

**KEY FACTS:**

 The Roman **Empire** covered most of Europe, some of Africa and Asia.

 Britain was invaded twice by the Romans, ﬁrst unsuccessfully and the second time successfully in AD43.

 The Romans created towns in Britain including Londinium (London,), Camulodunum (Colchester), Deva Victrix (Chester) and Lindum (London).

 Famous people from Roman times include Julius Caesar, **Emperor** Hadrian, Boudicca and the poet Virgil.



**Julius Caesar Boudicca Emperor Constantine**

**ROTTEN ROMANS**

What did the Romans ever do for us?



**KEY FACTS:**

 Romans are known for their amazing inventions including roads, underﬂoor heating, public baths and **aqueducts.**

 The Romans ate and drank all sorts of interesting things including dormice in honey and wine with lead in it!

 The Roman army was terriﬁcally well organised, using structure to overpower larger forces. It was also used to keep order in the Empire.

## KEY VOCABULARY

## amphitheatre

A place like a stadium, where Romans went to watch animals and people fighting.

## aqueduct

A system of pipes and channels used to bring water into towns.

## barbarian

A person who lived outside the Roman Empire, seen by Romans as violent and uncivilized.

## assembly

The Assembly was the public meeting of the government of the city. All citizens could take part and vote there.

## capital city

Main city of a country, the centre of government.

## catapult

A machine that threw rocks or burning tar at the enemies. In Latin it was called an onager.

## cavalry

Soldiers who fight on horseback.

## chariot

Cart with two wheels pulled by horses. Romans raced chariots, and Celtic warriors rode into battle on them.

## Celts

People who lived in Europe, including Britain, and who fought the Romans.

## centurion

An officer commanding about 80 legionaries.

## citizen

The stage of human social development and organization which is considered most advanced

## election

Process where people vote to choose the people they want to be in charge.

## empire

A large area with many people ruled by one strong leader, called an emperor.

## fort

A building with walls to keep out enemies, used by soldiers.

## general

leader of an army, the soldier giving the orders to everyone else.

## gladiator

A person trained to fight other gladiators or animals in amphitheatres.

## governor

The ruler of Roman Britain, who worked for the Roman Emperor.

## hypocaust

Roman central heating. Hot air from a furnace (fire) flowed through gaps be- tween walls and flooring

## Latin

The language spoken and written by the Romans

## legion

The main battle unit of the Roman army, its soldiers were called legionaries. There were between 4,000 and 6,000 legionaries in a legion.

## legend

A story made up about people in the past

## mosaic

A pattern made from coloured pieces of stones and pottery.

## myth

A made-up story, often about gods and spirits, told to explain things such as why the sun rises and sets every day.

## republic

A country without a king, queen or emperor. The Roman republic was ruled by the elected Senate. Most countries to- day are republics.

## scroll

Roman book, written on a long strip of paper rolled around a stick.

## senate

The Roman government, made up of senators.

## senator

A person elected to the Roman Senate who helped run the government. Some countries today, like the U.S.A., have senators.

## sewers

Pipes or tunnels that carry away sewage.

## slave

Someone who can be sold to another person to work for nothing. A slave is not free and has no rights.

## standard

Roman army emblem, a pole with special decorations (such as a metal eagle) carried by a soldier. Each legion had its own standards.

## stylus

A metal pen for scratching words into soft wax on wooden tablets.

## taxes

Money or items taken by the government from people, to pay for things like the army, wars, emperor's palaces and building roads.

## villa

A large house in the country. Some Roman villas were farmhouses and some were like palaces.