

## KEY VOCABULARY

### Military

- The most powerful in the ancient world, separated into *legions* (5,000 men), *cohorts* (480 men), and *centuries* (80 men).



### Soldiers

- There were two main types of soldier: *legionary* - an elite, Roman citizen soldier; *auxiliary* - a non-Roman citizen.



### Bath house

- One in every town, a place for washing and relaxing.
- Included a *tepidarium* (warm bath), a *caldarium* (hot room), and a *frigidarium* (cold bath).



### Towns

- Bigger Roman towns would include an amphitheatre, baths, forum (market), basilica (town hall) and a temple (for worshipping).



### Boudicca

- The queen of the Iceni Tribe who led a Celtic army to fight the Romans.



### Hadrian's Wall

- Built by Roman Emperor Hadrian to defend the Romans from the unconquered Scottish Celts.



# ROMAN BRITAIN



## KEY LEARNING:

- To understand the extent of the Roman Empire and which countries fell to the power of the Romans. To consider how this impacted people living in Britain at the time.
- To identify the features of the main parts of Roman civilisation including: the buildings and layout of towns; the bath houses; roads and transport; social hierarchy; the army and religion.
- To discover more about the Roman way of life through artefacts.
- To recognise the achievements and legacies the Romans left for us in Britain and consider the impact this has had on how we live our lives today.

## USEFUL WEBSITES:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwmpfg8>

<http://primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/Romans.html>

<https://www.historyforkids.net/ancient-rome.html>



Year 4 - Autumn  
Term