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The roman empire facts ks3

The Romans came to Britain almost 2,000 years ago and changed our country. Even today, evidence of the Romans here, can be seen in the ruins of Roman buildings, forts, roads and baths can be found throughout Britain. The Romans also invaded other countries. The Roman Empire covered much of Europe, North Africa and the Middle East. (see map) The Romans lived in Rome, a city in the center of the country of Italy. One day, a few years before Jesus Christ was born, the Romans came to Britain. Great Britain for the Romans (The Celts) Who founded Rome? When did the Romans enter Britain? In what year do the Romans invade Britain? Why did the Romans enter Britain? How many times did Julius Caesar try to invade Britain? How long did the Romans stay in Britain? What lanua did the Romans speak? Why did the Romans leave Britain? What did the Romans call London? Why was the Roman Empire important? What did the Romans give us? Video of the Roman Empire According to Roman legend, Romulus was the founder of Rome. Romulus and his twin brother Remus were the sons of the God Mars. When they were very young they were abandoned by the banks of the River Tiber and left to their own devices. Luckily for them they were found by a woolfin who felt sorry for them fed them with her milk. The boys were later found by a shepherd who raised them. The boys grew up to be very strong and smart and they decided to build a city where the Shepherd had found them. They called their city Rome. First invasion - Caesar's first invasion in August 55 B.C. (55 years before Jesus was born) the Roman general, Emperor Julius Caesar invaded Britain. He took two Roman legions. After winning several battles against the Celtic tribes (British) in south-east England he returned to France. Second invasion - Caesar's second raid The following summer (in 54 B.C.) Caesar came to Britain again landing on Walmer near Deal in Kent. This time he brought no less than five legions (30,000 foot soldiers) and 2,000 cavalymen (horsemen). This time the Romans crossed the Thames. After more battles, the British tribes promised to pay tribute to Rome and were left alone for nearly a century. Third and final invasion Almost a hundred years later, in 43 AD (43 years after the birth of Jesus), Emperor Claudius organized the last and successful Roman invasion of Britain. General Aulus Plautius led four legions with 25,000 men, plus an equal number of auxiliary soldiers. They crossed the Channel in three divisions and landed in Richborough, Dover and Lympne. here for more information on the map of Kent in Roman times) The biggest battle was fought on the banks of the River Medway, close to Rochester. It took two days for the Celtic tribes to retreat. Many tribes tried to resist the Romans. It took about four years for the intruders to finally control of southern England, and another 30 years for them to conquer all the West Country and the mountains and valleys of Wales. The battle for Yorkshire and the rest of northern England was still underway in 70-170 from NORTH. The first Roman city was Camulodunum also called Colonia Vitricencis. (We know it by the name of Colchester.) It was the seat of Roman power and the administration of Britain until sacked during the Boudiccan uprising. London was then established as a seat of government, and only became important after the Camulodunum event. Why the Romans came to Britain is not entirely certain. Two reasons have been suggested: The Romans were cross with Great Britain for helping the Gauls (now called the French) fight against the Roman general Julius Caesar. They came to Britain in search of wealth - land, slaves, and most importantly, iron, lead, zinc, copper, silver and gold. The Romans remained in Britain from 43 AD to 410 AD. That's almost four hundred years (four centuries). The Romans spoke a form of Latin known as vulgar Latin. It was very different from the classical Latin we learn today. Their homes in Italy were attacked by ferocious tribes and every soldier was needed. The Romans called London Londinium. The River Thames was a quick way to transport goods between Britain and the continent. The Romans saw this and built the city of Londinium around the main crossing of the river. Read more about Roman London The Romans play an important role in our lives even today. Many of the things we do or do come from the Romans. Language The language we used today was developed from the Romans. The Romans spoke and wrote in Latin and many of our words are based on Latin words. The calendar Did you know that the calendar we use today is over 2,000 years old? It was founded by Julius Caesar, a Roman ruler. It is based on the movement of the Earth around the sun, and is called the 'solar calendar'. The solar calendar has 365 days per year, and 366 days per leap year, or every fourth year. The names of our months are taken from the names of Roman gods and rulers. The month of 'July', in fact, is named after Julius Caesar himself! Laws and a legal system The laws and ways in which we determine what to do with someone accused of violating a law originally came from the Roman Empire. The Census The Roman Empire was huge and included millions of people who lived over a large area. How did they keep track of all these people? Easily! They counted them! The Roman Empire began the practice of taking a census, or a 'census', of all people within its borders every so often. Today the many countries like ours take a census every 10 