

VOCABULARY

Aqueduct - A manmade channel used for delivering water to Roman towns

Barbarian - A term used by the Romans to refer to

Circus - A large oval shaped stadium used for chariot races.

Citizen - A Roman citizen had certain rights and privileges including the right to vote. Only freeborn men were fully Roman citizens.

Consul - The highest position in the Roman government.

Dictator - A ruler that has absolute power.

Dynasty - When a family passes down the leadership of a country from generation to generation.

Emperor - The leader of an empire.

Forum - The area of a Roman town that was the center of Roman life. Government meetings, public speeches, and business all took place in the forum.

Gladiator - A person who fought for the entertainment of Roman audiences

Mosaic - A type of art using small tiles made of glass or stone to create a picture.

Orator - A talented public speaker. This was an important skill for Roman leaders.

Paterfamilias - The man who was leader of the Roman family. He had complete power over his family

Patrician - A member of the original elite land-owning families of Rome.

Plebeian - A common person or person not of the patrician class.

Republic - A country where the government is run by elected officials rather than by a king or emperor.

Rhetoric - The art of public speaking used to inform, motivate, or persuade an audience.

Senate - A group of prestigious men who advised the consuls. In most cases the consuls did what the Senate recommended.

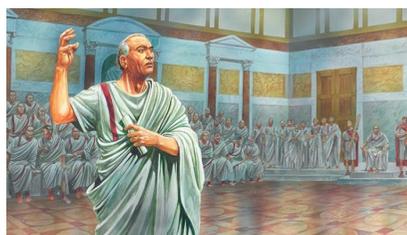
Toga - A long robe worn by Roman citizens. It was generally white with color markings for high ranking officials.

ANCIENT ROME



The ancient Romans lived in a city called Rome. Rome still exists today, and it is the capital of Italy. The Romans said that the god Mars or Hercules had twin boys named **Romulus** and **Remus**, but that these boys were raised by a mummy wolf. When they were older, they wanted to create their own city but couldn't agree where. They ended up fighting so badly that Romulus killed Remus, which meant that only Romulus went on to rule the city, which he named Rome (which sounds a bit like Romulus).

IMPORTANT FIGURES



Virgil (70-19 BC) – Virgil was a famous Roman poet who wrote the Aeneid, an epic poem about a prince called Aeneas.

Cicero (106-43 BC) – Cicero (pictured) was a famous Roman orator, which means he was known for giving good speeches. He could write well, and could also speak well in public. He is also known for being a philosopher.

Pliny the Younger (61-112 AD) – Pliny the Younger wrote many letters about the life and times he lived in, which have helped us understand more about Rome and the things that happened then. Pliny lived during the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which killed his uncle, Pliny the Elder

Julius Caesar (100 B.C. – 44 B.C.) His defining moment was when he crossed the Rubicon, a river that bordered Rome, and led an army into Rome to take over the government. He won many battles but was only emperor for a year until he was killed by his political enemies on the Ides of March (15th March).

Key areas of learning:

- Hierarchy
- Slavery and Manumission
- Daily Life: Food, Home, Leisure
- Politics and Power



KEY LEARNING

- Legend has it that Rome was founded by **Romulus**, the son of a god who was raised by a mummy wolf, in 753 BC.
- The Romans spoke **Latin**, a language that is the basis for other languages spoken today – even English!
- Romans decorated floors and walls in **mosaics**, which were pictures made from small pieces of coloured tiles.
- The **calendar** that we use today was based on a system Julius Caesar established.
- We have the Romans to thank for **sanitation** – they created **aqueducts** that kept water clean as it got to peoples' homes.
- As a way to relax and have fun, the Romans would go to the **Colosseum** to see plays and watch gladiator fights.
- The Romans were so good at building **roads** that some Roman roads still exist today!
- Romans wore **togas**, which were long pieces of cloth that they draped around their waist and shoulders.
- **Bath** houses were used by everyone to take a bath, have a massage and chat to friends.
- The Romans used different **letters** to represent numbers – we call these Roman **numerals**, and we still use them sometimes today.

ROMAN SOCIETY

In Roman society, people were not seen as equals. You were either a citizen, a non-citizen (also known as provincials) or a slave. Roman citizenship brought privileges such as the right to vote (unless you were a woman), the right to a lawful marriage or a fair trial.

WHAT CAME BEFORE

Year 3 - Ancient Greece

WHAT COMES NEXT

Anglo Saxons / Byzantine Period