## Year 3 Blue Autumn 2: Where do the Romans Fit in Time?

## Sticky Knowledge

Rome was created by two brothers, Romulus and Remus who were abandoned after they were born.

Boudicca was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire.

Julius Caesar was probably the best known Roman leader. He extended the empire through invading other lands.

Romans used to eat food like dormice dipped in honey.

When the Romans came to Britain they helped us by creating roads; a written language (which was Latin); introduced coins and even introduced rabbits to our country.

The Roman Empire made its mark on Britain, and even today, the ruins of Roman buildings, forts, roads, and baths can be found all over Britain.

The calendar we use today was started by Julius Caesar, a Roman ruler. It is based on the movement of the earth around the sun, and so is called the solar calendar. The names of our months are taken from the names of Roman gods and rulers. The month 'July,' in fact, is named after Julius Caesar himself!

The Roman Empire was huge and included millions of people living over a large area. How did they keep track of all these people? Easy! They counted them! The Roman Empire began the practice of taking a census, or a 'count,' of all the people within its boundaries every so often. Today, many countries like ours take a census every 10 years.



## **Key Text**



## **Topic Vocabulary** When the countries that the Romanisation Romans conquered became very much like Rome. Similar to the Roman version of senate our parliament A number of complex of rooms designed for bathing, relaxing, Roman baths and socializing, as used in ancient Rome. This was the Roman name for Londinium London. A commander of a group of 100 centurion Roman soldiers. The Roman emperor was the ruler of the Roman Empire during the emperor imperial period. A large system for carrying water from one place to another is aqueduct called an aqueduct. A gladiator was an armed combatant who entertained gladiator audiences in the Roman Republic. To overcome and take control of people or land using military conquer force. Enter a place or land with the invade intention of occupying it.