



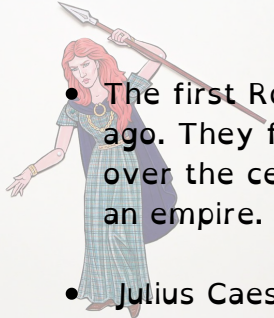
# Who were the Romans and what can we learn from them?

YEAR 4  
HISTORY

KNOWLEDGE MAT

## KEY VOCABULARY

### Key Facts



- The first Romans lived in Italy nearly 3000 years ago. They founded the city of Rome in 753BC and over the centuries conquered many lands to create an empire.
- Julius Caesar Invaded Britain in 55BC and 54BC. He made 2 attempts to conquer Britain, but failed.
- In AD 43, Emperor Claudius launched a third attack on Britain. He sent a powerful and well organised army of around 40,000 men to conquer the Celts. This time, the Romans were successful.
- In 60 AD, Boudicca led a rebellion against the Romans after her father (the leader of the Iceni tribe died.) She was a strong leader and a ferocious warrior. She led her tribe into the Battle of Watling Street but lost to the Romans who then ruled Britain for another 350 years.

#### DID YOU KNOW?

The name 'Chester' comes from the Latin word which means fort. If a place name has the word Chester in it, it will most certainly be a Roman Town. eg) Colchester

### Key Vocabulary

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| <b>Ancient history</b> | This is the history of people who lived thousands of years ago in places where writing was being developed (3000BC to 500AD).   |
| <b>aqueduct</b>        | A man-made channel to take water from one place to another, it was often be in the form of a bridge that carries the water.   |
| <b>archaeologist</b>   | A person whose job is learning about the past by digging up and studying remains and objects left behind.   |
| <b>basilica</b>        | A large building used for meetings and discussing legal matters in ancient Rome.  |
| <b>Celts</b>           | The people of southern Britain who were living in round houses and small settlements near to their farms when the Romans invaded.   |
| <b>empire</b>          | A group of countries that have been taken over and are ruled by one person or country.  |
| <b>forum</b>           | A large, outside area often in the centre of a Roman town. It was used for public gatherings, shop stalls and celebrations and was surrounded by public buildings, temples and statues. |
| <b>invasion</b>        | An unwelcome arrival of a large number of people (e.g. an army) who usually come with force and may cause harm.   |
| <b>Latin</b>           | The common language of the Roman Empire   |
| <b>legion</b>          | A large group in the Roman army usually made of 5000 soldiers.  |
| <b>mosaic</b>          | Picture or patterns made of small tiles. They were used to decorate walls or floors in Roman buildings.   |
| <b>rebellion</b>       | An act of rebellion is when people refuse to follow someone who is in charge, in a rebellion people may try and overthrow the ruler   |
| <b>villa</b>           | A Roman villa is a large country house around a rectangular courtyard, owned by the rich.   |

## WHERE DID THE ANGLO SAXONS LIVE?



The Romans ruled over nearly all of Europe and most of North Africa, including Egypt. It is thought that one of the reasons they invaded was to conquer land, gain more slaves and collect the many precious resources in Britain including metals such as lead, tin, gold and silver.

The Roman Army were famous for building long, straight roads. Special engineers planted these roads and they criss-crossed the whole Roman Empire. They boosted trade, communication with the Emperor and helped the legions to keep control of all the different provinces.



HADRIAN'S WALL

The Romans built new towns all over Britain. Each one had a market place, town hall, shops, temples and homes. Larger towns had an amphitheatre and Roman baths, decorated in mosaics, which were popular places to relax and meet friends.

## When was the Roman Era?

