farmers who preferred to live wattle and daub houses in their own villages.
- F** - People lived in roundhouses near a shallow pool at the bottom of the hill.
- G** - Skilled craftsmen made combs, linen, and pottery to trade across rivers and seas.
- H** - The IX Legion built a stone fort at the top of the steep hill.

During which period was Lincoln the least developed? Explain why you think this?

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During which periods did Lincoln develop the most? What evidence can you find to support your answer?

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Which period do you think was the most important in Lincoln's development and why?

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## What happened to Lincoln after the Romans left?

### Iron Age Lincoln

In the Iron Age, Lincoln was a small settlement of round houses near a wide, shallow pool at the bottom of a steep hill where two rivers joined. The River Witham flowed all the way to the sea, and people could travel easily by boat, although old land routes also met there. The valleys were marshy, but there were fresh springs, woodlands, and yellow limestone to use. For hundreds of years, people came to this place to leave special offerings in the rivers and pools.



Teacher's Pet



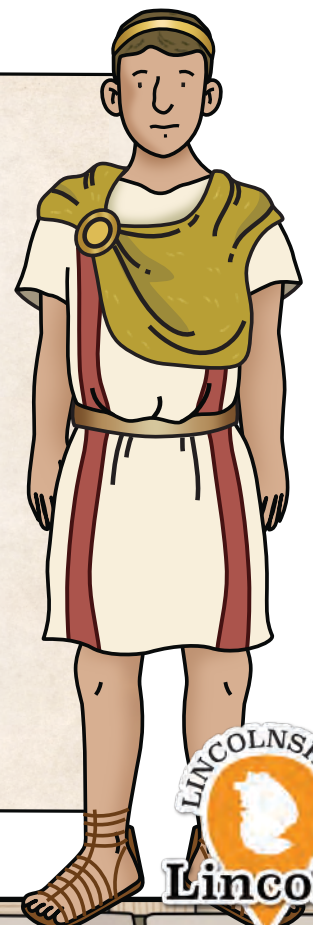
Historic  
England



## What happened to Lincoln after the Romans left?

### Roman Lincoln

In Roman times, the army built strong roads across Britain, including Ermine Street and the Fosse Way, which met at Lincoln by the river and marshy pool. To control this important place, the IX Legion built a fort at the top of the steep hill, and the pool below became a busy inland port. Over the next 400 years, stone walls, grand gates, and impressive Roman buildings filled the town, bringing the luxuries of the empire. The Foss Dyke canal was dug to link the River Witham to the River Trent, helping Lindum Colonia (Roman Lincoln) grow into a powerful centre for trade and travel.



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## What happened to Lincoln after the Romans left?

### Anglo-Saxon Lincoln

After the Romans left Britain in AD 410, fewer people lived in Lindum Colonia. New settlers called the Angles came from Northern Europe and built wattle and daub houses in villages, though some lived inside the old Roman walls. Many of the Roman buildings and services, like sewers, were lost, but the river and port stayed important for trade. The town's name changed to Lincolnia, and Christianity returned with a new stone church built on the site of the old Roman forum.



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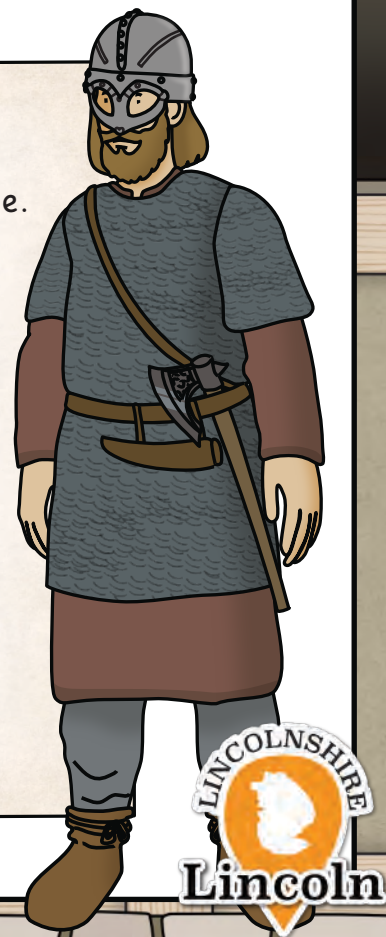
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## What happened to Lincoln after the Romans left?

### Viking Lincoln

In the 9th century, the Vikings took control of Lincoln and saw how important its rivers and trade routes were. They repaired parts of the old Roman town but built their own wooden houses, workshops, and warehouses near the river, giving places new names like Brayford Pool, Flaxengate, and Wigford. Lincoln became a busy centre for skilled crafts such as making combs, linen, and pottery. Trade along the rivers to towns like Jorvik, and even across to Europe and Scandinavia, made Lincoln's merchants very wealthy. They met at the moot stone to make decisions, and only London had more money-makers than Lincoln.