years. straight roads central heating concrete aqueducts (bridges for water) Use the upper left, for more information about the Romans. Romans, forests, Roman Britain, Hadrian's wall, the Roman empire in Romans celts Great Britain, Roman army in Great Britain, Roman invasion in Great Britain, Roman emperor Great Britain, Roman empire for children, ancient Rome, Roman army for children, Roman gods for children, Roman wall for children, Romans for children Roman army, Roman food, Roman clothing, Roman soldiers The Romans built their empire by conquest or annexation between the 3rd century BC and the 3rd century AD. At its height, the Roman Empire stretched from northwest Europe to the Near East and encompassed all the mediterranean countries. The control of the empire depended on a tightly controlled system of governance, a strong and disciplined army, and excellent communication. The provinces of the empire were controlled by Roman governors appointed by the emperor. The Roman army built a number of strategically placed forts to ensure that the empire was defended against hostile local peoples. An efficient road network was built to enable troops to move quickly within the empire and facilitate trade. Taxes levied and valuable raw materials such as grain, minerals and slaves enriched Rome and financed its army. The many diverse peoples and cultures whose countries became part of the Roman Empire were united by Roman culture and Roman ideals of government and citizenship. Page 2 Some examples of things that Romans introduced in Britain that are still in use today: Architecture and Art Language (Latin) The Calendar Coins Cement, bricks and glass Food items such as turnips, carrots, cabbage, peas, apples, pears, grapes and wine Cities, with paved streets and sidewalks, as well as street cleaners Benefits (free food) for poor citizens Catsing Nettles Laws, Firefighters, and Police Parks and Public Libraries The worksheets below contain activities related to some of the things Romans introduced to Great Britain. ... Watch → Claudius Galen Facts & Worksheets ... Watch → Ancient Roman Medicine Facts & Worksheets ... View → A Roman Fact menu & Worksheets... Watch → Roman Sewers Facts & Worksheets ... View → Ancient Rome Facts & Worksheets ... See → rights and religion in the Roman Empire... Watch → The Republic of Rome Diagram ... View → The Republic of Rome Blanco Diagram ... Watch →The Senate of the Roman Republic and the Consuls... Watch →The Roman Army PowerPoint... Watch →Join the Roman Army... Watch → At the Roman Army Flash Cards ... Watch →Timeline of Roman Britain... Watch →Roman Army Wordsearch ... Check out →Hadrian's Wall Information Sheet... Watch →Christianity in the Roman Empire... View →Matching Roman and Gods... View →What are connectives? ... Watch →Caesar Murder Report... Watch →Interview with a Gladiator... Watch →The collapse of the Roman Empire... Watch →The Roman Empire: How did Rome get its name? ... Watch →The Collapse of the Roman Empire Worksheet... View →Map of the Roman Empire Watch →Who ruled the Roman Republic? Life in the Roman Empire was as varied as it is today: Rome, with more than a million inhabitants, was bigger than any modern city in Britain apart from London. It had blocks of flats called 'insulae', streets with pedestrian crossings, opulent public baths, public toilets seating up to 60 people... and huge amounts of graffiti. Every night, hundreds of slaves came out to clean the streets. Wagons were only allowed to use the city at night. The Romans invented concrete, allowing them to build large buildings, with huge domes. A famous building was the Pantheon, which still survives. A system of nine aqueducts provided Rome with 222 million liters of water per day. Pont du Gard, a Roman aqueduct in FranceEr was a system of poor lighting called the 'annona', which entitled every Roman freeman to 6 clumps of free wheat per month - enough to make about 450 loaves. Roman villas, in addition to the living rooms, had underfloor heating called a 'hypocaust', a bath suite, beautiful mosaic floors and red tiled roofs. Most Romans enjoyed gladiatorial competitions. There were two types of gladiators - the retiarius, which uses a trident and a net, and different types of swordsman, such as the murmillo, the thraex and the secutor, armed in slightly different ways. Sometimes they fought each other, sometimes wild animals. Gladiators – including female gladiators – became as famous as modern footballers. Education in the time of the Roman Empire involved learning to read and write. Older students focused on rhetoric, which taught them to speak in public, for which they had to learn Greek. The father was the head of the family and was allowed to beat his children to death. Rich Romans loved exuberant meals with different courses. There was entertainment and lots of wine. When they had eaten as much as they could, the guests would get sick so they could eat some more. Romans believed that the gods controlled nature. They consulted a priest called a pickle, who would study the signs, for example birds, or the liver of a slaughtered goat, to see if they would be lucky. Romans prayed and made sacrifices, but they believed that the gods were happy with the accuracy of the ceremonies, not by their personal faith or fervor. In the reign of Emperor Constantine (306lu2012337), Christianity became the religion of the Roman Empire.Which aspects of Roman life are most similar to life today, and which are very different? Different?

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