

Year Four | Roman Britain | Autumn One

Vocabulary

1	Amphitheatre	An theatre without a roof, used for entertainment.
2	Aqueduct	A special kind of bridge used to transport water.
3	Barbarian	The Roman word for people who weren't part of their empire.
4	Centurion	A Roman officer in the army, in charge of 100 soldiers.
5	Citizen	A member of the Roman Empire. Only men were allowed to be citizens.
6	Client King	A tribal King allowed to continue being king, as long as he was loyal to Rome.
7	Culture	The artistic and intellectual creations of a group of people.
8	Dictator	A leader with complete control of a country or empire
9	Emperor	Someone who is in charge of a country or whole empire.
10	Empire	Lots of countries all ruled by one person or country.
11	Government	A group of people responsible for running a country.
12	Import	An item brought in from one country to another.
13	Latin	The language spoken by the Romans.
14	Legion	A large group (3,000 – 6,000) of soldiers in the Roman army.
15	Oppidum	The Roman word for any large, walled settlement used by some tribes in Britain.
16	Paganism	Any religion with multiple Gods, usually based on nature.
17	Rebellion	Fighting against someone who is in power.
18	Taxes	Money paid to a government.
19	Toga	A piece of clothing worn by citizen of Rome.
20	Villa	A large home, often with several buildings.

Key People

1	Julius Caesar	A roman general who became emperor and declared himself dictator for life.
2	Aulus Plautius	Roman politician who became the first governor of Britain.
3	Claudius	The Roman emperor in charge when Britain was conquered.
4	Gaius Suetonius Paulinus	Roman general who defeated Boudicca's rebellion.
5	Prasutagus	Celtic Client King and leader of the Icenii tribe.
6	Boudicca	Celtic queen and leader of the Icenii tribe. Led a rebellion against the Romans.
7	Hadrian	Roman emperor who constructed a wall between England and Scotland.
8	Tacitus	Roman historian, who documented the Boudicca's rebellion.

Romanisation of Britain

1	Towns and cities	Large towns and cities were built with baths, amphitheatres, market squares and street grids.
2	Villas	Large, brick, luxurious houses were built for the richest people.
3	Roads	Over 8,000 roads were built to connect towns and cities, many hundreds of miles long.
4	Government	Local councils were created to collect tax and run the towns and surrounding villages.
5	Language	The language of Rome was Latin, which was used in the towns. More people learned to read and write.
6	Coinage	Romans introduced their own currency (coins) which could be used anywhere.
7	Food	The Romans introduced new animals and crops to Britain, as well as importing their favourite food and drink.
8	Plumbing	Romans built aqueducts to bring fresh water into towns and cities, and drains and pipes to take dirty water out.

Timeline

1	743 BCE	Rome is founded by (according to myth) Romulus and Remus, two brothers.
2	264 BCE – 146 BCE	Rome fights in three Punic wars against Carthage, a powerful empire in north Africa. Rome eventually defeated Carthage, destroyed the city and became the most powerful empire in the western world.
3	55 BCE	Julius Caesar leads a failed invasion of Britain.
4	43 CE	Claudius leads an invasion of Britain and successfully conquers it, making it part of the Roman Empire.
5	60 CE	Celtic Queen Boudicca leads a rebellion against the Romans.
6	78 CE	The conquest of England and Wales is complete and completely under Roman rule.
7	100 CE	Over 8,000 new roads are built.
8	102 CE	Hadrian's wall is built to protect against the 'barbarians' in Scotland.
9	312 CE	Britain is converted to Christianity, the official religion of the Roman Empire
10	360 CE	Britain is attacked by Picts, Scots and Saxons.
11	410 CE	The Roman empire struggles to defend itself against barbarian attacks in Europe. Roman officials are expelled from Britain.
12	476 CE	The city of Rome is conquered by Germanic general Odoacer. The last emperor of Rome abdicates (gives up power). The Roman Empire has fallen.