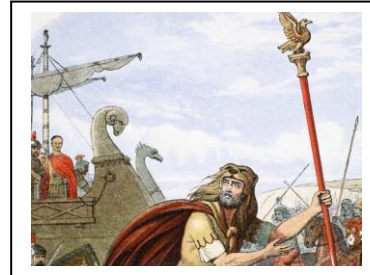


### Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>Absolute power</b>	Complete authority to make decisions.
<b>Aqueduct</b>	A channel for carrying water, normally in the form of a bridge across a valley or other gap.
<b>Consul</b>	One of two men who held the highest position in the senate of the Roman Republic.
<b>Empire</b>	A group of countries ruled by a single person, government or country.
<b>Hierarchy</b>	A system where people or things are arranged in order of importance.
<b>Hypocaust.</b>	A system of underfloor heating invented by the ancient Romans.
<b>Roman citizen</b>	A person who had privileges and protection from the Roman state.
<b>Romanise</b>	To become Roman.
<b>Romano-British culture</b>	The culture that was created in Britannia after the Roman invasion.



### Sticky Knowledge

Key dates in Roman history include: 55–54 BC when Julius Caesar invaded Britain twice but unsuccessfully; AD 43 when Roman emperor, Claudius, invaded and conquered Britain; AD 410 when Roman rule ended in Britain.
The Roman Empire grew over time, as the Roman army fought wars and conquered lands around the Mediterranean Sea, including countries in Europe.
The Roman Army was the most effective force in the ancient world. Soldiers were well trained and fit.
Ancient Rome had a hierarchy. Over time, it was ruled by a king, a group of men called the senate and an emperor. Slaves were at the bottom of the hierarchy.
Boudicca was the warrior queen of the Celtic Iceni tribe. She rebelled against the Roman Empire because Emperor Nero tried to take the land of the Iceni tribe, charged unfair taxes and attacked her family.
The Romans wanted to conquer Caledonia (Scotland) after conquering Britannia (England and Wales). They tried to bribe and fight the tribes in Scotland, but northern Caledonians, called Picts, refused to surrender.
Hadrian's Wall was built to defend the frontier of the Roman Empire from the Caledonians. It stretched across the north of England and was built from earth, turf and stone.
Many people who lived near new Roman towns and forts became Romanised. They started to live an urban lifestyle, worship Roman gods and follow Roman culture, such as enjoying feasts and wearing Roman clothing. Merchants used Roman money and traded with others across the Empire.
Roman inventions include forts, roads, bridges, towns, aqueducts, underfloor heating (hypocaust), lighthouses and sewers.
Londinium was founded near the River Thames cAD 50. It grew and became the capital of Roman Britain.
Emperor Constantine made Christianity legal in AD 313. Some people in Britannia became Christians.

Link From	Link To
←	→
THROUGH THE AGES (Y3) Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age.	INVASION (Y4) Britain's settlement by the Anglo Saxons.

