

Key Vocabulary...

Y3 and 4

Ancient Roman Culture

I already know...

Romans conquered Britain and ruled for many years.

The Romans came from Rome, which is now part of Italy.

They played a big part in developing and changing our country.

Key Concepts...



Roman numerals	The Roman number system using symbols instead of the digits we use today.
Aqueduct	An artificial channel built to transport water.
Colosseum	An amphitheatre built to host spectacular events.
Chariot	A two-wheeled vehicle pulled by horses.
Mosaic	Artwork created using small stones.
Roman bath	Meeting place to get clean and meet people.
Boudicca	A Celtic Queen who fought the Romans in Britain.
Slave	A person owned against their will by

Timeline



99-44BC
 Julius Caesar is Emperor of Rome



54-55BC
 The Roman army invaded France then Britain

circa AD 1



Jesus is born.

AD 60-61



Boudicca leads a rebellion against the Romans.

AD 80



The Colosseum in Rome is opened.

AD 122



The building of Hadrian's Wall begins.

Further detail:

Boudicca Rebels in AD 60/61

The Romans seized the land and wealth of the Iceni **tribe** after King Prasutagus died. Queen Boudicca objected and she led a **rebellion** against the Romans. At first, her army was very successful but in the Battle of Watling Street, the Roman army finally defeated Boudicca and the **Celts**. Many people were killed in the **rebellion**.



Hadrian's Wall in AD 122

In AD 122, **Emperor** Hadrian gave an order to build a wall in the north of the country. Roman **legions** had tried to **conquer** Caledonia (Scotland), but the Picts would not give up their lands and they also raided land that the Romans controlled. Hadrian's Wall took around six years to build and it was 73 miles long. Around 15,000 troops lived at Hadrian's



Wall so they could defend this northern border of the **Roman Empire**.

Roman Roads and Towns

The Roman army are famous for building long, straight roads. Special engineers planned these roads and they criss-crossed the whole **Roman Empire**. They boosted trade, communication with the **Emperor** and helped the **legions** to keep control of all the different provinces.



The Romans built new towns all over Britain. Each one had a marketplace, town hall, shops, temples and homes; larger towns had an amphitheatre. Bath houses were elaborately designed and were popular places to relax and meet friends.



Roman Villas

Wealthy Romans and some **Celts** built large homes in the countryside called villas. The land attached to these homes was used for farming as agriculture was an important business for the Romans. Countryside villa complexes included a main house, bath house, workshops and gardens.



Did you know...?

Romans worshipped their own gods when they came to Britain and later introduced Christianity.

