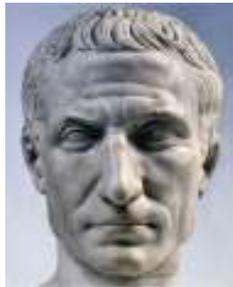


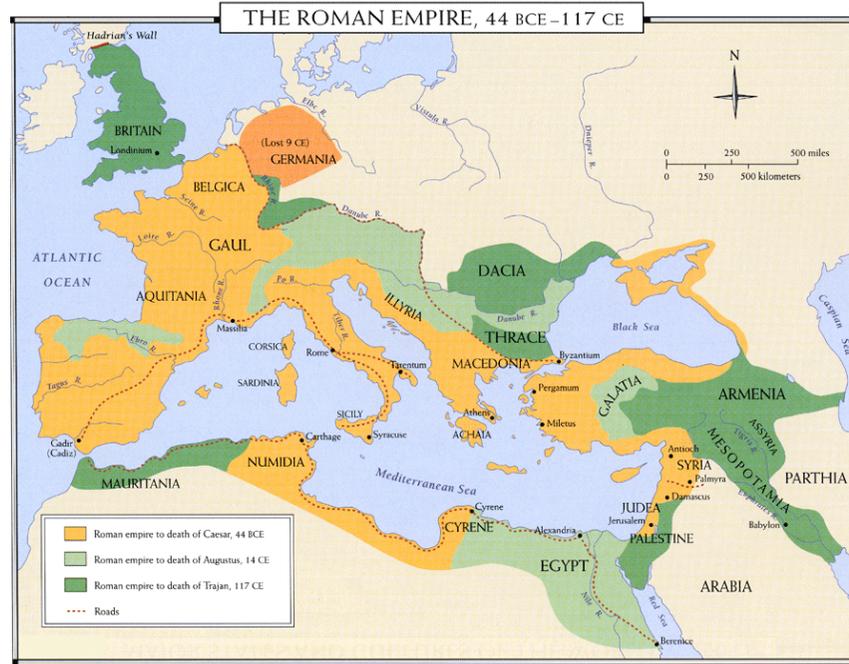
KEY FACTS:

- ⇒ The Roman **Empire** covered most of Europe, some of Africa and Asia .
- ⇒ Britain was invaded twice by the Romans, first unsuccessfully and the second time successfully in AD43.
- ⇒ The Romans created towns in Britain including Londinium (London,), Camulodunum (Colchester), Deva Victrix (Chester) and Verulamium (St Albans).
- ⇒ Famous people from Roman times include Julius Caesar, **Emperor** Hadrian, Boudicca and the poet Virgil.



A bust of Julius Caesar

# THE ROMANS

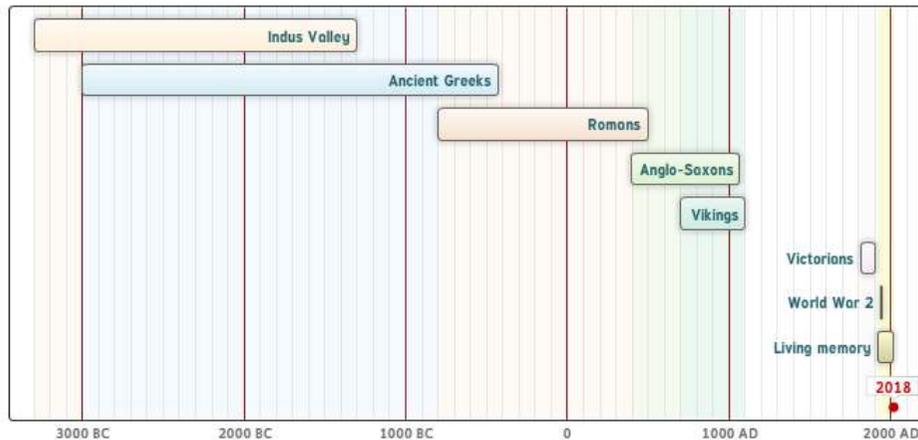


KEY FACTS:

- ⇒ Romans are known for their amazing inventions including roads, underfloor heating, public baths and **aqueducts**.
- ⇒ The Romans ate and drank all sorts of interesting things including dormice in honey and wine with lead in it!
- ⇒ The Roman army was terrifically well organised, using structure to overpower larger forces. It was also used to keep order in the Empire.



A portrait of Boudicca



The remains of Hadrian's Wall

**amphitheatre**

A place like a stadium, where Romans went to watch animals and people fighting.

**aqueduct**

A system of pipes and channels used to bring water into towns.

**barbarian**

A person who lived outside the Roman Empire, seen by Romans as violent and uncivilized.

**assembly**

The Assembly was the public meeting of the government of the city. All citizens could take part and vote there.

**capital city**

Main city of a country, the centre of government.

**catapult**

A machine that threw rocks or burning tar at the enemies. In Latin it was called an onager.

**cavalry**

Soldiers who fight on horseback.

**chariot**

Cart with two wheels pulled by horses. Romans raced chariots, and Celtic warriors rode into battle on them.

**Celts**

People who lived in Europe, including Britain, and who fought the Romans.

**centurion**

An officer commanding about 80 legions.

**citizen**

the stage of human social development and organization which is considered most advanced

**election**

Process where people vote to choose the people they want to be in charge.

**empire**

A large area with many people ruled by one strong leader, called an emperor.

**fort**

A building with walls to keep out enemies, used by soldiers.

**general**

leader of an army, the soldier giving the orders to everyone else.

**gladiator**

A person trained to fight other gladiators or animals in amphitheatres.

**governor**

The ruler of Roman Britain, who worked for the Roman Emperor.

**hypocaust**

Roman central heating. Hot air from a furnace (fire) flowed through gaps between walls and flooring

**Latin**

The language spoken and written by the Romans

**legion**

The main battle unit of the Roman army, its soldiers were called legionaries. There were between 4,000 and 6,000 legionaries in a legion.

**legend**

A story made up about people in the past

**mosaic**

A pattern made from coloured pieces of stones and pottery.

**myth**

A made-up story, often about gods and spirits, told to explain things such as why the sun rises and sets every day.

**republic**

A country without a king, queen or emperor. The Roman republic was ruled by the elected Senate. Most countries today are republics.

**scroll**

Roman book, written on a long strip of paper rolled around a stick.

**senate**

The Roman government, made up of senators.

**senator**

A person elected to the Roman Senate who helped run the government. Some countries today, like the U.S.A., have senators.

**sewers**

Pipes or tunnels that carry away sewage.

**slave**

Someone who can be sold to another person to work for nothing. A slave is not free and has no rights.

**standard**

Roman army emblem, a pole with special decorations (such as a metal eagle) carried by a soldier. Each legion had its own standards.

**stylus**

A metal pen for scratching words into soft wax on wooden tablets.

**taxes**

Money or items taken by the government from people, to pay for things like the army, wars, emperor's palaces and building roads.

**villa**

A large house in the country. Some Roman villas were farmhouses and some were like palaces.