

The Roman Empire and its Impact on Britain

Historical Landmarks



Colosseum - An amphitheatre where gladiators fought to the death. They were usually slaves who fought. The most important men sat and watched from the front whilst women, children and slaves watched the gruelling performances from the back.



Pantheon – The pantheon's dome was the largest in the world for over 1700 years. It is Raphael's final resting place.



The Arch of Constantine is an arch next to the Colosseum. The arch was built by the Romans to celebrate Emperor Constantine the Great's victory over Maxentius at the Battle of Milvian Bridge in 312AD.



The Vatican is home to the Pope. Many Catholics go there to worship in Saint Peter's Basilica. It is considered a very holy place.

Roman Invasion of Britain

During the expansion of the Roman empire, they invaded many countries, including Great Britain. Celtic settlements were overturned and the Romans settled in. They were not all welcome and many people, including Queen Boudicca of the Iceni fought fiercely to defend our county. Evidence of the Romans are still here today with Roman baths still preserved in the City of Bath.



Ancient Italy and The Roman Empire

Pompeii is an ancient town located at the base of Mount Vesuvius. Many years ago, Mount Vesuvius erupted and covered the town in hot ash. Very few people escaped and most perished. Archaeologists rediscovered the town because the ash preserved the ruins. People are now able to go and explore the town today.



Roman Inventions

Central Heating – Romans needed heated water for their public baths where water was heated in furnaces built in outside walls. Chimneys drew smoke from the furnace through channels under the floor and in the walls. This is called a *hypocaust*.

An *aqueduct* was created to allow water to flow freely from the mountain springs into Roman homes . Romans also created a sewage system where pipes were laid underground. They emptied the sewage into the Tiber River.

Roman bridges were some of the first long lasting bridges to be made. They have the famous Roman Arch design.

Roman roads were famously straight and were built with layers of large stones, tightly-packed gravel, small stones mixed with cement and topped with stone slabs.

Topic Vocabulary

Picnic Site

Viewpoint

Campsite/
Caravan site

Church with
Tower

Parking

Nature Reserve

Information
centre

Motorway

Trunk/Main
Road

Footpath

National Path















Bridleway

Railway Station

Level Crossing

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Geography: Map symbols

	Picnic Site
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Passover

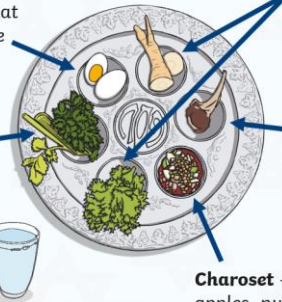
Passover (called Pesach in Hebrew) is celebrated in the Spring by Jewish people, who remember how the Israelite people were freed from slavery by Moses over 3000 years ago. The story of Passover is in the **Torah**, the Jewish holy book.

How Is Passover Celebrated?

Beitzah – a roasted, hard-boiled egg that represents sacrifice but also new life

Karpas – a fresh green vegetable, often parsley, which symbolises the freshness of spring

Salt water – symbolizes the tears and sweat of enslavement



Maror and chazeret – Two types of bitter herbs, reminding people of the bitterness of slavery

Zeroa – A roasted lamb or chicken bone to symbolise offerings made to God

Charoset – a mixture of ground apples, nuts, ginger, cinnamon and wine, which symbolises the mortar used by the Israelites when they were forced to make bricks

Haggadah – a special book from which the story of the Israelites fleeing Egypt is read

Hebrew – an ancient language that is the official language of Israel

Jewish – a person whose religion is Judaism

Judaism – one of the world's oldest religions

Maror – a bitter herb eaten as part of the Seder meal

Matzot – an unleavened bread

Seder – means 'order' in Hebrew.

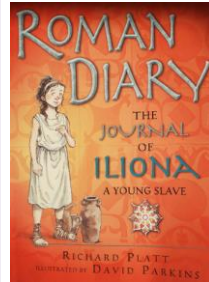
Seder plate – an important part of the Seder meal, this plate has five sections to hold some special Seder foods

Symbol – something that represents or reminds you of something else

Torah – Jewish holy book

The Diary of a Roman Slave

Richard Platt has written the diary of Iliona, a Greek slave, who was captured by pirates. And taken to Rome to become a wealthy man's slave along with her brother Apollo. Roman life, slavery and inventions are explored in this exciting adventure.



Roman Art

The children will learn the eight points of the compass and how to use them with maps.

