

## YEAR 6 ROMANS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

### KEY VOCABULARY AND SPELLINGS

**AD** – Anno Domini, the time after the birth of Jesus.

**BC** – Before Christ, the time before the birth of Jesus.

**Citizen** – a person belonging to a country.

**Legion** – the main unit of the Roman Army.

**Pubic Baths** – a building, like a spa today, where people went to wash, exercise and socialise.

**Mosaic** – a picture made of tiny tiles.

**Taxes** – money people pay to the government.

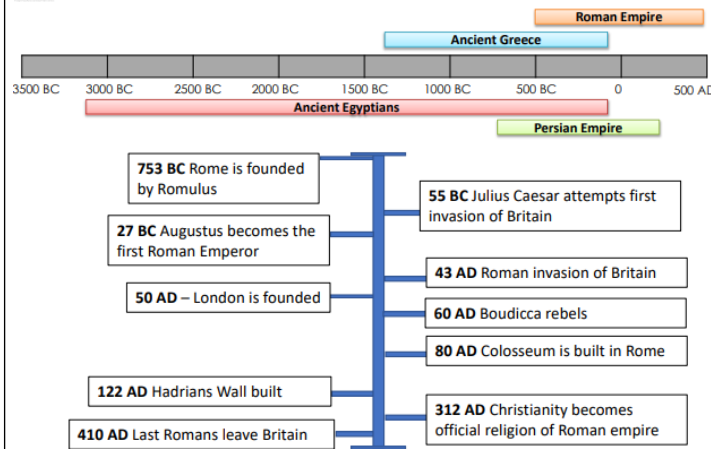
**Villa** – a large luxury home, usually built in the country for wealthy people to live in.

**Conquer** – to take control of a place by force (fighting).

**Emperor** – a person who rules an empire.

**Empire** – a group of countries that are controlled by one ruler.

### CHRONOLOGY



### SOCIETY

In the early days of Ancient Rome, it was ruled by Kings. The Rome became a republic and a group of men, called the senate, shared power. Later generals of the army decided they wanted power again and they became emperors. Octavius was the first Emperor of Rome.

**RELIGION** - The Romans worshipped many Gods and Goddesses and would give them offerings at various temples to keep them happy. Later they became Christians.

**WARFARE** – One reason Rome became so powerful was because of its army. The soldiers were the best trained and had the best weapons and armour.

**AGRICULTURE** – The Romans used aqueducts to carry water to the crops and plants. Dams were also built to provide fresh water for crops, animals and people.

### LOCATION

#### **ANCIENT ROMAN EMPIRE**

In Ancient times the city of Rome was at the centre of a huge Empire. Rome ruled more than 45 million people across Europe, North Africa and Asia. Its army was the most powerful in the world.



#### **MODERN DAY ROME**

Rome is the capital city of Italy, a country located in Europe.



**LEGACY** – When the Roman army left Britain they left behind a changed country. Many of the changes they introduced can still be seen in Britain today.

**Buildings** – In Britain you can still see and use public baths, amphitheatres, bridges and temples.

**Language** – Latin, which was the official Roman language forms the roots of many of the words we use today. We still use Roman names for months (January, July) and planets (Mars, Jupiter).

**Religion** – The Roman's introduced Christianity to Britain and many churches are still built using designs like a Roman Basilica.