

What impact has the Roman Empire had on Britain?

The Romans liked living in towns because they were protected by high walls, they had everything they needed in one place and they could keep control of people and collect taxes from them.

**Roman towns**



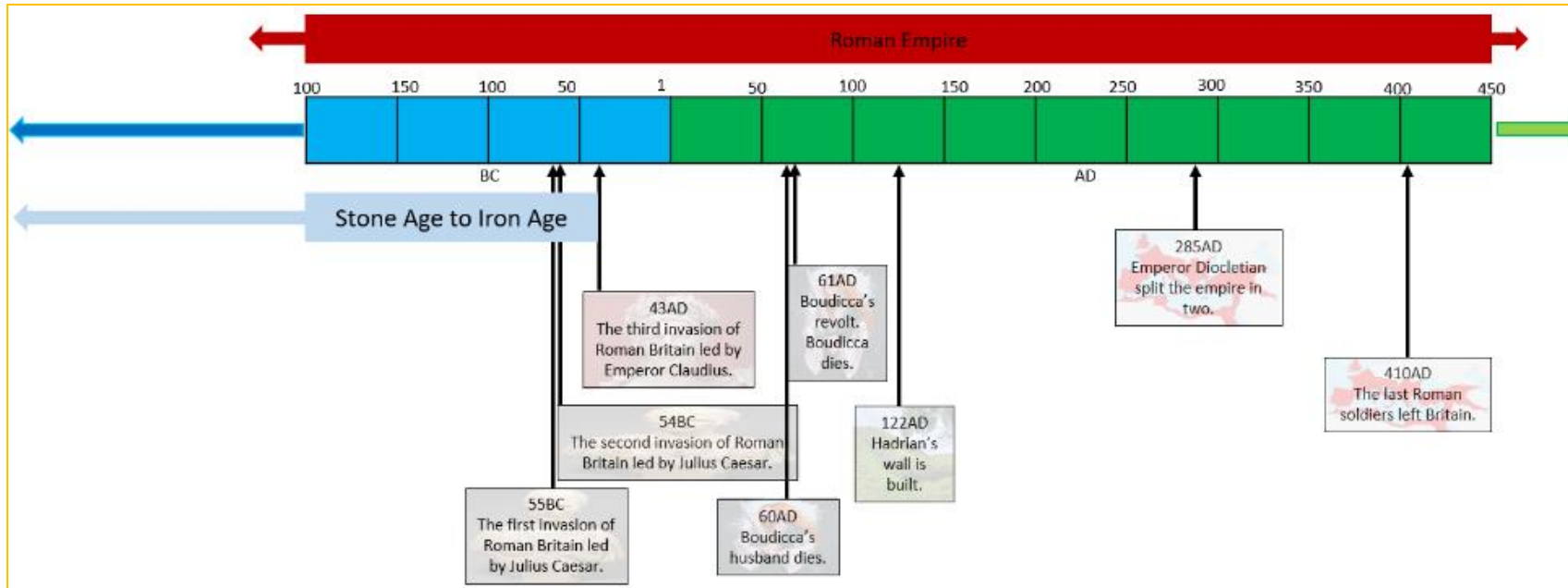
Built on a grid system with two main roads.

Everything was built with brick or stone.

Busy centres of trade with shops and markets.

Wealthy Romans lived in grand townhouses.

Poor Romans lived in small, cramped houses or apartments.



**Roman roads**

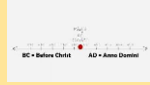
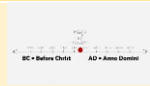
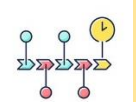







Long and straight

Troops could be quickly moved from one place to another.

Supplies and trade goods could be sent to different areas of the country more easily.

The emperor had more control if messages could be sent quickly.

<u>Chronology and history key vocabulary</u>		
<b>BC</b>		Stands for Before Christ and refers to any date before the year Christians believe Jesus was born.
<b>AD</b>		Stands for Anno Domini and is a medieval Latin phrase that means, 'In the year of our Lord'. AD is used for dates after the point Christians believe Jesus was born.
<b>Chronology</b>		The 'study of time', looking at when events happened and in what order.
<b>Primary source</b>		An original first-hand account of an event, topic, or historical period in time. They are produced by a person who has experienced the event.
<b>Secondary source</b>		A second-hand account of an event. They are written using primary sources.
<b>Empire</b>		A group of countries controlled by one ruler (emperor or empress or government).
<b>Emperor</b>		The leader of an empire.
<b>Invasion</b>		Entry to land or territory with an army to attack or occupy it.

<u>Romans key vocabulary</u>		
<b>Conquest</b>		To win or take control of something by war or fighting.
<b>Celts</b>		People living in Britain in tribes, including the Iceni tribe.
<b>Legion</b>		The main unit of the Roman army. It generally had around 5,400 soldiers divided up into groups of men called cohorts and centuries.
<b>Rebellion</b>		An uprising by people who want to challenge what they believe is unfair treatment by rulers.
<b>Picts</b>		A Scottish tribe.
<b>Country estate</b>		A large area of land in the countryside that is owned by a family and is often used for growing crops or raising animals.
<b>Roman villa</b>		A large, luxurious home for wealthy Romans on their countryside estate.
<b>Agriculture</b>		Farming the land by planting crops and/or raising livestock and distributing them to markets so people can use and eat them.



**Boudicca**

Queen of the Iceni tribe.

The Romans let Boudicca and her husband keep their land when Britain was conquered.

The Romans broke their promise, took Boudicca's land and made her and her people take taxes.

She led a rebellion against the Romans.

Boudicca lost the battle and poisoned herself.



**Hadrian's wall**

Emperor Hadrian built a wall between Roman Britain and Scotland to stop the Picts attacking Roman Britain.

The wall was 73 miles long.

Milecastles, forts and turrets were built along the wall.

Soldiers lived and worked at the wall. Their families lived in towns behind the wall.



**Life in a Roman Villa**

Living in the countryside was important to the Romans.

Villas were built looking inward with a courtyard, covered walkways and strong outer walls for protection.

They also had bathhouses, mosaic tiles, a hypocaust (heating system) and a shrine room.

Men were head of the household. Women ran the home and looked after the children. Boys went to school but girls didn't.

They would hold banquets with lots of food and wine.