

Emperors and Empires

Knowledge

The Roman army conquered countries all around the Mediterranean Sea and so the Roman Empire grew to include many neighbouring lands.

Ancient Rome - a bustling city of over one million people. The people of Rome lived in houses and apartments around the city. They visited the shops and markets, bathed at the public baths and visited the Colosseum to watch gladiator fights for entertainment.

The Roman army - it was well structured and had a clear hierarchy, which made it the most effective fighting force in the ancient world. The army was lead by high ranking officers and ordinary soldiers were expected to follow commands and keep an oath to the emperor. All soldiers had similar equipment, armour, shields for protection and javelins and swords for fighting.

Romanisation of Britain



Towns

The Romans built towns in Britain that were similar to towns across the Roman Empire. Britons living in towns adopted a Roman lifestyle.



Inventions

The Romans brought roads, aqueducts, hypocausts, public baths, toilets, money and the Latin language to Britain.



Invasion

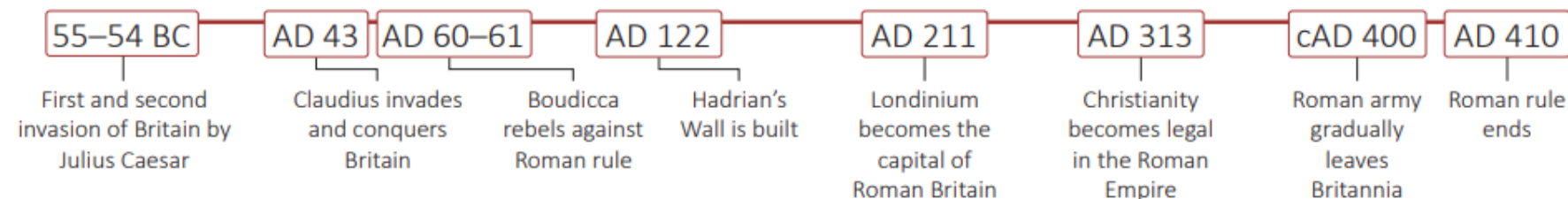
Julius Caesar invaded Britain in 55 and 54 BC, but both invasions were unsuccessful. The Roman emperor, Claudius, successfully conquered Britain in AD 43.



Christianity

Emperor Constantine made Christianity legal in AD 313. Some people in Britannia became Christians.

Timeline of Roman Britain



Vocabulary

Boudica— the queen of the Celtic Iceni tribe who revolted against Roman rule in AD 60–61.

Julius Caesar— a roman emperor who invaded Britain in 55 and 54 BC, but both invasions were unsuccessful.

Emperor—An emperor is the male ruler of an empire.

Britannia— when England and Wales become became part of the Roman empire.

Hadrian's wall—a wall should be built along the frontier of Caledonia and Britannia in AD 122.

Invasion—the act of attacking another country with an army.

Romanisation—the process of becoming a Roman.

Merchant—someone who buys and sells things

Oath—a promise

Empire—A group of countries ruled by a single person, government or country.

Freedom— being free and having independence

Aqueduct—A channel for carrying water, normally in the form of a bridge across a valley or other gap.