

History

The Roman Empire

Year 4

Autumn

Key Knowledge

753 BCE	Founding of Rome
575 BCE	Rome ruled by Etruscan
509 BCE	Roman became a republic
27 BCE	Augustus became Emperor and leader of the Empire
45 BCE	Julius Caesar, the famous general, declared himself supreme ruler and dictator for life of Rome.
46 BCE	Julius Caesar is assassinated by political.
476 CE	Fall of Rome


Background Information

At its most powerful, the Roman Empire spread across Europe, parts of North Africa and the Middle East. Its army was one of the most organised and skillful ever created. Romans took their technology, art and beliefs with them and had a significant effect on the culture and society of every land they conquered. By expanding their territory they were able to raise money by taxing people and building their military power. Military power meant that the Romans controlled significant valuable trade routes. Troubles at home led to the collapse of the Roman Empire.


Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Empire	A group of countries that have been taken over and are ruled by one person or country.
Legion	A large group of the Roman army. Usually made of 5000 soldiers.
Basilica	A large building used for meetings and discussing legal matters in ancient Rome.
Celts	The people of southern Britain who were living in their settlement when the Romans invaded.
Emperor	Man who rules an Empire.
Archaeologists	People who study the past by examining remains and objects.

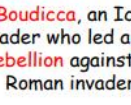
Diagrams and Symbols




Julius Caesar, failed to invade Britain twice in **55AD**



CLAUDIUS
Claudius, Emperor who successfully invaded Britain in **43AD**




Boudicca, an Icen leader who led a **Celt rebellion** against the Roman invaders.



The Roman Road

Long, straight **roads** were built across the empire. They helped move armies quickly and let **trade** travel across long distances.



The Romans built new towns. They had a grid structure and featured a **forum, basilica and public baths**.

Legacies

Roads	• They built 10,000 miles of roads
Sanitation	• They built bathhouses and central heating and sanitation.
Settlements	• They built houses and forts from stone rather than wood.

Ancient Romans (Europe, N.Africa)

Ancient Egypt (Africa)

Ancient Greece (Europe)

