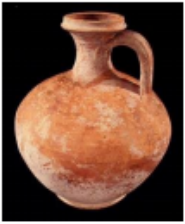


Subject Specific Vocabulary	
battle	A fight between two armed persons or forces during a war.
emperor	The male ruler of an empire.
empire	A group of nations or peoples under one ruler or government.
legionnaire	A member of a legion.
legion	An army unit in ancient Rome that was made up of soldiers on foot and on horseback.
invade	To enter as an enemy, by force, in order to conquer.
conquer	To get or overcome by force.
settlers	A person who settles in a new area.
emigrate	To leave one country or region in order to settle in another.
immigrate	To come to live permanently in a country where one was not born.
gladiator	A man in ancient Rome who fought other men or animals, often to the death, to entertain an audience.
architecture	The style or way of building.
Mediterranean	A large sea connected to the Atlantic Ocean. It is bordered by Europe on the north, Asia on the east, and Africa on the south.

Romans in Britain



Vocabulary

Boudica: ruled the Iceni tribe alongside her husband Prasutagus

Roman Legion: the Roman army was divided into legions of about 5000 men

Roman Empire: The Roman Empire included most of what would now be considered Western Europe. The empire was conquered by the Roman Army and a Roman way of life was established in these conquered countries. The main countries conquered were England/Wales (then known as Britannia), Spain (Hispania), France (Gaul or Gallia), Greece (Achaia), the Middle East (Judea) and the North African coastal region

Hadrian's wall: Stretching 73 miles from coast to coast, Hadrian's wall was built to guard the north-west frontier of the Roman Empire

Conquest: anything acquired by conquering, as a nation, a territory, or spoils.

Invade: to enter for conquest or plunder

Public bathhouse: Roman baths were purpose built structures or buildings, used for bathing in the days of Roman civilization

Roman Villas: The Roman villa was not a simple house but a symbol of its owner's power and position within society





Fun Facts about Roman Army Officers

Centurions, wore large crests on their helmets. This allowed the soldiers to see them better in battle.

The average legionary carried at least 90 pounds of weight and often had to march 20 miles a day. At its largest, the Roman army was made up of 30 legions, or over 150,000 soldiers. Counting the auxiliary soldiers, some estimate there were well over 1 million soldiers in the Roman army.

Gaius Marius, Roman consul and general, is largely credited with transforming the Roman army into the powerful group that conquered much of the civilized world.

The Romans used catapults to throw huge rocks which could knock down walls. They also used large crossbows called ballistas to fire arrows that were more the size of spears.

The Colosseum – An oval amphitheatre in the centre of Rome which held up to 50,000 people.



Two brothers, Romulus and Remus, who were abandoned after they were born, created Rome.

The Romans invaded and conquered many countries in Europe before heading to Britain.

The Romans left their mark on Britain leaving us new towns, plants, animals, religion, and ways of reading and counting.

Julius Caesar was the best-known Roman leader. He created the Julian Calendar, which is what the calendar we use today is based on.