

Key vocabulary
BC – before Christ AD – after Christ
Barbarian – A person who lived outside the Roman Empire
Celts – People who lived in Europe + Britain and fought the Romans
Conquer – to defeat an enemy
Emperor – a person who rules an Empire
Empire – a group of countries controlled by one ruler
Gladiator – a person who fought animals and people for entertainment
Iceni – a celtic tribe led by Boudicca against the Romans
Latin – the language spoken and written by the Romans
Legion – the main battle unit of a Roman Army
Mosaic – a picture made of tiny tiles
Villa – a luxury home built in the country



Year 4 The Romans

Key dates

55BC – Julius Caesar leads an invasion of Britain but withdraws

AD43 – Emperor Claudius invades and conquers Britain which becomes part of the Roman Empire

AD50 – London is founded

AD61 – Boudicca leads a rebellion of the Iceni tribe against the Romans.

AD70 – The Romans conquer Wales and the North

AD100 – 8,000 miles of Roman roads are completed in Britain

AD122 – Emperor Hadrian's Wall is built as a border between Roman-occupied Britain and Scotland

AD 410 – The end of Roman Britain

Roman society

People met in important buildings such as the **Colosseum**, **Forum** and the **Pantheon**.

Romans worshipped **Gods** such as **Jupiter**, **Saturn**, **Venus** and **Mars**.

Roman society had different groups including **tradesmen**, **servants** and **slaves**.

Romans lived in **villas** and visited **temples** and **public baths**.

Romans enjoyed watching **gladiators** fight in arenas for entertainment.

Key figures in Roman History

Julius Caesar was a famous Roman leader. He won many battles for Rome and helped the Roman Empire grow.

Claudius was the Roman Emperor who launched a military campaign including soldiers and war elephants which led to the conquest of Britain in AD43.

Boudicca was the Celtic Queen of the Iceni tribe who led a revolt against Rome in AD61.

Emperor Hadrian was the Roman Emperor who built Hadrian's Wall.

Roman impact on Britain

Many **Roman roads**, such as Watling Street still form the basis of routes we use today.

The **Julian calendar** was the first to consist of 365 days, along with a leap year and forms the basis of our calendar today.

Our **planet** names come from Roman gods.

Roman numerals used on clocks were used by the Romans.

Hadrian's wall and remains of Roman villas still remain in Britain today.

London was founded by the Romans and is still the capital city of England today.

