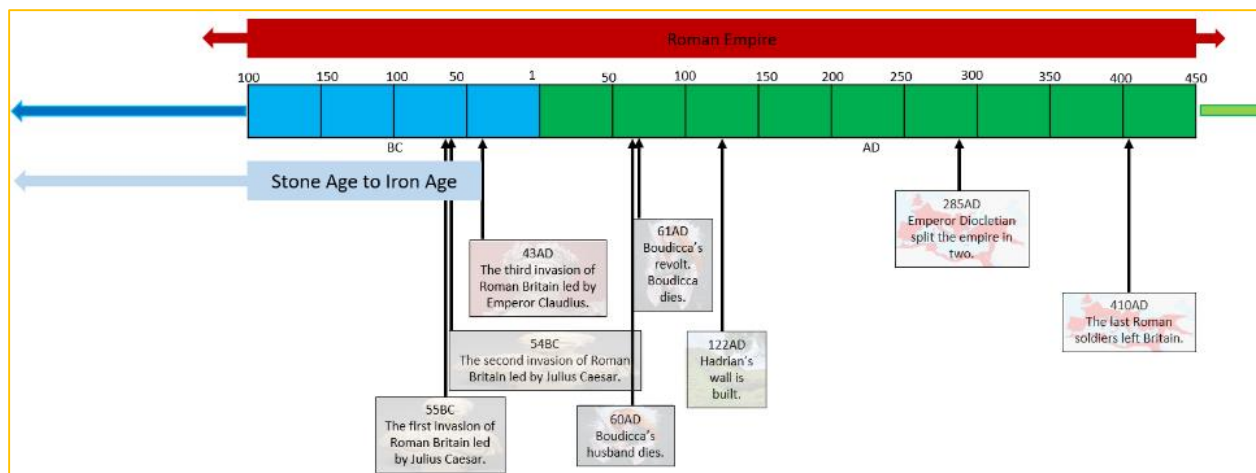


What impact has the Roman Empire had on Britain?



ROME



Legend says that a pair of **twin brothers (Romulus and Remus)** settled near the **River Tiber** creating the settlement of **Rome**. This settlement would expand to become one of the **most powerful and largest empires** the world had ever seen.














In its early years, the land had many different people who would invade and rule over others. At first, the neighbouring **Etruscans** were the most powerful in the **region**. It is believed that they ruled over Rome for a short time, until the Romans **revolted** and established a republic around **506 BC**.









The end of the Roman Republic eventually came in 31 BC when the **Battle of Actium** was fought between **Octavian, Agrippa and Marc Anthony & Cleopatra**. Octavian and his general, Agrippa, triumphed in battle and as a result Octavian took control of all of Rome's land and named himself **Emperor Augustus** and became the **first emperor of the Roman Empire**.

The Roman Empire grew because their **army** was so **powerful and well trained** - barely anyone could stand in their way.



In **43AD**, the Romans invaded Britain. The **Britons (Celts)** tried to fight back but were beaten by the heavily armoured and organised soldiers in the **Roman legions**. In 4 years, **Rome controlled large regions of Britannia**.

Topic Vocabulary	Definition
Agriculture	 Farming the land by planting crops and/or raising livestock then distributing them at markets so people can use and eat them
Country Estate	 A large area of land in the countryside that is owned by a family. Often used for agriculture.
Celts	 People living in Britain in tribes, including the Iceni Tribe
Conquest	 To win or take control of something by war or fighting
Emperor	 the male ruler of an empire
Empire	 Group of nations under one ruler or government
Invasion	 Entering land or territory with an army to attack or occupy it.
Legion	 An army unit in ancient Rome made up of soldiers on foot and on horseback
Picts	 A Scottish tribe
Rebellion	 to take things off people during a war or raid
Roman Villa	 A large, luxurious house for wealthy Romans in their countryside estate
Rebellion	 to rise up and fight against a leader
Settlement	 a place where people have settled to live

History Vocabulary		Definition
AD		Anno Domini (In the year of our Lord) – a year after Jesus was born
BC		Before Christ – events before the year Jesus was born
Archaeologist		Someone who studies buildings, graves, tools and other objects of people who lived in the past
Artefacts		An object made by a person that is historically interesting
Cause		The reason why something happens
Chronology		The order in which a series of events happened
Era		A period of time for a group of related events or people
Primary source		First-hand account from people with a direct connection to an event

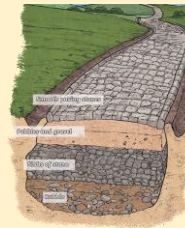
BOUDICCA

Boudicca was a **Celtic queen of the Iceni Tribe** who fought against the Romans when they came to take her land. Her army **destroyed the Roman cities of Colchester, St Albans and London** by burning them to the ground one by one. On her mission across England, she eventually met a Roman legion somewhere in the middle of the country, where she was sadly defeated and Roman reports claim **80,000** of her fighters were killed in battle. Today, she is remembered for her bravery and **fight for freedom**.



ROADS

Roman roads were **long straight** so troops could be quickly moved from one place to another. Supplies and **trade** goods could also be **sent** to different areas of the country more **easily**. The **emperor** had more **control** if **messages** could be sent quickly.



HADRIAN'S WALL

Emperor Hadrian built a wall between Roman Britain and Scotland to stop the Picts attacking Roman Britain.

The wall was 73 miles long.

Milecastles, forts and turrets were built along the wall. Soldiers lived and worked at the wall. Their families lived in towns behind the wall.



ROMAN TOWNS

The Romans were not happy just conquering the settlements of Britain – they wanted to turn them into **Roman cities** too. Roman towns in Britain were **full of brick buildings** and temples. The Romans liked everything to be organised, so the **streets** were built in **straight lines**. In the middle of the settlement, there would be a large square called a **forum**. It was used as a **marketplace and for meetings**.

It had **shops and offices on three sides** and **government offices on the other side**. Some towns had **public baths, open-air theatres** (called amphitheatres) and huge **decorative statues**. The buildings were made of **stone and brick**, and many of the buildings were built so well that archaeologists have been able to excavate whole buildings!



LIFE IN A ROMAN VILLA

Living in the countryside was important to the Romans. **Villas** were built looking inward with a **courtyard**, covered walkways and **strong outer walls for protection**.

They also had **bathhouses, mosaic tiles, a hypocaust** (heating system) and a **shrine** room.

Men were head of the household.

Women ran the home and looked after children. Boys went to school but girls didn't.

They would hold banquets with lots of food and wine.

