

Vocabulary	
<b>Picts</b>	An ancient tribe in the north.
<b>Conquer</b>	To take over something.
<b>Celts</b>	Groups of people living in Europe from the Late Bronze Age onward.
<b>Empire</b>	A group of countries ruled by one person.
<b>Republic</b>	A place where the people hold power.
<b>Invasion</b>	When a large group of people attack and enter a place.
<b>Resistance</b>	Fighting back or taking action against someone.
<b>Hypocaust</b>	Hot air from a fire under the floors– early central heating.
<b>Viaduct/ aquaduct</b>	A manmade channel used for delivering water to Roman towns.
<b>Coliseum</b>	A large theatre
<b>Amphitheatre</b>	An open-air venue used for entertainment, performances, and sports.
<b>Societies</b>	Communities of people
<b>Settlements</b>	A group of people in a new area.
<b>Architecture</b>	The work of designing buildings.
<b>Prosperity</b>	Being successful or rich.



**Conflict:** The Romans attempted to invade twice before they were successful on their third attempt. They wanted to invade so that they could get resources, territory and power. Julius Caesar was the leader of this invasion but Claudius succeeded with a strong army and a wall!



**Trade:** Trade was very important to The Romans. The Roman Empire was criss-crossed with trade routes that allowed this to happen. As well as sea routes the roads built by the Romans were used for mainly trade and moving the Roman Army around. The Romans imported: beef, corn, glassware, iron, lead, leather, marble, olive oil, perfumes, purple dye, silk, silver, spices, timber, tin and wine. The Romans liked the Greek's idea of coinage as it made trade easier.

**Legacy:** Roman legacy left in Britain included changes and influences linked to - central government, coinage, towns, baths, circuses, gladiators, taxes, roads and country villas.