

Important Topic Vocabulary

amphitheatre A large open area surrounded by rows of seats sloping upwards.

aqueduct A long bridge with many arches which carries a water supply.

basilica In ancient Rome, a rectangular building used as a courtroom or public hall.

communal Something that is shared by a group of people.

furnace An enclosed chamber or structure in which heat is produced.

hypocaust A heating system in which hot air circulated under the floor.

legacy Something which continues to exist after it is over.

temple A building used for the worship of a god or gods.

What you already know!

Before the Romans invaded, Britain was made up of different groups and tribes such as the Celts.

The Romans invaded in AD43 and built an empire across Europe.

Julius Caesar laid the foundation for the Roman Empire.

The Romans invaded as they wanted to get their hands on British resources.

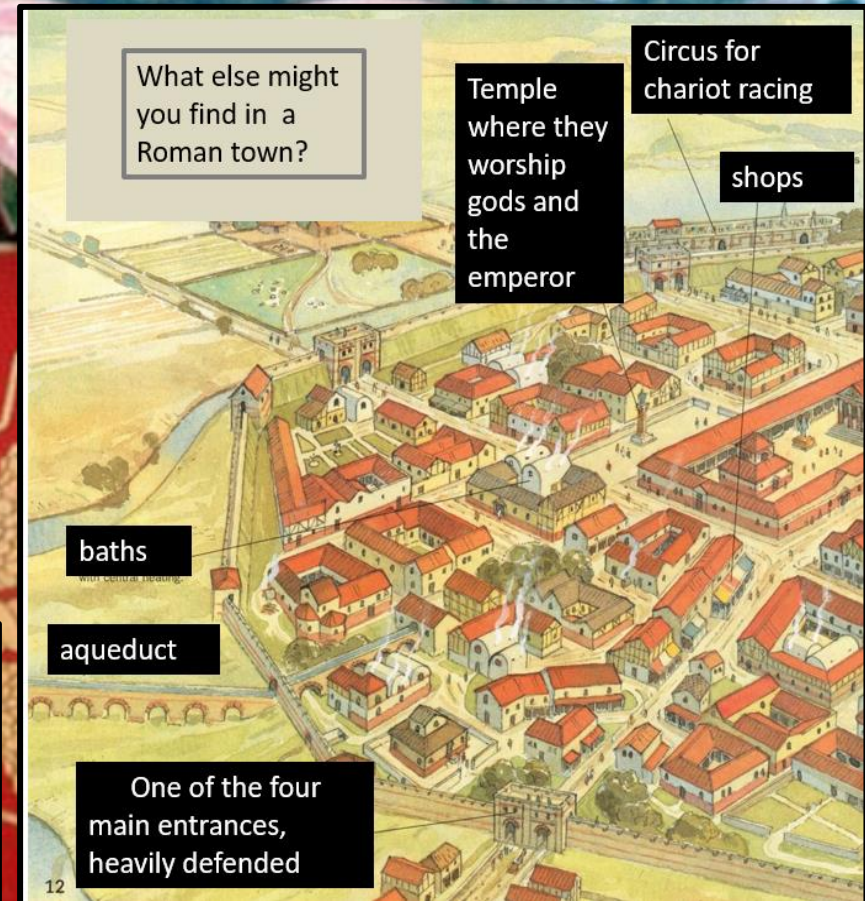
Queen Boudicca was the leader of the Iceni Tribe and she went on a rampage, burning down lots of towns!

Both sides fought in a battle, but the Romans won!

ROMAN NUMERALS

| | | | | | |
|----|------|----|-------|------|------|
| 1 | I | 11 | XI | 30 | XXX |
| 2 | II | 12 | XII | 40 | XL |
| 3 | III | 13 | XIII | 50 | L |
| 4 | IV | 14 | XIV | 60 | LX |
| 5 | V | 15 | XV | 70 | LXX |
| 6 | VI | 16 | XVI | 80 | LXXX |
| 7 | VII | 17 | XVII | 90 | XC |
| 8 | VIII | 18 | XVIII | 100 | C |
| 9 | IX | 19 | XIX | 500 | D |
| 10 | X | 20 | XX | 1000 | M |

What would your age be in Roman Numerals?



This is a drawing of what a typical Roman town would have looked like in Roman Britain.

Wonderful Websites

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwmpfg8>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zqtf34j/articles/ztqg4wx>

Brilliant Books

Truth or busted: fact or fiction behind the Romans (By Peter Hepplewhite)

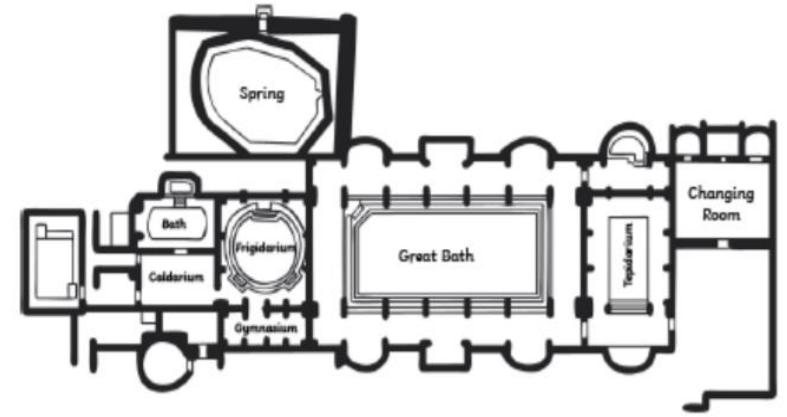
Horrible Histories – The Rotten Romans



What a Roman bath looks like today.

Baths

Romans had communal baths where they would go to bathe and relax. They also built underground drains to take away dirty water and sewage. Drain pipes were flushed with water from the baths so they didn't get too smelly. They constructed aqueducts (a long bridge with many arches that carries water over a valley).



A floor plan of a Roman bath

Roads

Britain had no proper roads before the Romans - there were just muddy tracks.

So the Romans built new roads all across the landscape – over 16,000km. They made all their roads as straight as possible to get around quickly so soldiers and supplies could be transported from town to town. Some Roman roads have been converted into motorways and main roads that we use today for different forms of transport.

What evidence of the Roman legacy can we see today?

Calendars

Julius Caesar invented our calendar of 12 months (365 days). July and August were added to the 10-month Roman calendar and named after Julius Caesar (July) and Caesar Augustus (August).

This is the remains of a Roman road on Blackstone Edge in Manchester.

Towns

Roman towns were connected by the road system they built. Roman towns had a grid pattern and contained buildings such as: baths, shops, temples, amphitheatres, main gates and aqueducts. Every town with a name ending in 'chester', 'caster' or 'cester' was once a Roman town e.g. Doncaster.



This is Hadrian's wall. Stretching 73 miles, it was built on the orders of Hadrian, the Emperor of Rome, in order to protect the north-west frontier of the Roman Empire in Britain.

