

Key Vocabulary

AD - Anno Domini - The time after the birth of Jesus Christ.
BC - Before Christ. The time before the birth of Jesus Christ.
Aqueduct - A manmade channel used for delivering water to Roman towns.
Emperor - The leader of an empire.
Consul - The highest position in the Roman government.
Barbarian - A term used used by the Romans to refer to people who lived outside the Roman Empire.
Julius Caesar- Roman military general who invaded Britain
Boudica- Queen of Iceni Tribe
Toga- garment woven from white wool
Colosseum- famous ampitheatre located in Rome, Italy
Amphitheatre- where gladiator fights, animal hunts and theatre shows happened.
Mosaic- a pattern produced by arranging together small pieces of stone
Villa- A large farm with a big house for the owners.
Conquered -To overcome and take control of (a place or people) by military force.



Map of Roman Empire

Important Facts

- Roman empire started in Rome, Italy.
- Roman Empire spread across modern day Italy to countries in Europe, Africa and Asia.
- Rome became so powerful because of its strength of its army.
- Soldiers were the best trained, they had the best weapons and the best armour.
- **Julius Caesar** first invaded Britain in 55BC. He took 10,000 men with him. It took more than one attempt to successfully invade Britain.
- The Celts did not want to live under Roman rule and fought hard to defend their land and properties.
- The Romans wanted Britain's precious metals.
- **Boudicca** lived in Britain around the time of the Romans invasion. She attempted to defy the Romans, who seized her property.
- **Emperor Hadrian** built a wall on the Scottish border. It was designed to stop tribes in Scotland attacking England.
- Romans built new forts, new settlements and roads.
- They built **aqueducts** to supply towns with water from springs, lakes or rivers.
- They spread their culture, language and laws.
- They also built grand country houses called '**villas**'. These had many rooms, some with beautifully painted walls, **mosaic** floors and even central heating.
- People mainly lived in small villages of wooden houses with thatched roofs.
- Romans enjoyed playing board games, dice games, hunting, watching gladiator fights and chariot races. They also liked going to the theatre.
- Family life was important part of Roman life. Laws were written to protect family structure.
- Romans gave us new towns, plants, animals, a new religion and ways of reading and counting. Even the word 'Britain' came from the Romans.
- The Romans stayed in Britain from 43 AD to 410 AD. (367 years)

Key People and Places

Julius Caesar



Boudica



Hadrian's Wall



Useful Websites.

<https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/topics/zwmpfg8>

<http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/timeline/romans.htm>

<https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/articles/z2dr4wx#zpmjx>

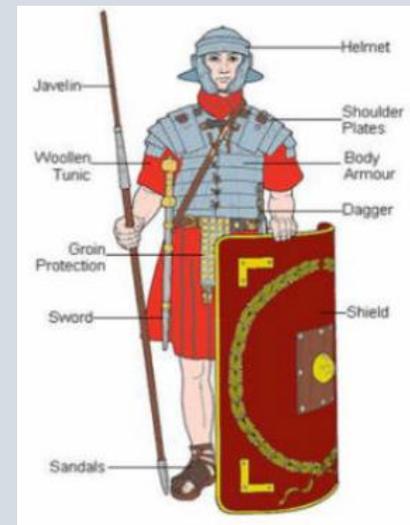
Key Dates

43 AD Romans invade and Britain becomes part of the Roman Empire.

61 AD Boudica leads the Iceni in revolt against the Romans.

122-128 AD Emperor Hadrian builds a wall on the Scottish Border.

401-410 AD The Romans left Britain.



Roman Soldier

Quiz

1. Which country did the Roman Empire start?

- A) England B) Italy C) Australia

2. Who led the Roman Invasion?

- A) Augustus B) Claudius C) Julius Caesar

3. What is the name of the special water bridges which the Romans used to transport water to different places in the Empire?

- A) Reservoir B) Viaduct C) Aqueduct

4. What is the name of the famous Roman wall built near the border of England and Scotland?

- A) Caesar's Wall B) Wall of Scotland C) Hadrian's Wall

5. When did the Romans first invade Britain?

- A) 45 BC B) AD 10 C) 43 AD

What language did the Romans use?

- A) Italian B) Greek C) Latin

6. What were the largest Roman houses called?

- A) Castles B) Villas C) Cottages

7) Which was NOT built by Romans?

- A) Amphitheatres B) Roads C) Towns D) Castles

8) Who was the Queen of the Iceni tribe that resisted against the Romans?

- A) Caractacus B) Boudica C) Augustus

9) What did people NOT do for leisure in Roman Britain?

- A) Play video games B) Going to the theatre C) Going to the bathhouse

10) What did Romans leave as a lasting legacy in Britain?

- A) Laws and Government B) Roads C) Both A and B