

Leadership

What did the Romans do for us?

Children will begin the topic reflecting back on what they know about volcanoes and then what happened in Pompeii. What was the impact of Pompeii's eruption?

When did the Roman Empire begin? Set context in chronology. Where did the Roman empire begin? Who else was around? Introduce the Celts.

Look at how the invasion of both sets of people changed over time – who occupied where? Link back to knowledge of Anglo Saxon invaders and place the two historical groups onto the timeline.

Focus in on the invasion of Britain by the Romans. Who led the invasion? When did it happen? Roman army – why were they a successful army?

Why did the Romans want to invade Britain?

Children will learn about the resistance of Boudicca to the invasion of the Romans. Within this, children will explore interpretations of Boudicca through the use of sources.

What legacy did the Romans leave in Britain? Look at roads, Roman names of places.

Reflection on other empires built over history and where they fit in relation to the Roman empire.

Final lesson - children will then have a focus study on Pompeii, identifying what life was like in an Italian city under the control of the Romans and what happened to Pompeii.

753 BC

The building of Rome begins.



510 BC

Rome becomes a republic. Officials are elected.



202 BC

Rome conquers territories outside Italy and its power spreads.



130 BC

Rome conquers Greece and Spain.



AD 1

The birth of Jesus.



AD 43

The Romans conquered Britain.



AD 61

Boudicca rebels against the Romans.



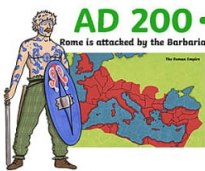
AD 122

The building of Hadrian's wall begins.



AD 200

Rome is attacked by the Barbarians.



AD 235-285

20 Roman emperors are assassinated.



AD 410

Roman rule in Britain comes to an end.



AD 455

Vandals destroy Rome and the Empire collapses.



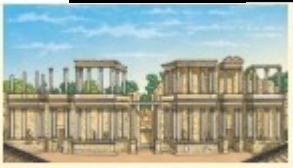
The Colosseum		The Colosseum was built between around 80 AD by the Emperor Vespasian. It could seat about 50,000 spectators who came to watch events including gladiatorial combats, wild animal hunts and sporting games.
The Pantheon		The Pantheon was originally built as a temple to the gods of Ancient Rome, however was rebuilt in its current form in 126AD. It is the best preserved of the Roman buildings in Rome. Since it was built, it has always been used.
Hadrian's Wall		Hadrian's Wall, begun in 122AD, was a fortification designed to stop tribes in Scotland attacking England (part of the Roman Empire). It took over ten years to build. It was the most heavily fortified wall in the Empire.
Diocletian's Palace		Diocletian's Palace was built as a retirement residence for the Roman Emperor Diocletian around 305AD. He lived in the palace until his death in 316AD. Although called a palace, it was also space for a whole army garrison!
Aqueduct of Segovia		The Aqueduct of Segovia is a well-maintained Aqueduct in Spain. It is predicted to have been built around 112AD. It once transported water from the Rio Frio river to Segovia.
Family Life		Family was an important part of Roman life – laws were written to protect the family structure. The family that you belonged to had a lot to do with your place in Roman society.
Slaves and Peasants		Slaves performed much of the hard work and construction in the Roman Empire. Most slaves were people captured in times of war, but some children were born as slaves.
Life in the City		In Ancient Rome, the city was the hub of life. It was the place where goods could be traded, people could be entertained, and important decisions took place.
Life in the Country		Most of the Roman population lived in the countryside – many were farmers. Life was hard, with most people working from dawn right up until dusk.
School		Roman children started school at the age of seven. Wealthy children could be taught by a tutor, whilst others went to public school. Poor children could not go to school.
Food		A wide variety of foods were available, depending upon a person's wealth and where they lived. The Romans ate 3 meals a day, with the largest meal eaten in the afternoon.
Clothes		Most men and women wore tunics, with a belt. However the women's tunic was normally slightly longer. Women wore white until they were married. Most Romans wore sandals (made of leather) on their feet.

Architecture

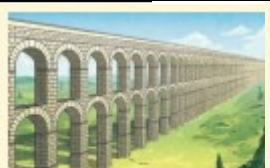
Art

Latin Language

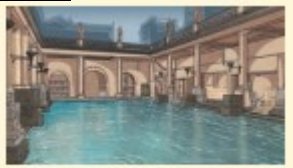
Cabbages and Peas



amphitheatre



aqueduct



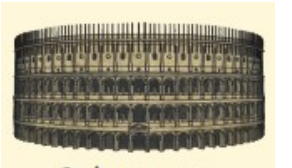
bath house



mosaic



villa



Colosseum