



Year 3: The Empire Strikes Back



1. Terms	Definitions
Rome	The capital city of the country of Italy . Where the Romans came from.
Empire	A group of people under one person's or group's leadership
Military and army	The military is the group or groups of people that are given power to defend something (mostly a country). An army is one branch of a military. It is a large, organized group of soldiers trained to fight other armies or groups.
Invalidate/invasion	When a group of people enter a country by force
Occupation	When a group of people start living in a country and take over power of that country, usually after an invasion
Resistance	When people resist, they fight against something. Boudicca was queen of the Iceni tribe when Romans invaded Britain. She led a revolt. Historians argue about what really happened to her and who she was. Roman historians may have been too hard on her. This is historical interpretation .
Gladiator	A man trained to fight with weapons against other men or wild animals in an arena.
Landmark	A famous building or place.

3. Italy and Rome

- Rome** is the capital city of Italy and has a **population** of 3 million.
- Italy is in the continent of Europe.
- The weather is normally warmer and drier than the UK and has a Mediterranean **climate**.
- Some plants in Italy such as rhododendrons, are more suited to the alpine terrain whereas others, like bay trees, grow better in the hotter southern areas of the country.
- Many fruits and vegetables, such as olives, grapes and broccoli, come from Italy.
- Like Greece, Italy is a peninsula (most of its borders are water).
- At the north of Italy are the Alps, a mountain range which crosses over Austria, Switzerland and France.
- Famous **landmarks** in Rome include: The Colosseum, Trevi Fountain and the Pantheon.



2. Roman Britain

The Invasion of the Romans

- Rome was founded in 753 BC.
- The Roman Empire was ruled by an emperor and it was incredibly powerful. It conquered most of Europe.
- 2000 years ago, Britain was inhabited by tribes of Celts.
- In 43AD, the Romans invaded England, marching from France to Colchester.
- The Roman army was organised into Legions (5000 men) which was split into centuries (80 men) controlled by a centurion.

Life in Roman Britain

- The Romans built new towns, which were normally protected by walls.
- Within the towns, there were houses, shops, meeting spaces, workshops, temples and bathhouses.
- Rich people lived in **Roman villas**, built with brick and tiles. They had lots of servants.
- Romans built special roads so that the army could march quickly.
- Historians know about Romans in Britain because of **primary sources** like ruins, mosaics, Roman coins
- Roman legacies** for life in the UK today include: mosaics, Latin (language), **aqueducts** (ways to carry water) bath houses, Roman numerals, straight roads and place names.

4. Roman Numerals

- Roman numerals were developed by the Romans.
- They use letters to represent numbers.
- They are still found today on clocks, churches and films – even the iPhone X.

I	V	X	L	C	D	M
1	5	10	50	100	500	1000