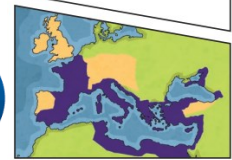
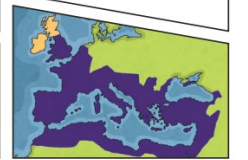


The Roman Empire

Map showing the Roman Empire in 44 BC

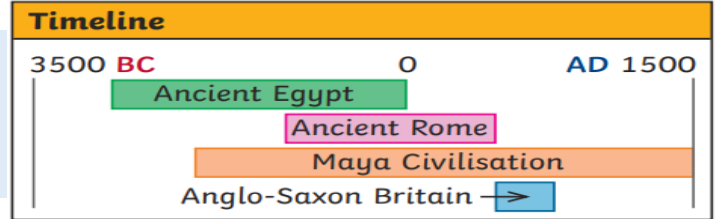
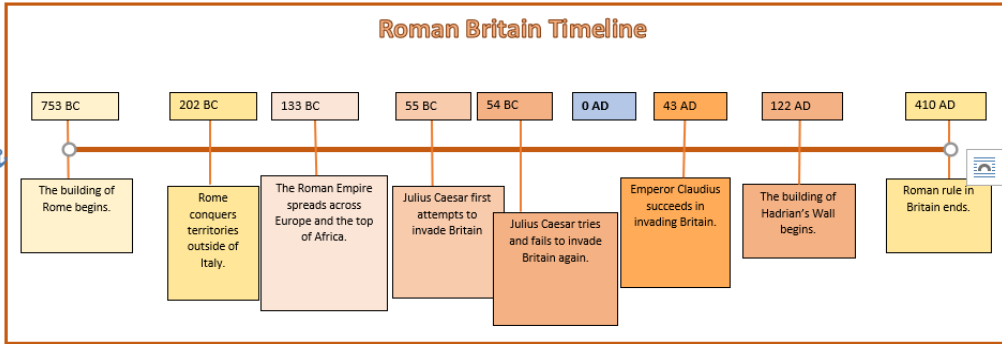


Map showing the Roman Empire in AD 305



The Roman Empire began in 753BC with the building of the city of Rome.

Having the best trained soldiers and plentiful weapons meant the Roman army was formidable.



Useful

Vocabulary

Roman Empire

The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans; including parts of Europe, Middle East and North Africa.

Invasion

To take over a land or country with armed forces; like an army.

Conquest

To take control of another land or country (and it's people); using military force.

Emperor

Ruler of an Empire

Iceni

A tribe of people who lived in Britain before the Roman's invaded. They were led by a warrior Queen named **Boudicca**

Legion

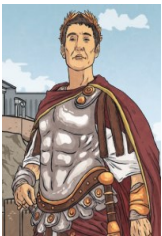
A large section of the Roman army consisting of 5000 soldiers

Aqueducts

An engineering water structure, built to transport water over valleys, ditches and long distances.

Hadrian's wall

A defensive wall built by Emperor Hadrian in AD 122 to keep out the Picts (Scots).



55 BC

Julius Caesar was unsuccessful in conquering Britain. The weather, the resistance and the strength of the Britons meant he left and went back to Italy.

AD 43

The Romans returned with **Emperor Claudius** returned with a strong army and took control of most of Britain.

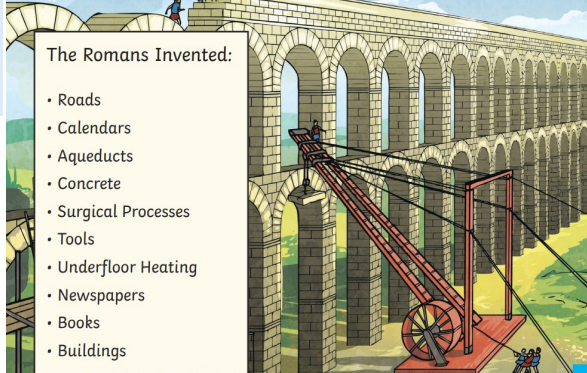


The impact of the Romans and the legacy they left behind...

Roman Inventions

The Romans Invented:

- Roads
- Calendars
- Aqueducts
- Concrete
- Surgical Processes
- Tools
- Underfloor Heating
- Newspapers
- Books
- Buildings



The Romans built elaborately designed Roman baths where people would go to relax and socialise. Some of these impressive buildings still remain today.



Early in Roman times, the Roman people believed in many different gods and goddesses whom they believed controlled different aspects of their lives, such as time, love and the seas.



Clues to the past:

Roman mosaics have been found all over Europe.

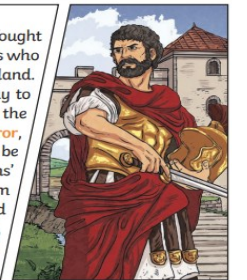
AD 60: Boudicca's Rebellion

The Romans decided that the **Iceni** tribe needed to start paying taxes but Queen **Boudicca**, the ruler of the tribe, refused to let this happen and formed an army to fight the Romans. Thousands of people died in these battles but the Romans eventually won.



AD 122: Hadrian's Wall

The **Caledonian** tribes fought battles against the Romans who had tried to take their land. The Romans wanted a way to separate their land from the **Picts** so the Roman emperor, **Hadrian**, ordered a wall to be built to protect the Romans' land. The wall was 117km long with castles, guarded turrets, major forts, barracks, bathhouses and even hospitals.



