

# Mexborough St John the Baptist C of E Primary School – History

**Topic: Romans**

**Year: 3**

**Strand: Invasion**

## What should I already know?

The Romans lived in Rome, a city in the centre of Italy.

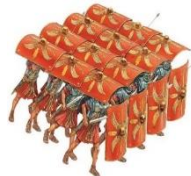
The Romans invaded Britain.

Britain would be later invaded by the Vikings

**The strength of the army** The Roman army was the largest and meanest fighting force in the ancient world. The soldiers had the best training, used the best weapons and wore the best armour.

### Formations

The Roman army used different formations to protect themselves. Formations included the wedge and the tortoise.



### Legacy

Many modern governments are based on the Roman model. Legal ideas like civil rights and trial by jury are influenced by Roman Law. Language, architecture and engineering have all been influenced by the Romans.

## Important Places and Daily Life in the Roman Empire

<b>The Colosseum</b>		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.	<b>Where?</b> Rome, Italy	<b>Key Fact:</b> The Colosseum is 189m long and 156m wide!
<b>The Pantheon</b>		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.	<b>Where?</b> Rome, Italy	<b>Key Fact:</b> Pantheon translates as 'temple of all gods.'
<b>Hadrian's Wall</b>		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.	<b>Where?</b> 73 miles along northern England	<b>Key Fact:</b> Lots of the wall still exists, and can be followed by path.
<b>Diocletian's Palace</b>		Diocletian's Palace was built as a retirement residence for the Roman Emperor Diocletian around 305AD. He lived in the palace until his death in 316AD. Although called a palace, it was also space for a whole army garrison!	<b>Where?</b> Split, Croatia	<b>Key Fact:</b> It is so huge that it makes up about half of the old town of Split!
<b>Aqueduct of Segovia</b>		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.	<b>Where?</b> Segovia, Spain	<b>Key Fact:</b> At its tallest, the aqueduct reaches a height of 28.5m!
<b>Family Life</b>		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.	<b>How?</b> Slaves and servants were counted as a part of the 'familia.'	<b>Key Fact:</b> The 'familia' of Roman Emperors could extend into thousands!
<b>Slaves and Peasants</b>		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.	<b>How?</b> Most slaves worked in building or on farms.	<b>Key Fact:</b> Some people sold themselves into slavery to pay debts!
<b>Life in the City</b>		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.	<b>How?</b> The Romans used city grids to plan their new cities	<b>Key Fact:</b> Although Rome was the biggest, there were many important cities across the Empire
<b>Life in the Country</b>		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.	<b>How?</b> Crops were grown in the country to be shipped to cities like Rome	<b>Key Fact:</b> The city of Rome had to import 6 million sacks of grain a year!
<b>School</b>		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.	<b>How?</b> Children learnt reading, writing and maths.	<b>Key Fact:</b> Many girls were not allowed to school.

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Caledonia</b>	The name used in roman times for Scotland
<b>Celts</b>	People living in Britain
<b>Emperor</b>	The ruler of an Empire
<b>Iceni</b>	A tribe of Celts who lived in the east of Britain
<b>legion</b>	A large section of the Roman army, made up of 5000 soldiers
<b>Picts</b>	Tribes from <b>Caledonia</b>
<b>Roman Empire</b>	The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans including parts of Europe, the Middle East and North Africa

