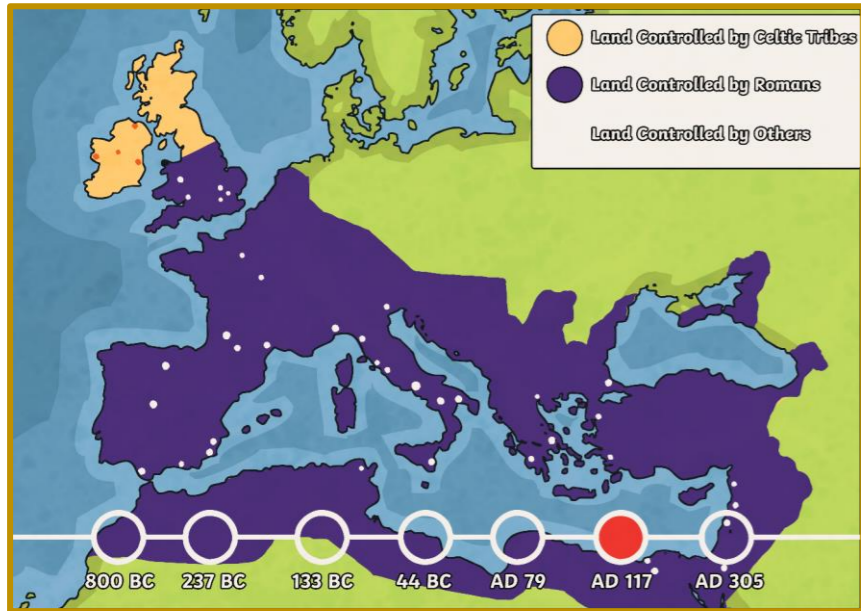


The Romans lived in Italy in a city called Rome. Rome still exists today and is the capital of Italy. As Britain was part of the Roman Empire for a short time, this has had a great impact on how we live our lives today.

THE ROMANS

THE SPREAD OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE



This map shows the Roman Empire at its largest in AD 117. Much of what is now Europe and North Africa was dominated by the Empire, as was virtually all of the Mediterranean coastline. However, with increasing size, the Romans' ability to run the empire effectively was decreased, meaning there was a gradual loss of territory from this point onward.

Key Vocabulary			
Century	A division of the Roman army made up of 80 soldiers and led by a centurion.	Centurion	An officer who commanded a group of 80-100 soldiers within a Legion/
Celtic Tribes	The tribe (Celts) that lived in Britain during the Iron Age.	Legion	A Large unit of the Roman army consisting of around 5,000 soldiers.
Conquer	To take control of a place by fighting.	Settlement	A place where people live. Settlements can be small – just a few huts – or large. Some settlements are permanent or temporary.
Emperor	The leader of an empire.	Empire	A group of countries that are controlled by one ruler.
Latin	The language of ancient Rome and its empire.	Iceni Tribes	A Celtic tribe led by Boudicca into a rebellion against the Romans.

HADRIAN'S WALL



- The stone wall is named after Emperor Hadrian who ordered its construction.
- It was built to control their newly-won territory in England and to protect them from tribes who lived in Scotland.
- It was 73 miles long and took 14 years to complete.
- Forts, turrets and milecastles were positioned along the length of the wall so soldiers could keep watch over the surrounding countryside.

5) The Iceni love their queen and they are not happy about her being hurt or having to pay taxes.

6) When they refuse, the Romans hurt Boudicca and her daughters.

7) Paulinus decides the Iceni need to start paying taxes.

1) Prasutagus dies – Boudicca is now ruling the Iceni on her own.

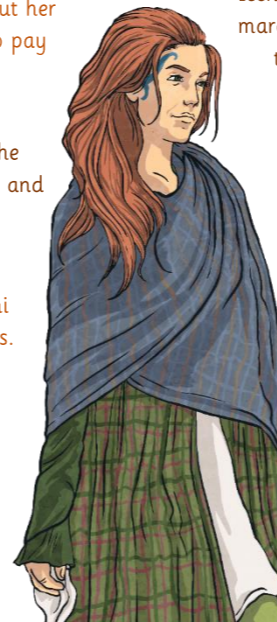
8) With her husband, King Prasutagus, Boudicca rules over the Iceni.

4) Boudicca asks all the men in the Iceni to form an army and march down to the Roman town of Colchester.

2) The town is destroyed and many people are killed. Boudicca moves on to London and St Albans to destroy those towns too.

3) Paulinus brings the Roman army back from Wales to fight Boudicca's army. They are well trained and win the battle; many thousands of people die. The Roman Empire has survived.

BOUDICCA: CELTIC QUEEN



Romans were famous for their long, straight roads.

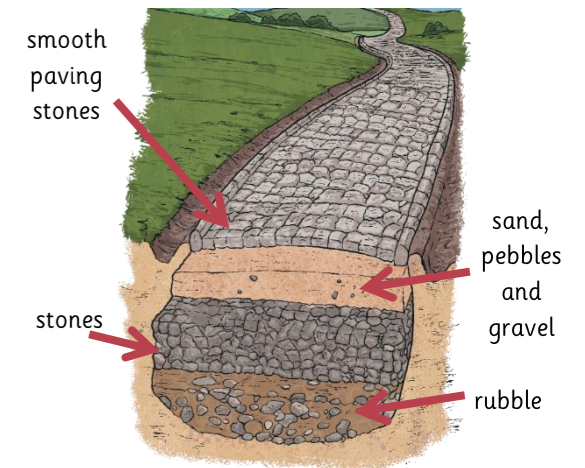


It gave better links between places which was good for trading.

Troops could be quickly moved from one place to another.

Supplies could be sent to different areas of the country.

The Fosse Way was one of the first Roman roads in Britain, running from Exeter to Lincoln.

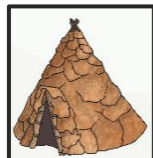


Baths
Sewage systems – toilets!
Planet Names
Heating
Why we use money
Roads
Language
Number system

HOW THE ROMANS INFLUENCE OUR LIVES

HISTORY TIMELINE

STONE AGE



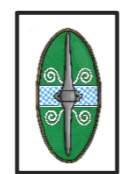
15,000 BC – 2,500 BC

BRONZE AGE



3,000 BC – 800 BC

IRON AGE



800 BC – AD 43

ROMANS IN BRITAIN



AD 43 – AD 410

ANGLO-SAXONS



AD 449 – AD 1,066

GOLDEN AGE OF PIRACY



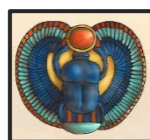
AD 1,650 – AD 1,730

WW2



AD 1,939 – AD 1,945

ANCIENT EGYPT



7,500 BC – AD 30

ANCIENT MAYA



1,100 BC – AD 1,502

ANCIENT GREEK



776 BC – 146 BC

BENIN



AD 400 – AD 1,500

VIKINGS



AD 793 – AD 1,066

WW1



AD 1,914 – AD 1,918

TODAY



AD 2,020