



## What did the Romans do for us?

In this unit children will learn about the achievements of the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain.

### Roman Timeline

793 BC Building of Rome begins	510 BC Rome becomes a republic	130 BC Conquer Greece and most of Spain	43 AD Romans invade Britain	61 AD Boudica's rebellion	71 AD Romans conquer northern England	122 AD Begin building Hadrian's wall	200 AD Barbarians attack the Roman Empire	235-285 AD Over 20 Roman emperors killed	410 AD Roman rule in Britain ends	455 AD Vandals destroy Rome	1453 AD Eastern empire falls to the Turks

### Key Vocabulary

Cavalry	Roman soldiers on horseback
Celts	Iron Age people
Boudicca	Queen of Iceni Tribe
Centurion	The army leader of a group of soldiers
Emperor	Ruler of an Empire
Forum	The central area of the Roman town
Gladiator	A person trained to fight purely as a means of Roman entertainment
Infantry	Roman foot soldiers
Insula	A stone building containing flats lived in by the poor
Legacy	Something left behind that helps us remember the past
Legion	A large group of soldiers (army)
Roman villa	A large stone house owned by the more wealthy
Stadium	A place of entertainment in a Roman town, often including a circus

### Key People

**Julius Caesar** -A great soldier and general. He helped to take over new land for the Roman Empire.

**Augustus** was the nephew of Caesar and the first Emperor of Rome.

**Claudius** was the emperor who conquered Britain.

**Hadrian** became emperor after Trojan in AD 117, when the empire was at its largest.

**Boudicca**- Queen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe who led an uprising against the Roman Empire



### 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, successfully in AD43.
- The Romans created towns in Britain including Londinium (London), Camulodunum (Colchester), Deva Victrix (Chester) and Verulamium (St Albans).
- The Romans built such a huge empire and conquered new lands, thanks to their strong army. The Roman army could march up to 40km a day!
- During battle, a Roman soldier or 'legionary' first hurled his spear at the enemy, then he fought him with his sword. To protect himself, he carried a wooden shield and wore a metal helmet and armour.
- The Romans didn't spend all their time fighting - they were amazing architects and engineers too! They built roads and walls - things we now take for granted.
- To bring water to their cities, the clever Romans built aqueducts - a system of channels and bridges - to transport water for public baths and toilets!
- The Romans liked to enjoy their food, often lying down on a couch while eating with their hands. They occasionally used a spoon, but they would never use a knife and fork.

