History – The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain – Year 6 – Summer 2

Vocabulary Top Ten:	
abandoned	having been deserted or left
aqueducts	a channel used for carrying water, typical in the form of a bridge
architecture	the art of designing and constructing buildings
empire	a group of countries ruled over by a single monarch or state
Etruscans	a person who comes from ancient Eturia (Italy)
foundations	the lowest part of a building, typically below ground level
Latin	the language of ancient Rome and its empire
pagans	people who believe in different gods and spirits
republic	a form of government in which the people elect, or choose, their leaders.
veto	a vote that blocks a decision



Roman aqueduct



Roman baths



Roman numerals still in use today



Roman roads were as straight as possible



Roman language still seen today



An example of Latin



Roman towns were laid out in a grid. In the middle was the forum where people came to trade.

Key Facts:
When the Romans arrived in **43ACE**, they introduced new ideas and ways of living to Britain.
For nearly 400 years, Rome ruled much of Britain and that they called the land Britannia. In **410ACE** the Romans returned home to support Rome.
Many modern-day governments such as the one in the USA are modelled after the Roman Republic.
Before the Romans came, very few people could read or write in Britain. Instead, information was usually passed from person to person by word of mouth.
The Romans wrote down their history, their literature and their laws. Their language was called Latin.
The Romans introduced the idea of living in big towns and cities. Streets criss-crossed the town to form blocks called 'insulae'. London was a Roman city too called 'Londinium'.
Britain had no proper roads before the Romans came, there were just muddy tracks. The Romans built new roads all across the landscape – over 16,000km (10,000 miles) in fact!
The Romans knew that the shortest distance from one place to another was a straight line so they made all their roads as straight as possible to get around quickly.
They built long lasting roads that helped to increase trade and also helped their armies to quickly move about the empire. They built their roads on foundations of clay, chalk and gravel.
By **391ACE**, Christianity was the official Roman religion but pagan beliefs were still popular in Britain.

Latin root: ann

English meaning: yearly

Examples: anniversary

annual

Latin root: aqu

English meaning: water

Examples: aquarium

aquatic

Latin root: bi

English meaning: two

Examples: bicycle

bisect

Latin root: multi

English meaning: many

Examples: multiply

multitude

Latin root: sub

English meaning: lower than

Examples: submarine

substandard