Before: Iron age

Now: Romans

Next: Anglo Saxons and Scots



Anglo-Saxons



England (Europe)

Timeline

410	497	575	586	597	757	793	871	1016	1066
Romans left Britain leaving it unguarded	The kingdom of Wessex is formed	The kingdom of East Anglia was formed	The Kingdom of Mercia is formed	St Augustine introduces Christianity	Offa, King of Mercia declares himself King of England	Vikings attack Lindisfarne	Alfred the Great rules	Canute the Great rules as first Viking	Battle of Hastings Normans defeat the Saxons

Key Vocabulary

Bayeux Tapestry	70m long embroidered cloth depicting the events leading up to the Norman conquest.
Beowulf	An Old English epic story consisting of 3182 alliterative lines written in c975-1010.
Lindisfarne	A monastery in northern England where Vikings first landed and attacked from Scandinavia.
lyre	A five to seven stringed musical instrument used in northern Europe.
mead	An alcoholic beverage made from honey, water and yeast, often with spices and herbs.
Offa's Dyke	A larger linear earthwork on the border of Wales and England ordered by King Offa.
runes	Alphabet consisting of between 26-33 letters used to write Old English.
Sutton Hoo helmet	A decorated Anglo-Saxon bronze helmet excavated in 1939 buried around 625.
thatch	The craft of building a roof with dry vegetation such as reeds and straw.
wattle-and-daub	The weaving of small wooden branches with mud, straw, horse hair and dung to create walls.

DID YOU KNOW?

A famous Anglo-Saxon archaeological site is Sutton Hoo, where a whole ship was used as a grave! An Anglo-Saxon king was buried inside the ship along with some of his possessions, such as his helmet and sword.

General Knowledge

Anglo-Saxon Settlements.

The remains of Anglo-Saxon settlements can still be seen in England today. In Staffordshire, the settlement of Catholme (now known as Burton on Trent) was a popular place for Anglo-Saxons to live. Although many settlements were on the coast, Catholme had many attractive features such as its height above sea level. In each settlement, buildings such as huts, halls and stone-masons could be found.



The Staffordshire Hoard

In September 2009, the country was stunned when a colossal amount of Anglo-Saxon gold was unearthed by a metal detectorist in Hammerwich, Staffordshire. In the following months, the site was excavated and over 5kg of artefacts were found. Over the past decade, the Hoard has travelled around the country but is now permanently located at two museums in Stoke and Birmingham.

Famous Figures

St Augustine (c.530-604)

Augustine of Canterbury was a Christian missionary sent from Rome to convert people from Anglo-Saxon paganism to Christianity. He was considered to be responsible for the widespread adoption of the Christian faith throughout England.

King Aethelbert (c.550-616)

King of Kent who created the first Germanic law code in the early 7th Century and became the first English king to convert to Christianity due to Augustine's mission to convert people from paganism.

King Offa (c730-796)

King of Mercia, and of most of England in the mid-8th Century. Historians regard him as the most powerful Anglo-Saxon king until Alfred the Great.

King Alfred the Great (849-899)

Fought the Vikings and defeated them in the Battle of Edington (878) and thus made an agreement with them (Danelaw). He was known for improving the standard of living, legal and military systems as well as education.

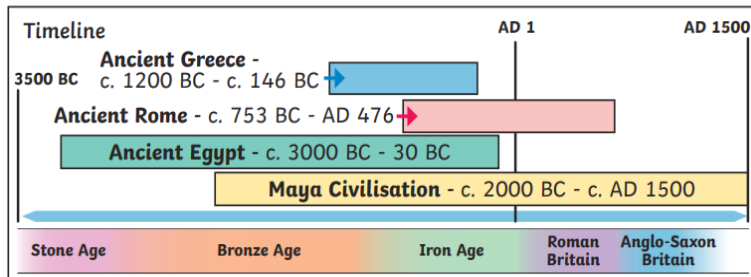
Before: Stone Age

Now: Anglo-Saxons

Next: Vikings



Ancient Maya



I can tell you about the Ancient Maya Civilisation

Useful Vocabulary

ritual	ancestors	cacao beans	maize	jaguar	hieroglyphics	codex	logogram
A religious act or ceremony which includes a series of actions performed in a particular order.	A past family member or generation; from someone's grandparents to great-grandparents or beyond	A dried, fermented seed, from South American cacao tree, which is roasted and then used in making chocolate and cocoa.	Another word for corn (sometimes known as sweetcorn) that grows as a crop in parts of South America and the USA.	A large cat, with rosette shaped spots, that is native to South America.	A system of writing using symbols and picture instead of letters	An ancient text from the Mayan era. It is usually in the form of a fold out type book.	A sign or symbol that represents a word or phrase; used in ancient writing.

Tikal, Guatemala: Temple of the jaguar



Hieroglyphics were used as a **letter and number** system by the Ancient Mayas

0	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19



k'in
sun



ja
water



b'alam
jaguar



ajaw
lord



k'ak
fire



muyal
cloud



Food

The Maya people mainly ate **maize** (corn). **Maize** was very important to them as they believed that the first humans were made from **maize** dough by the gods.

The Maya made a bitter chocolatey drink from **cacao beans** that was enjoyed by the rich. It was used for medicines and in ceremonies. The **cacao beans** were highly valued and even used as a form of money.



Religion

The Maya believed in many gods and goddesses. They thought that the gods/goddesses had a good side and a bad side and that they could help or hurt them. The Maya people would dance, sing and make offerings to the gods/goddesses.

Maya priests were believed to be able to communicate directly with the gods/goddesses. As a result, they were very important in society.



Which of these women was a commoner and which was a royal?

Before: Ancient Greece & Ancient Egypt

Now: Mayan Civilisation

Next: The Vikings