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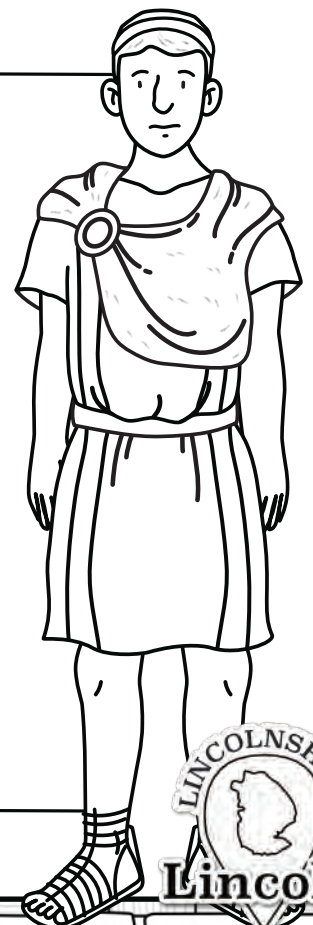
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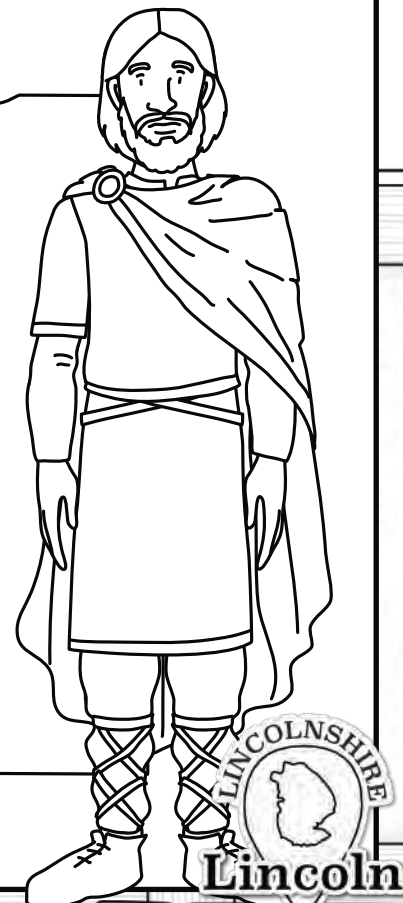
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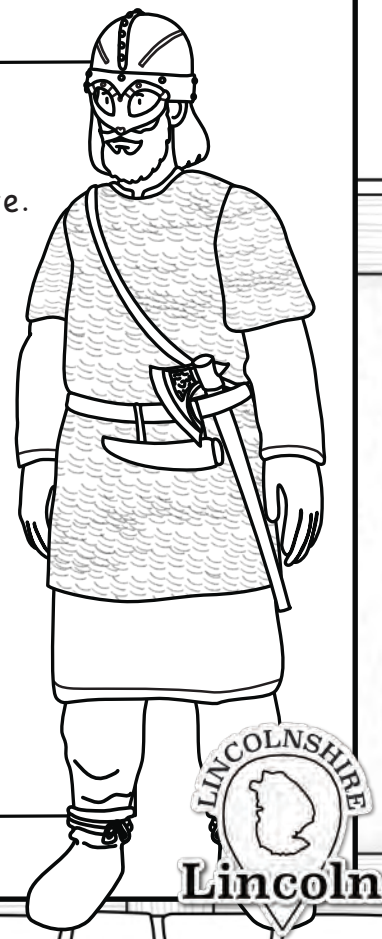
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# Local History

Historic England and Teacher's Pet have come together to bring you a collection of free resources that you can use in your local history teaching.

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**Historic  
England**



**Teacher's Pet**

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## **Who are Teacher's Pet?**

Teacher's Pet have been providing downloadable and playable educational content to early years and primary school teachers for over 14 years. We cover all areas of the curriculum and use a team of in-house teachers and designers to create engaging and memorable concepts, that the children will love.

## **Why local history?**

At [Teacher's Pet](https://www.tpet.co.uk) we want to empower primary school teachers by giving them the tools they need to deliver inspiring and thoughtful lessons about the local area and its history. We believe local history teaching has such an important part to play in a child's wellbeing – helping to give children a sense of pride in where they live.

Our Local History project is designed to provide teachers across the UK with everything they need to successfully carry out a full scheme of teaching about their local area, through key enquiry questions and source led activities.

Working with [Historic England](https://www.historicengland.org.uk) gives us access to archived maps and photos for resources and information from knowledgeable local historians, as well helping us to provide the content to you free of charge.

For more information about our Local History project or to find out more about Teacher's Pet Classroom Resources, please visit our website.