

Important Topic Vocabulary

advanced	High level of industrial or technological development.
aqueduct	A long bridge with many arches which carries a water supply.
forts	A building or strategic position usually surrounded by a wall of fence.
hypocaust	A heating system in which hot air circulated under the floor.
influence	Effecting the character, development or behaviour of someone or something.
legacy	Something which continues to exist after it is over.
Roman baths	A building used to bathe and relax.
society	The people who live in a country or region, their groups and way of life.

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.

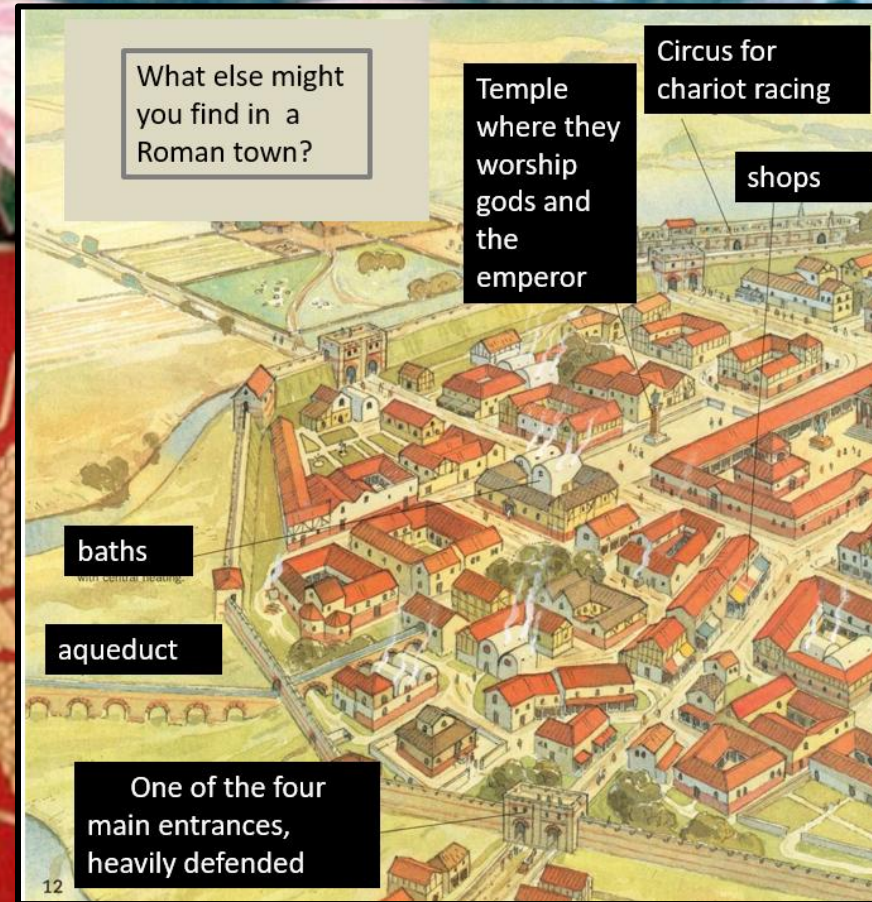
Queen Boudicca was the leader of the Iceni Tribe and she went on a rampage, burning down lots of towns!

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)

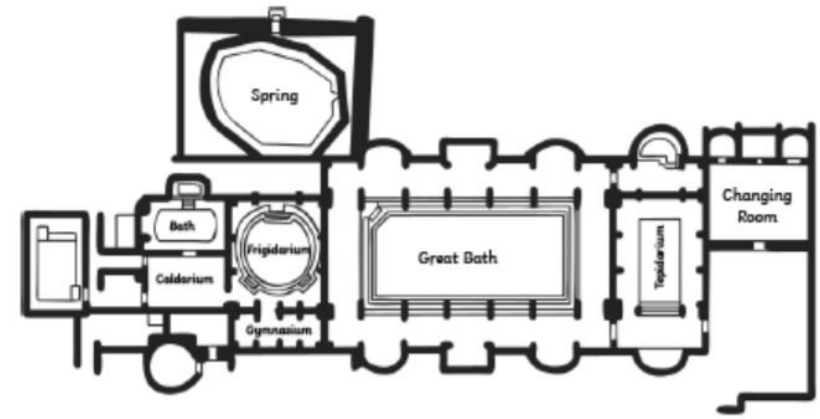
Horrible Histories – The Rotten Romans



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.



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

What evidence of the Roman legacy can we see today?

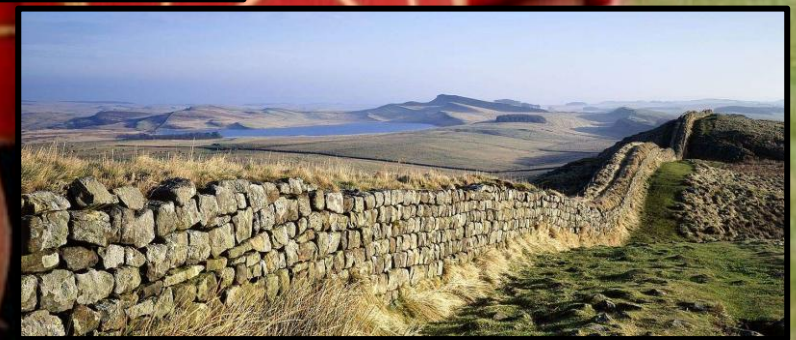
Calendars

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).



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.