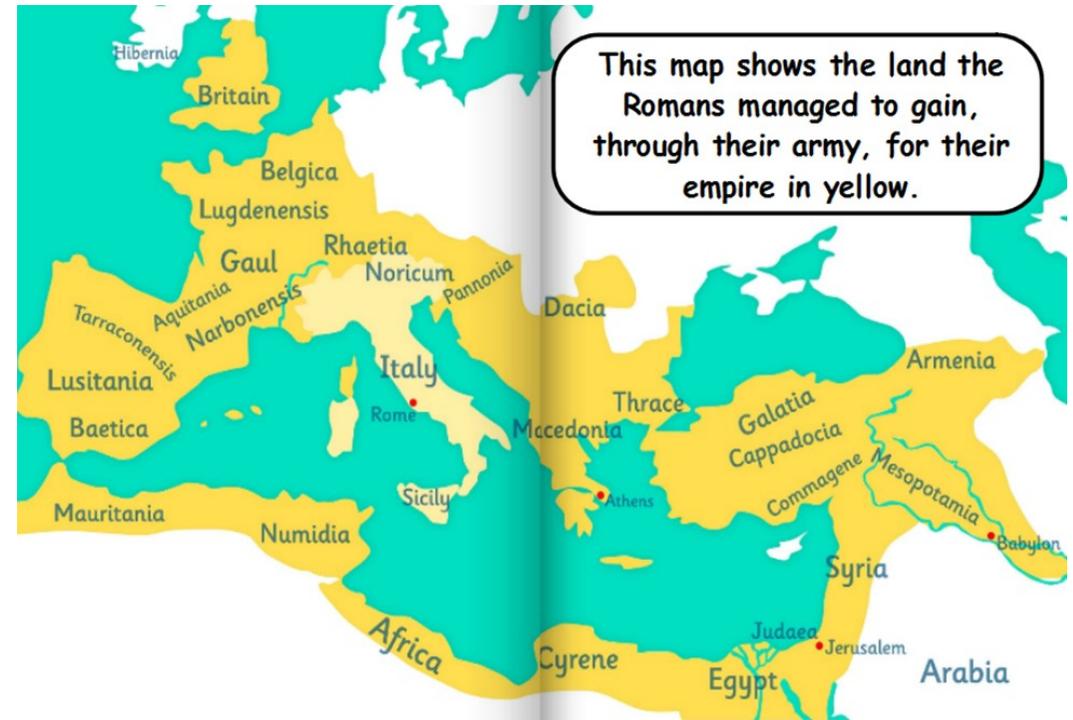


YEAR 3 - ROMAN BRITAIN (43AD-410AD)

Key Vocabulary for the topic.

colosseum	A large theatre used to present gladiator contests, animal hunts, battles, executions, chariot racing, dramas.
amphitheatre	An open circular or oval building with a central space surrounded by tiers of seats for spectators, for the presentation of dramatics or sporting events.
aqueduct	A channel on stilts for transporting water - typically in the form of a bridge across a valley or gap.
bath house	A communal place where people bathed together - found in Roman towns.
mosaic	A picture or pattern made up with small individual tiles.
temple	A building devoted to the worship of a god or gods/goddesses.
villa	Houses for the upper class (wealthy Romans) they were luxurious and larger than other houses.
soldier	A person who serves in the army for a country
chariot	A two-wheeled cart drawn by horses - was used for racing.
centurion	The commander of a century in the Roman army/ professional officer of the army.
century	A century contains legions.
legions	A military organisation - a large group of the Roman army.
cavalry	Soldiers who fight on horses.



When the Romans came over to Britain they used the people who lived in the Iron Age to farm the lands etc. They did not kill everyone! They simply changed their way of life. The people who lived in Britain at the time were useful to the Romans.

ROMAN BRITAIN STARTS

TIMELINE:

55BCE The first raid by Roman General Julius Caesar. He wanted Britain to be part of the Roman Empire. This was a failed invasion.	54BCE Julius Caesar came back and fought in the South East of England. He had to go back to Rome because money was short.	43AD Claudius was the new emperor. He attempted to invade Britain again and he succeeded.	61AD Celtic tribes realised how strong the Roman army was. Boudicca, who was a Celtic leader, fought hard against the Romans.	410AD The Romans left Britain because Rome was under attack and the men and money were needed at home.
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YEAR 3 - ROMAN BRITAIN (43AD-410AD)

What is the Roman legacy?

What did the Romans bring to Britain?

- ◆ They used straight lines in lots of places:
 - ⇒ In houses - structure and design/decoration.
 - ⇒ Roads
- ◆ Romans built and grew civilisations. They lived in fairly large towns.
- ◆ They brought decoration/art and design to Britain. Tiles were used to add decorative effects, including small tiles for mosaics.
- ◆ They made links and traded with other European countries.
- ◆ Brought a spoken and written language to Britain. They spoke and wrote in Latin. (This is why a lot of our language is based on Latin today.)
- ◆ Introduced Roman numerals.
- ◆ Introduced schooling to Britain.
- ◆ The Romans built sewage works.

Examples of things still the same today:

- ◆ Children go to school.
- ◆ We have roads, although these aren't set out in straight lines these days like they were in the Roman times.
- ◆ We write numbers and still use Roman numerals today - often seen on clocks.
- ◆ In Britain we use sewage systems based on the ideas from the Romans.
- ◆ Our buildings are still made of bricks.
- ◆ We read and write (just a different language).
- ◆ We still trade with European countries.
- ◆ Have towns and cities.

Key people from the Roman era:



Julius Caesar - He initiated the first raid on Britain. He had two failed invasions.



Claudius - New emperor, who succeeded in invading Britain,



Boudicca - Celtic leader, who fought against the Roman army.