

I AM WARRIOR! (Y3)

Diagram – Map of the Roman Empire

Map of the Roman Empire (117AD)

This map shows the Roman Empire at its largest, during the rule of Trajan in 117AD. Much of what is now Europe and North Africa was dominated by the empire, as was virtually all of the Mediterranean coastline. However, with the increasing size, the Romans' ability to run the empire effectively was decreased, meaning that there was a gradual loss of territory from this point onwards, particularly in the 3rd Century.



Vocabulary

Julius Caesar	Baths
Boudicca	Aqueducts
Celt	Mosaic
Gladiator	Amphitheatre
Hadrian's Wall	Empire



Important Places and Daily Life in the Roman Empire

The Colosseum		The Colosseum was built between around 80 AD by the Emperor Vespasian. It could seat about 50,000 spectators who came to watch events including gladiatorial combats, wild animal hunts and sporting games.
The Pantheon		The Pantheon was originally built as a temple to the gods of Ancient Rome, however was rebuilt in its current form in 126AD. It is the best preserved of the Roman buildings in Rome. Since it was built, it has always been used.
Hadrian's Wall		Hadrian's Wall, begun in 122AD, was a fortification designed to stop tribes in Scotland attacking England (part of the Roman Empire). It took over ten years to build. It was the most heavily fortified wall in the Empire.
Aqueduct of Segovia		The Aqueduct of Segovia is a well-maintained Aqueduct in Spain. It is predicted to have been built around 112AD. It once transported water from the Rio Frio river to Segovia.
Family Life		Family was an important part of Roman life – laws were written to protect the family structure. The family that you belonged to had a lot to do with your place in Roman society.
Slaves and Peasants		Slaves performed much of the hard work and construction in the Roman Empire. Most slaves were people captured in times of war, but some children were born as slaves.
Life in the City		In Ancient Rome, the city was the hub of life. It was the place where goods could be traded, people could be entertained, and important decisions took place.
Life in the Country		Most of the Roman population lived in the countryside – many were farmers. Life was hard, with most people working from dawn right up until dusk.
School		Roman children started school at the age of seven. Wealthy children could be taught by a tutor, whilst others went to public school. Poor children could not go to school.
Food		A wide variety of foods were available, depending upon a person's wealth and where they lived. The Romans ate 3 meals a day, with the largest meal eaten in the afternoon.
Clothes		Most men and women wore tunics, with a belt. However the women's tunic was normally slightly longer. Women wore white until they were married. Most Romans wore sandals (made of leather) on their feet.

753 BC
The building of Rome begins

202 BC
Rome conquers territories outside Italy and its power spreads.

130 BC
Rome conquers Greece and Spain

AD 43
The romans conquered Britain

AD 61 Boudicca rebels against the Romans

AD 122 The building of Hadrian's wall begins

AD 235-285
20 Roman Emperors as assassinated.

AD 410
Roman rule in Britain ends.