



Greatworth Primary School
Beech Class
Knowledge
Organiser

The Romans Part One

The Big Question:

Who were the Romans?



The founding of Rome



Romulus and Remus were twin boys who were left in a basket on the Tiber River when they were babies.






They were found and raised by a she-wolf and later by a shepherd. As the boys grew older they became natural leaders,

The twins eventually came to the place where Rome is located today but neither could decide on which hill to build the city on. Each started to build their cities on different hills but one day fought over this. Romulus killed Remus and officially founded the city on April 21, 753 BC, making himself king, and naming it Rome after himself.

The Romans lived in the city of ancient Rome which was founded in 753BC. The River Tiber gave Rome good soil and trade links so it was a wealthy city. Gradually, the Romans won battles and became more and more powerful. Soon the city of Rome had an empire which would last until 476 AD.

Rome is located in Italy



Daily life of Romans	
Clothing 	Men and boys 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. Romans wore leather sandals on their feet.
Food 	The Romans diet typically consisted of fruits, vegetables, breads and porridge sweetened with honey. Rich Romans ate large feasts and a wide variety of foods, sourced from across the empire.
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 fighting.



Where does this fit on our timeline?



												
Stone Age 15,000BC - 2,500BC	Bronze Age 3,000BC - 800BC	Iron Age 800BC - AD43	Romans in Britain AD43 - AD410	Anglo-Saxons AD449 - AD1066	Vikings AD793 - AD1066	Normans AD1066 - AD1154	Tudors AD1485 - AD1603	Civil War & Revolution AD1603 - AD1714	The Industrial Revolution AD1760 - AD1820 (approx.)	Victorians AD1837 - AD1901	World Wars First World War: 1914 - 1918 Second World War: 1939 - 1945	Modern Britain 1945 - Present Day

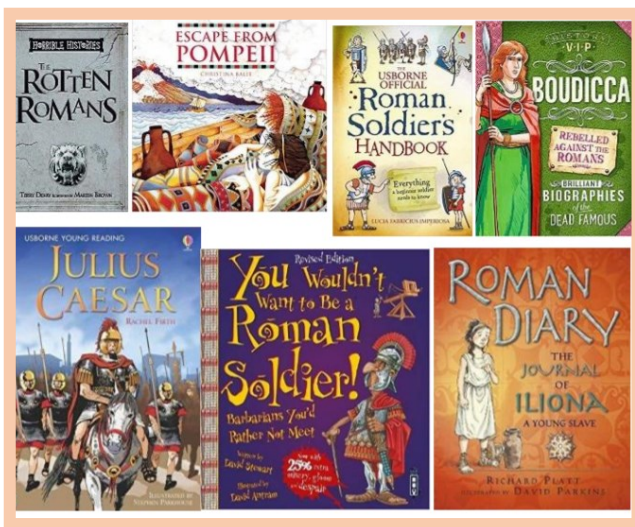
Pompeii

Did you know that the ancient city of Pompeii was buried under meters of ash and pumice after the catastrophic eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD?



Archaeologists and historians have been able to learn a lot about Roman life from Pompeii because of the way the volcanic ash preserved the city and its people.

Read all about it!



Roman Technology

- **Cement** made tricky and complex buildings easier to build
- Although Romans did not invent **arches** in buildings, they perfected them and used them widely in buildings and aqueducts
- **Aqueducts** channelled fresh water to the cities
- Hygiene was very important to the Romans and **public bath houses** allowed the Roman people to stay clean and socialise
- **Sewerage systems** were introduced and Rome had around 150 **communal (shared) toilets** dotted around the city
- Improved **roads** made travel much easier



Glossary

AD	From the Latin 'Anno Domini' which means "in the year of our lord" and refers to the time after Christ was born		
BC	'Before Christ' or the time before Christ was born.	Mosaic	Picture or pattern made from small tiles
Amphitheatre	A circular open-air performance space	Patrician	Aristocracy of Rome
Ancient	Belonging to the distant past	Plebeians	Ordinary working people of Rome
Citizen	A legally recognized subject with rights e.g. the right to vote	Public bath	Large pool where people can bathe together
Empire	A group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch	Republic	A state where power is held by the people and their elected representatives
Emperor	A male monarch who rules an empire	Slave	People who belonged to other people and had no rights or freedom
Gladiator	A slave who was trained to fight		