

VOCABULARY

aqueduct Long stone waterways that delivered fresh water to cities, flowing into a holding tank (castellum).

Basilica A type of church given special privileges by the pope. Also used for public meetings and a law court.

baths Using a central heating system, the Romans would create public bathing areas using terracotta bricks.

Colchester Was the Roman capital of Britain until it was destroyed under Boudica's rebellion.

Colosseum A huge oval amphitheatre built in Rome holding approx. 60,000 people to watch gladiators battle.

Empire Controlled from Rome, the Empire included most of Europe, the Mediterranean and North Africa.

Hadrian's Wall A defensive wall separating Scotland and England with forts every 5 miles, stretching for 80 miles.

gladiator An armed combatant who entertained audiences in violent battles with gladiators, criminals and animals.

legacy a direct result of something in history and which continues to exist after it is over

raid a sudden armed attack against a place

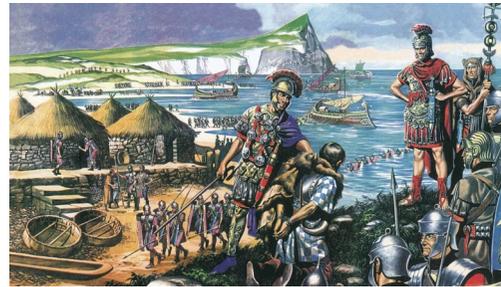
rebellion fighting back and opposing the people who have attacked you

roads The Romans built the first roads in Britain (over 9000km of them) and were distinctively straight.

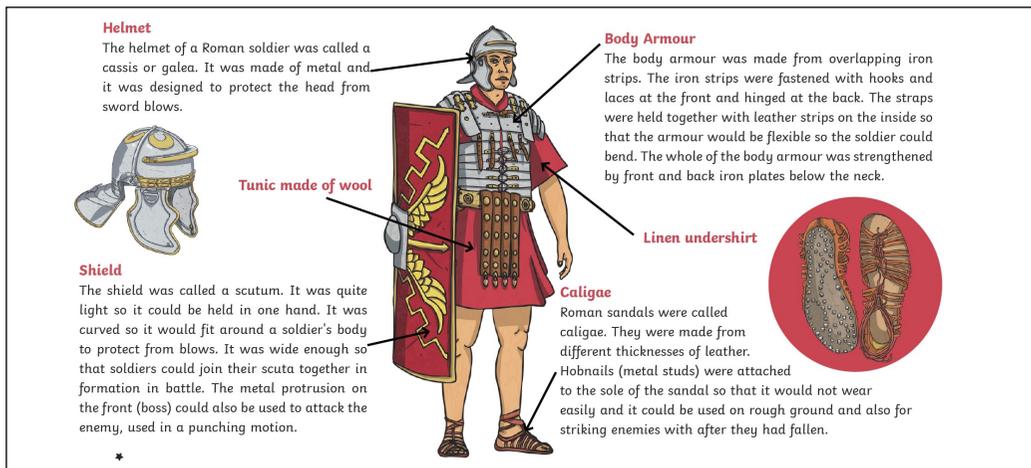
toga Romans often wore large, white woollen pieces

ROMAN BRITAIN

IMPORTANT FIGURES



- **Julius Caesar (100 B.C. – 44 B.C.)** - Roman general who won many battles. He invaded Britain twice but did not set up any forts.
- **Caesar Augustus (63 B.C. - 14)** - Seen as the first real Roman Emperor when he took power in 27 BC, he was Julius Caesar's adopted son. That's why 27 BC is seen as the true date of the start of the Roman Empire.
- **Claudius (10 B.C. – 54)** - Led to the successful invasion of Britain and was responsible for building lots of new roads and aqueducts throughout the Empire.
- **Hadrian (76-138 AD)** – Hadrian was the 14th Roman emperor, and ruled during a very successful time for Roman Britain. He is known for having a wall built along the border of England and Scotland (Hadrian's Wall)
- **Constantine (272-337)** - The first Christian Emperor who tried to unite a split Empire



KEY LEARNING

- Roman Britain was part of the **Roman Empire** from 43 to 409.
- After two initial invasions, In AD 44, the Romans capture **Colchester**. It is the first fortress in Roman Britain and made the capital city in AD 49.
- In AD 61, **Queen Boudica** led a rebellion against the Romans.
- The **legacy** of Roman rule was felt for many centuries.
- The Romans established themselves in Britain and developed: paved straight roads, infrastructure (e.g. sewage)
- They also influenced the: written and spoken language, measurement system, way of life, cities buildings (built out of bricks and stone), technology, religion (e.g. Christianity)
- After the initial rebellions of Caratacus and Boudicca, the Romans controlled the lands south of **Hadrian's Wall** in relative peace and a distinctively Romano British culture developed.
- Eventually, the Empire became too big to rule and In 285, Emperor Diocletian split the Empire in two halves, East and West. The Romans left it in 409 AD because the soldiers and leaders needed to **defend** other parts of the Empire.

TIMELINE

753 B.C.	264-146 B.C.	58-51 B.C.	54 B.C.	43	61	122	200	480-550
Rome was founded	Three Punic Wars between the Romans and Carthaginians	The Gallic Wars take place	Julius Caesar attempts to invade Britain	Invasion ordered by Claudius is successful	Iceni revolt led by Boudicca in Britain	Hadrian's Wall built to separate Scotland and England	Christianity introduced	Arrival of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain

WHAT CAME BEFORE

Year 3 - Stone Age to Iron Age

WHAT COMES NEXT

Year 5 – Anglo Saxons, Picts and Scots