

Key Learning

By the year 100 BC, the Roman Republic had expanded from the Italian peninsula in all directions. The Roman army was taking over more and more territory. When the Romans won a battle, they would take over that territory. They called the territory a province. Rome would put a Roman governor in charge of each of the provinces. The soldier in command of a century was called a centurion. The Roman army put six centuries together to form a cohort. Ten cohorts made a legion. The edge of an empire is known as the frontier. The Romans built walls to defend their frontier.

One successful Roman commander was called Julius Caesar. Caesar was a patrician and became a consul in the Roman Republic. He conquered Gaul, won battles, and the new pharaoh of Egypt supported him. Many Romans loved Caesar. But some senators thought he was becoming too powerful. On the Ides of March, a group of senators killed Caesar.

Octavian Caesar was very cunning. Over time, Octavian became as powerful as a king, but he never ever used the word 'king'. Octavian took the name 'Augustus' which meant 'the high one'. He became the first Roman emperor.

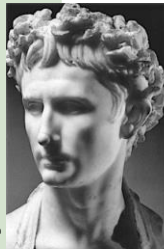
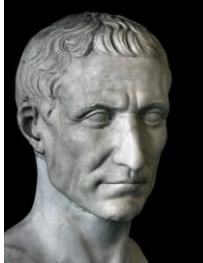
As emperor, Claudius successfully expanded the Roman Empire. He added the island of Britain to the Empire. Nero was the last of the family of Julius Caesar to rule the Roman Empire. Another emperor was called Titus. Titus finished building the Colosseum where Romans watched games.

On 24th August 79 AD, Mount Vesuvius erupted, destroying the ancient Roman town of Pompeii. Pompeii remained buried for nearly 1,700 years.

In the year 66, one province in Judea rebelled. It took two years to control the rebellion. Afterwards, the Romans destroyed Jerusalem.



Julius Caesar



AUGUSTUS



TIBERIUS



CALIGULA



CLAUDIUS



NERO



The Roman Empire

Vocabulary

aqueducts	a channel built to carry water over a long distance, typically in the form of a bridge
centurion	the army leader of a group of soldiers
Colosseum	a large building or theatre used for entertainment events and sports
descended	to be related by blood through several generations
emperor	a person who rules an empire
forts	well-defended buildings at the frontier
frontier	the edge of an empire
governor	a Roman who ruled a province
imperial	relating to an empire
legion	a large group of Roman soldiers, like an army
proclaim	to say or state for the public to know.
province	administrative regions of Ancient Rome outside Roman Italy that were controlled by the Romans
rebellion	an armed fight against one's government; uprising

The Roman Empire Timeline

15 March 44 BC The assassination of Caesar	27 BC- 14 AD Augustus was emperor	14-37 AD Tiberius was emperor	37-41 AD Caligula was emperor	41-54 AD Claudius was emperor	54-68 AD Nero was emperor	18 July 64 AD Great Fire of Rome	72 AD The Colosseum was built	24th August 79 AD Mount Vesuvius erupted and destroyed Pompeii
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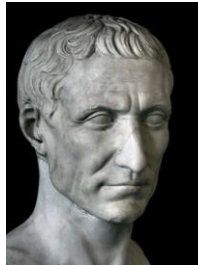
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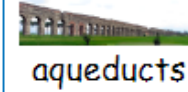
CLAUDIUS



NERO



The Roman Empire



aqueducts



centurion



Colosseum



descended



emperor



forts



frontier



governor



imperial



legion



proclaim



province



rebellion

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The assassination of Caesar

27 BC- 14 AD
Augustus was emperor

14-37 AD
Tiberius was emperor

37-41 AD
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Claudius was emperor

54-68 AD
Nero was emperor

18 July 64 AD
Great Fire of Rome

72 AD
The Colosseum was built

24th August 79 AD
Mount Vesuvius erupted and destroyed Pompeii



Rights and Global Goals

Rights	 14 FREEDOM OF THOUGHT AND RELIGION	 27 FOOD, CLOTHING, A SAFE HOME	 38 PROTECTION IN WAR
Global goals	9- Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 10- Reduced Inequalities 11- Sustainable cities and communities 13- Climate Action		

Prior Learning

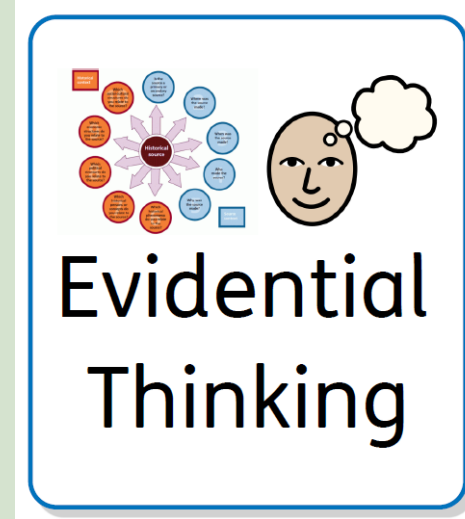
Y4 Roman Republic-The creation of the Roman Republic and its growing empire.

Y3 Volcanoes

Y4 The Rhine and the Mediterranean Sea

Y3 The kings, the temple and living as a Jew

Big Ideas



National Treasures

Hadrian Wall

Antonine Wall

The Roman Baths

