

## How has modern Italy changed since the Ancient Roman Era?

### The Roman Empire



The Romans were successful in conquering many kingdoms, in part, due to their powerful armies, tactics and weaponry.

### 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 their county. Evidence of the Romans are still here today such as the Roman baths still preserved in the City of Bath.



### How diverse was the Roman Empire?

The Roman empire was relatively diverse, as the empire encouraged trade and movement across a territory that extended from Hadrian's Wall to north Africa, to Turkey.



### Septimius Severus

Severus was the first African Roman Emperor, working his way up the ranks and defeating his enemies. He enlarged the Roman Empire with campaigns in Africa and Britain. He made significant gains in Caledonia (modern Scotland) and strengthened Hadrian's Wall but fell short of his ultimate goal of bringing the whole British island under his rule.

It was in Roman Britain that Severus would see his final days. Ill health eventually led to his death in AD 211 at the age of 65. It was his treatment of the soldiers that secured Severus's reign. His military reforms saw wage increases for soldiers along with the removal of the marriage ban, allowing military men to have wives. His treatment of the army would become a model for future emperors.

### What did the Romans leave behind?

**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*.

**Aqueduct** - This 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.

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

**Roads** - 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.

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## ART/DT: Tapestries

During the period of the empire the Romans imported tapestries to use in their public buildings as well as in the homes of the wealthy.





**Running Stitch:** Made by taking the needle up and down through the fabric at regular (or irregular) intervals.



**Back Stitch:** Made by bringing the needle up a stitch length away from the end of the previous stitch and taking it down at the end near existing stitches.

## Music:

 Semiquaver ( $\frac{1}{4}$  beat)

 Quaver ( $\frac{1}{2}$  beat)

 Crochet (1 beats)

 Minim (2 beats)

 Semibreve (4 beats)

Forte Loud

Piano Quiet

## RE: Judaism



**The Star of David:** This is the symbol recognised as the symbol of the Jewish Community and is named after King David of ancient Israel.



**The Menorah:** The oldest symbol in Judaism is the Menorah. It is a seven branched candelabrum. It represents the burning bush Moses saw on Mount Sinai. Olive oil is used to light the end of each branch.



**A Tallit:** This is worn by Jewish men and is a tasseled shawl. It is worn to remind Jews that God is protecting them and symbolises wrapping God's laws around them.



**A Hamsa:** Some Jews wear a kind of good luck charm called a hamsa. It is shaped like a hand and usually has a picture of an eye in its middle. It is worn to remind Jews of God's protective hand and his watchful eye over them.



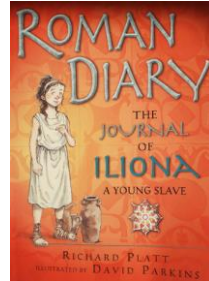
**The Mezuzah:** The Mezuzah is a scroll which Jewish people keep inside a case. It is fixed to the right side of their doorframe and they chant 'Blessed are you, Lord, our God, Sovereign of the Universe'. The Mezuzah is placed on doorframes to constantly remind Jews of God's presence.



**A Kippah:** This is a special cap that Jewish men and Jewish boys wear on their head to show that they respect God.

## The Diary of a Roman Slave

Richard Platt has written the diary of Iliona, a Greek slave, who was captured by pirates. She was 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.



## Computing: Animation

Setting	The place where events take place.
Frame	A single image in a sequence of pictures.
Sequence	A set of frames that follow each other in a particular order.
Onion-skinning	A technique used to see several frames at once. The animator can then edit an image based on the previous image in the sequence.
Import	A command to bring in information from a file into a program.
Transition	The visual effect that occurs when you move from one scene to the next during an animation.