

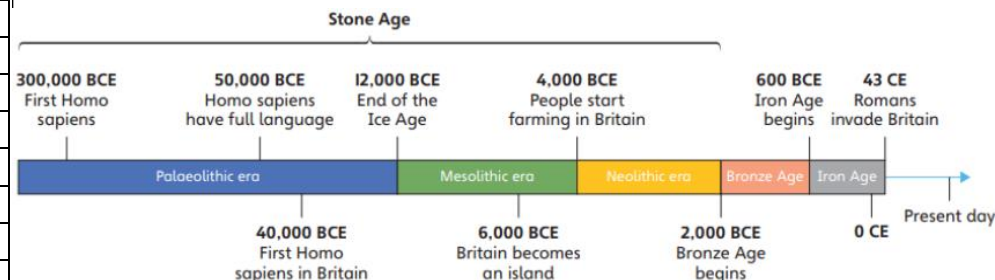


Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition	Green / Red
Amphitheatre	A type of entertainment theatre without a roof.	
Aqueducts	Special bridges used to transport water.	
Archaeologist	Someone who studies the past by looking at objects and remains.	
Artefact	An object made by humans that tells us something about past life.	
Barbarian	The Roman word for people who weren't in the Roman Empire.	
Citizens	Men of the Roman Empire who were protected and could vote.	
Colosseum	The largest amphitheatre ever built. It still stands in Rome, Italy.	
Culture	Art and ideas shared and valued by a group of people.	
Emperor	A man who is in charge of a whole empire.	
Empire	A group of countries all rules by one person or state.	
Gladiator	A person who fought to entertain audiences.	
Hadrian's Wall	Emperor Hadrian ordered a wall to be built on Scotland's border to defend the northern border of the Roman Empire from the Picts.	
Latin	The language used by Romans.	
Legion	A large section of the Roman army made from 5,000 soldiers.	
Mosaic	A picture or pattern made from small pieces of stone, tile or glass.	
Picts	People living in Scotland outside of the Roman Empire.	
Rebellion	An uprising of people who feel they are treated unfairly by leaders.	
Rome	The capital city of Italy and the head of the Roman Empire.	
Sewer	An underground series of pipes and tunnels to transport waste in.	
Slave	Someone who is forced to work for and obey another person.	
Toga	A loose gown or robe worn by citizens of Ancient Rome.	
Villas	Large brick houses were built for the richest people.	

Previous Knowledge

In Year 1, you learnt to use timelines effectively; make historical comparisons; and about significant historical events. In Year 2, you learnt to identify the impact of historical events; use sources to support your knowledge; and began to understand sequencing on a timeline. This year, you learnt about the tools, homes, food, culture and practices from the Stone Age to the Iron Age. This included how different communities of people began to form in Britain.

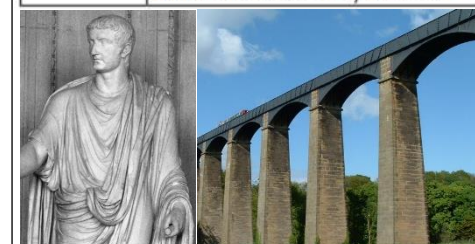


Important people

Julius Caesar	Roman general who became Rome's sole ruler, ending the Republic
Augustus Caesar	First official emperor of the Roman Empire
Aulus Plautius	Roman politician who became the first governor of Britain
Claudius	Roman emperor in charge when Britain was conquered
Boudicca	Celtic queen and leader of the Iceni tribe, who led a rebellion against the Romans
Gaius Suetonius Paulinus	Roman general who defeated Boudicca's rebellion

Romanisation of Britain

Towns and cities	Large towns and cities were built in a grid pattern with baths, amphitheatres and market squares.
Villas	Large brick houses were built for the richest people.
Roads	Over 8,000 roads were built to connect towns and cities, many hundreds of miles long.
Rule	Local councils were created to collect tax and run the towns and surrounding villages.
Language	The language of Rome was Latin, which was used in towns. More people learnt to read and write.
Money	Romans introduced their own currency (coins), which could be used anywhere.
Food	The Romans introduced new animals, crops, foods and drinks.
Plumbing	Romans built aqueducts to bring fresh water into towns and cities, and drains to take dirty water out.



- 753 BC** – The building of Rome begins.
509 BC – Rome becomes an official Republic.
146 BC – Italy, Greece, North Africa, Spain & France are all part of the Roman Empire.
55 BC – Julius Caesar invades Britain but fails.
43 AD – Emperor Claudius invades Britain.
60-61 AD – Boudicca leads a rebellion against the Romans.
64 AD – Rome is badly damaged by a fire.
80 AD – The building of Hadrian's Wall begins.
285 AD – The Roman Empire is divided.
410 AD – Roman rule in Britain ends.
476 AD – The Roman Empire collapses.

Timeline



Key Questions

- Who were the Romans and the Celts?
- Why were they at war?
- Who was Julius Caesar?
- Did he succeed in expanding the Roman Empire?
- Why did Queen Boudica rebel?
- How did homes and culture change in this time?
- What famous Roman gods were there and are they similar to Greek gods?
- What did the Romans bring to Britain?
- Do we still use any of these today?