







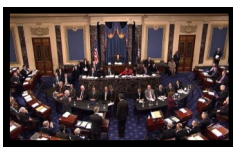
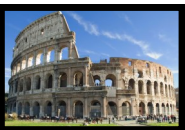



History: How did the Romans change the lives of people in Europe?

What should I already know?

I know about recent British history and impact these periods have had on my life today i.e. transport, monarchy, heroes, Tudors, technology and The Great Fire of London. I have also studied significant people in history such as Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole Tim Berner Lee and William Caxton. . In KS2, I have learned about the ancient Egyptian civilisation and the legacies that are alive today. I have also learned about pre historic Britain and the developments in the Bronze Age and Iron Age including transport and homes. I am able to explain the significant events, significant people and the legacies that are alive today.

Legionary	Empire	Emperor	Amphitheatre	Aqueduct	Gladiator	Chariot	Toga	Senate	Coliseum	Centurion	Republic
A soldier in the Roman army.	A large group or countries ruled by one monarchy/emperor.	The Roman leader of the Roman Empire during the imperial period.	A place where Romans went to watch animals and people fighting.	A system of pipes and channels which brings clean water into towns.	A slave trained to fight other gladiators or animals in an amphitheatre.	A cart with two wheels pulled by horses.	Clothing worn by Romans.	A state council of the ancient Roman republic and empire. They shared the power to make laws.	A large theatre, cinema or stadium.	The commander of a century in the ancient Roman army.	A state in which supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives, and which has an elected or nominated president rather than a monarch.
											

Romans conquer Wales and the North 70BC

Romans invade Britain and becomes part of the Roman Empire -43 BC



Romans took over control of Egypt in 30BC after the death of Cleopatra VII

The Romans withdraw from Britain : Anglo Saxons begin to migrate to Britain. 401-410 AD

Roman Legacies

- Roads
- Government
- Numbers
- Arches
- Domes
- Concrete
- Aqueducts

Roman Leaders

The first 500 years of Ancient Rome were ruled by a republic where no one single person held power. For the next 500 years, Rome was ruled by an emperor. The first Emperor was Caesar Augustus—he was the heir of Julia Cesar.

Roman Empire

The Roman empire was the largest empire of the ancient world. The capital of the empire was Rome and it was based on the Mediterranean. Many modern lands were once part of the Roman empire including ; Spain, Britain, France, Italy and Greece.

