



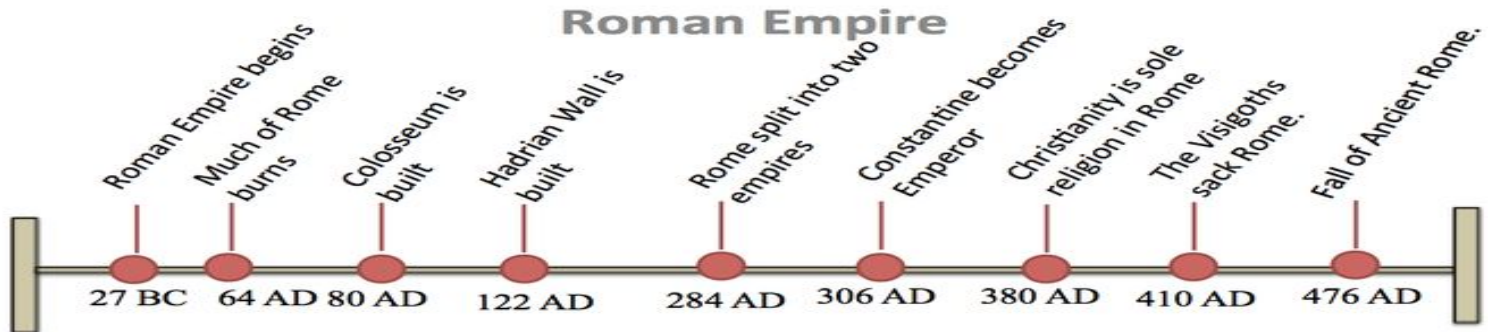
Runnymede St. Edwards School – Knowledge Organiser

Subject: History

Unit: Roman Republic

Year: 4

Term: Autumn 2



Julius Caesar (100 BC—44 BC) Julius Caesar was a great soldier and general. He helped to conquer new land for the Roman Empire.

Invasion - One country attacking another to take it over.

Emperor - The leader of an empire.

Amphitheatre - Where the Romans would go to be entertained.

Temple - A place of worship. A house of a Roman god or goddess.

Mosaic - One picture made up of thousands of small tiles called tessellates.

Senate - The Roman government.



Spread of the Roman Empire

Rome reached its peak of power in the 2nd century around the year 117 AD under the rule of the great Roman emperor Trajan. Virtually all of the coastline along the Mediterranean Sea was part of the Roman Empire. This included Spain, Italy, France, southern Britain, Turkey, Israel, Egypt, and northern Africa.



Rome ruled much of Europe around the Mediterranean for over 1000 years. However, the inner workings of the Roman Empire began to decline starting around 200 AD. By 400 AD Rome was struggling under the weight of its giant empire. The city of Rome finally fell in 476 AD.

The Roman Army

As the Empire grew bigger the army had to fight further away from home. Being a soldier became a full-time job - they were no longer sent home when a battle ended.

These full-time soldiers were well-trained and disciplined. They had to be tough and confident in the use of a number of weapons. They would march over 20 miles a day with heavy things to carry and they were also skilled engineers and craftsmen because they had to build roads, bridges and forts.



Recruits had to be at least 20 years old and they joined for 25 years after which they were given money and land to farm in their retirement.

A centurion commanded 80 men divided into ten sections of eight. Six centuries of eighty men formed a cohort, and ten cohorts made up a legion (about 5,000).

Daily life of Romans

Clothing	Men wore a knee-length tunic and important men would wear a toga. Women wore a longer tunic than men and would wear a dress called a stola over their tunics. Boys wore a knee-length tunic and a bulla (locket around their necks) to protect them from evil spirits. For girls this piece of jewellery was called a lunula. Romans wore leather sandals on their feet.
School	Roman children started school at the age of seven. Wealthy children could be taught by a tutor, whilst others went to public school. Poor children could not go to school and were often sent out to work young.
Food	The Romans ate a wide variety of foods, sourced from across the empire. The diets of the rich and poor were very different. They generally ate 3 meals a day and dinner was usually the biggest.
Housing	Poor Romans lived in small, cramped houses called insulae. These could house up to 30 Romans. Rich Romans lived in villas domus and they had slaves to run the household.
Jobs	Roman citizens could work as farmers, merchants, soldiers, craftsmen, entertainers, lawyers, teachers and in the Roman government.
Leisure	The Romans would visit bath houses as a social activity. For the wealthy, dinner parties would feature music, dancing, and poetry readings. Going to watch the games was very popular and in Rome the famous colosseum could seat about 50,000 spectators who came to watch events including gladiatorial combats and wild animal hunts.