

Vocabulary	Definitions
Emperor	A ruler who has total control of a country or region.
aqueduct	A bridge to move water over an obstacle.
army	A large organised group of soldiers trained to fight other armies or groups.
hypocaust	A system of central heating in a building which circulates hot air under the floor.
engineer	Someone who designs, builds and maintains systems, structures, machines and products.
trade	The buying and selling of goods and services.
province	An area of land that is part of a country.
empire	A group of countries or territories ruled by a single ruler or government.
currency	The official money of a country.

An aqueduct



Enquiry question: What Roman inventions are the most useful to us today? Explain.

Roman coins



Roman numerals

1	I	6	VI	10	X
2	II	7	VII	50	L
3	III	8	VIII	100	C
4	IV	9	IX	500	D
5	V	10	X	1000	M

Key Knowledge

A town was laid out in a square or rectangle. There were two main axes: North to South and East to West. Houses were made of stone or brick instead of wood as wood buildings were considered a fire hazard. Thick town walls were built for protection. Houses in the UK today are mostly built out of brick and some towns/cities are designed in a similar way.

Aqueducts brought water into towns. The water was transported to public baths and toilets. The Romans invented concrete which was used to build such structures. Though the Roman aqueducts are no longer used in the UK today, they were important as they led to the development of modern plumbing and irrigation systems.

Though they didn't invent sewers, the Romans created complex stone sewers. They used their knowledge from the Cloaca Maxima (a sewage system in Rome) to create this. Today, the Roman sewers are no longer in use but the same method of washing away wastewater and rain using underground tunnels is still used.

Before the Romans came, few people were able to read or write. The Romans brought their own language (Latin) and they wrote down things such as laws. Many words that they brought are still used today such as pedestrian, triumph and salary. The Romans left written records for the first time which is how we know this.

The Romans invented the Roman numerals. These numbers are still used today most commonly on analogue clocks. Additionally, they changed the way we measure distance including miles, feet and inches.

The Romans introduced coins as currency. This meant that people could buy goods or services conveniently as it was used throughout the Roman empire. Coins are now used as currency all over the world.

The Romans invented a range of calendars (the Julian calendar, the Roman calendar and the Gregorian calendar). Our modern calendar today is based on these.

The Romans heated their buildings using a system called hypocaust. Though central heating has greatly improved, the idea of heating homes came from the Romans.

The Roman army are famous for building long, straight roads. Special engineers planned these roads and they criss-crossed the whole Roman Empire. They boosted trade, communication with the emperor and helped legions to keep control of all of the different provinces. They were curved to allow rainwater to flow over the side. Many Roman roads are still used today. The A46 from Lincoln to Leicester is a resurfaced Roman road.

The Roman Emperor Constantine the Great ended all persecution and declared toleration for Christianity. Later, Christianity became the official state religion of the Empire. This change in policy spread the relatively new religion to every corner of the empire. This is one of the reasons why Christianity is still so popular as a religion.

Key Skills

Know and sequence key events.

Use relevant terms and period labels.

Make comparisons between different times in the past.

Examine causes and results of significant events and the impact on people.

Compare life in early and late 'times' studied.

Compare an aspect of life with the same aspect in another period.

Begin to identify primary and secondary sources.

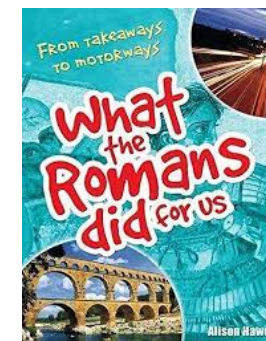
Use evidence to build up a picture of a past event.

Select relevant sections of information.

Use the library and internet for research with increasing confidence.

Communicate our knowledge in a range of different ways.

What did the Romans do for us? By Alison Hawes



Roman Britain Timeline

