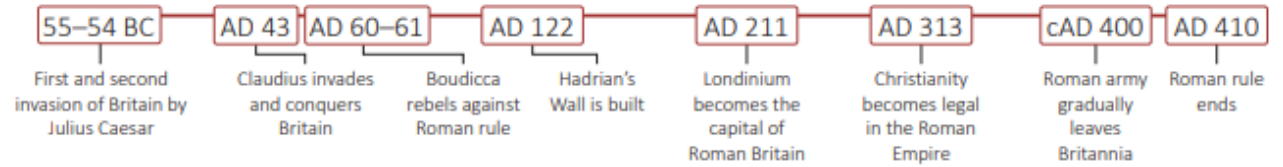


## Emperors and Empires

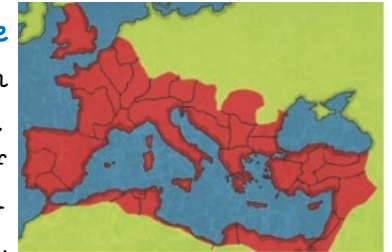
## Timeline of Roman Britain

- What should I already know?**
- The Iron age ended in AD 43 when the Romans invaded and conquered Britain.
  - How people lived in the Iron Age and what tools they used.
  - The Romans were present in the Doncaster Area.
  - Evidence of Roman forts and roads can be seen in Doncaster.



### Growth of an Empire

The first Romans lived in Italy nearly 3000 years ago. They founded the city of Rome in 753 BC and, over the centuries, conquered many lands to create a huge empire.



**Science knowledge this half term**

An object will not move unless a pushing or pulling force is applied. Some forces require direct contact, whereas other forces can act at a distance, such as magnetic force.

Friction is a force between two surfaces as they move over each other. Friction slows down a moving object. Smooth surfaces usually generate less friction than rough surfaces.

Some materials have magnetic properties. Magnetic materials are attracted to magnets. All magnetic materials are metals but not all metals are magnetic. The metal iron is magnetic.

Magnets have two poles (north and south). Opposite poles (north and south) attract each other, while like poles (north and north, or south and south) repel each other.

The driving **force** pushes the bicycle, making it move.

Friction pushes on the bicycle, slowing it down.

**By the end of the topic we will be able to...**

Create a table top museum to display my learning and be the expert explaining about the Romans to parents.

Vocabulary	
<b>Celts</b>	People living in Britain in tribes, including the Iceni, Brigantes and Catuvellauni.
<b>Conquer</b>	Take control by force, often with an army.
<b>Emperor</b>	The ruler of an Empire
<b>Empire</b>	A group of countries controlled by one ruler or government.
<b>Invade</b>	To enter a place in large numbers with the intention of taking over.
<b>Legionary</b>	A soldier in the Roman army.
<b>Myth</b>	a traditional story, especially one concerning the early history
<b>Rebellion</b>	An uprising by people who want to challenge what they believe is unfair treatment by rulers.
<b>Tribe</b>	A group of people who share the same culture and values.

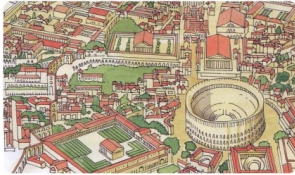
**Founding of Rome** There are two explanations for the founding of the city of Rome in Italy.

**Mythical version** Romans believed that the city was built by Romulus, the son of the god Mars, on 21st April 753 BC.

**Historical version** Historians believe that the city started as a collection of small settlements that were built on hills near the River Tiber. Over time, they grew and joined together to form a city.

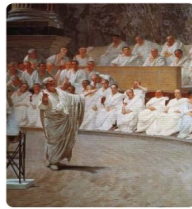
### Ancient Rome

Ancient Rome was a bustling city of over one million people. At the centre of the city was a meeting place called the forum, and a basilica where court cases and official business took place. 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.



### Ruling Rome

Ancient Rome was ruled in three different ways. At first, Rome was a kingdom (753-509 BC) led by a king. Next it was a republic (509-27 BC) led by two consuls and a group of 600 men called a senate. Finally, it was an empire (27 BC-AD 476) ruled by an emperor.



**Emperors** An emperor is the male ruler of an empire. Roman emperors had absolute power. Some emperors, like Trajan (AD 53-117), used this power wisely. Other emperors, like Commodus (AD 161-192), were foolish and selfish.



### Roman army

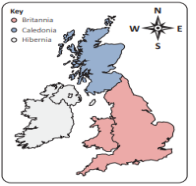
The Roman army was well structured and had a clear hierarchy, which made it the most effective fighting force in the ancient world. The army was led by high ranking officers and ordinary soldiers were expected to follow commands and keep an oath to the emperor. All soldiers had similar equipment, armour, shields for protection and javelins and swords for fighting. Soldiers were well trained and fit. After an invasion, they also used their skills as engineers and builders to create forts, towns, roads and bridges in the countries they conquered.



**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.



**Britannia** The Roman army spent many years, conquering Britain. After 30 years, England and Wales became part of the Roman Empire, called Britannia. Caledonia (Scotland) and Hibernia (Ireland) were never conquered by the Romans.



### Boudicca

Boudicca was the queen of the Celtic Iceni tribe who revolted against Roman rule in AD 60-61. She and her army of tribal warriors destroyed the Roman cities of Camulodunum (Colchester), Londinium (London) and Verulamium (St Albans).



### Hadrian's Wall

The emperor, Hadrian, ordered that a wall should be built along the frontier of Caledonia and Britannia in AD 122. Parts of Hadrian's Wall can still be seen in Northumberland today.



### Towns

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 places to wash and were also popular places to relax and meet friends.

