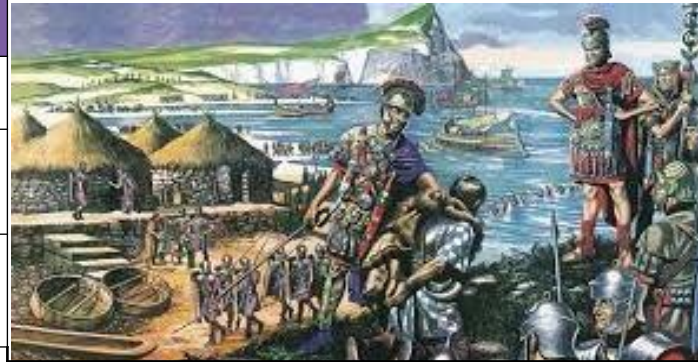


Why were the Romans so powerful and what did we learn from them?

Subject Specific Vocabulary

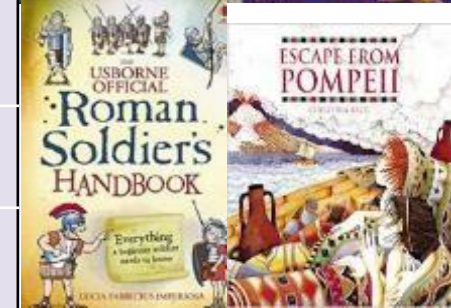
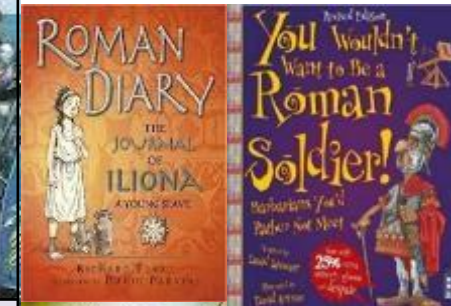
centurion	A commander of a group of 100 Roman soldiers.
emperor	The Roman leader of the Roman Empire during the imperial period.
Colosseum	An oval amphitheatre in the centre of Rome which held up to 50,000 people.
gladiator	A gladiator was an armed fighter who entertained audiences in the Roman Republic.
Londinium	This was the Roman name for London.
conquer	To overcome and take control of people or land using military force.
invade	Enter a place or land with the intention of occupying it.
romanisation	When the countries that the Romans conquered became very much like Rome.
Hadrian's Wall	A 73 mile long wall built to defend the Roman province Britannia. Parts of it can still be found in modern day northern England.
Roman baths	A number of rooms designed for bathing, relaxing and socialising, as used in ancient Rome.



Sticky Knowledge about the Romans

- Julius Caesar was probably the best known Roman leader. He extended the empire by invading other lands.
- Boudicca was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni Tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire.
- A legend tells that Rome was created by two brothers, Romulus and Remus who were abandoned after they were born.
- Romans used to eat food like dormice dipped in honey.
- Romans occasionally used a spoon, but they would never use a knife and fork. Rich Romans liked to eat exotic food, such as stork, roast parrot and even flamingo!
- When the Romans came to Britain they helped us by creating roads; a written language (which was Latin); introducing coins and even introducing rabbits to our country.

Exciting Books



Historical Skills

- Compare different accounts of the same event.
- Note connections, contrasts and trends over time (e.g. shelters)
- Address and devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity, difference and significance.
- Observe, analyse and order Roman artefacts.
- Create a timeline of Roman Britain, relate it to early humankind and other time periods studied.