

# Romans



## History

The timeline of the Roman era spans from approximately 700 years before the birth of Christ, to 450 years after the birth of Christ.

The Romans successfully invaded Britain in AD43, led by Emperor Claudius, following two failed invasions by Julius Caesar.

The Roman army was made up of Legionaries and Auxiliaries.

Boudicca was the Queen of the Iceni Tribe.

The Romans influenced life in Britain through their inventions (roads, the calendar, toilets, maths and language), and the foods that they introduced (apples, pears and grapes).

## Art and Design

A mosaic is a pattern made of small pieces of stone, glass or ceramic.

Mosaics were used as floor and wall decorations in the Roman era.

Replicate how mosaic patterns would have been designed and created using tiles.



## Key Vocabulary:

**Conquest:** Something gained by conquering, such as lands or riches.

**Emperor:** The male ruler of an empire.

**Empire:** A group of nations under one ruler.

**Eruption:** When a volcano erupts, hot gases and melted rock from deep within Earth find their way up to the surface.

**Settlement:** Settlements are places where people live and sometimes work.

**Invasion:** To raid another country with an armed force.

**Invention:** An invention is a new thing that someone has made.

## Key Values

**Bravery** - Roman soldiers and Celtic Warriors displayed bravery during battles for the control of Britannia.

**Wisdom** - Romans were responsible for the invention of many things, the impact of which can still be seen in Britain today.

## Geography

Italy is located within the continent of Europe and can be identified by its 'boot like' shape on the world map.

Rome is the capital city of Italy because of its central location.



## Geography - Volcanoes

Volcanoes are constructed of different parts: magma, vent, throat, lava.

There are three different types of volcano: composite, shield and dome.

People live near volcanoes due to opportunities for mining, fertile soil, geothermal energy and tourism.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius caused the destruction of the Roman city of Pompeii, encasing the residents in a blanket of ash, perfectly preserving their remains and enabling historians to uncover facts about life in ancient Rome.



## Music

Music was an important part of Roman culture, with musicians being present at important events and even battles.

The lute, lyre and syrinx were instruments that can be compared to instruments today (guitar, harp and panpipes).