Emperors and Empires

Founding of Rome

There are two explanations for the founding of the city of Rome in Italy.

Mythical version

Romans believed that the city was built by Romulus, the son of the god Mars, on 21st April 753 BC.

Historical version

Historians believe that the city started as a collection of small settlements that were built on hills near the River Tiber. Over time, they grew and joined together to form a city.

Ruling Rome

Ancient Rome was ruled in three different ways. At first, Rome was a kingdom (753–509 BC) led by a king. Next it was a republic (509–27 BC) led by two consuls and a group of 600 men called a senate. Finally, it was an empire (27 BC–AD 476) ruled by an emperor.



Roman senate

Emperors

An emperor is the male ruler of an empire. Roman emperors had absolute power. Some emperors, like Trajan (AD 53–117), used this power wisely. Other emperors, like Commodus (AD 161–192), were foolish and selfish.



Commodus

Growth of an empire

The Roman army conquered countries all around the Mediterranean Sea and so the Roman Empire grew to include many neighbouring lands. It was at its largest between AD 117 and AD 200.



Roman Empire, AD 117-200

Ancient Rome

Ancient Rome was a bustling city of over one million people. At the centre of the city was a meeting place called the forum, and a basilica where court cases and official business took place. The people of Rome lived in houses and apartments around the city. They visited the shops and markets, bathed at the public baths and visited the Colosseum to watch gladiator fights for entertainment.



Social hierarchy

Ancient Rome had a

were born into a group and couldn't usually move from it

during their lifetime. Almost every group had Roman

citizenship, which meant they had rights and

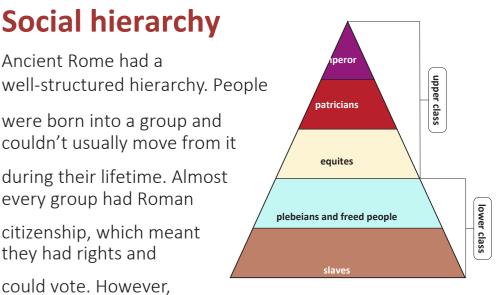
could vote. However, slaves were not

Roman army

The Roman army was well structured and had a clear hierarchy, which made it the most effective fighting force in the ancient world. The army was led by high ranking officers and ordinary soldiers were expected to follow commands and keep an oath to the emperor. All soldiers had similar equipment, armour, shields for protection and javelins and swords for fighting. Soldiers were well trained and fit. After an invasion, they also used their skills as engineers and builders to create forts, towns, roads and bridges in the countries they conquered.







Roman citizens so they had no rights and were owned by individuals or the government.



Romans in Britain



Caledor

Invasion

Julius Caesar invaded Britain in 55 and 54 BC, but both invasions were unsuccessful. The Roman emperor, Claudius, successfully conquered Britain in AD 43.

Britannia

Boudicca

The Roman army spent many years, conquering Britain. After 30 years, England and Wales became part of the Roman Empire, called Britannia. Caledonia (Scotland) and Hibernia (Ireland) were never conquered by the Romans.

Boudicca was the queen of

revolted against Roman rule in AD 60–61. She and her army

of tribal warriors destroyed the

Roman cities of Camulodunum

the Celtic Iceni tribe who

(Colchester), Londinium

(London) and Verulamium



Hadrian's Wall

(St Albans).

The emperor, Hadrian, ordered that a wall should be built along the frontier of Caledonia and Britannia in AD 122. Parts of Hadrian's Wall can still be seen in Northumberland today.



Romanisation of Britain			
First and second invasion of Britain by Julius Caesar	Claudius invades and conquers Britain	B reb Ro	

55–54 BC

Timeline of Roman Britain

Towns

AD 43 AD 60-61

The Romans built towns in Britain that were similar to towns across the Roman Empire. Britons living in towns adopted a Roman lifestyle.

AD 122

Hadrian's

Wall is built

Boudicca

rebels against

Roman rule

Inventions

The Romans brought roads, aqueducts, hypocausts, public baths, toilets, money and the Latin language to Britain.

Londinium

I ondinium was founded near the River Thames cAD 50. It grew and became the capital of Roman Britain.

Christianity

Emperor Constantine made Christianity legal in AD 313. Some people in Britannia became Christians.

AD 211

Londinium becomes the capital of Roman Britain

Glossary

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aqueduct

consul

empire

hierarchy

hypocaust

Roman citizer

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Romano-Briti culture



Christianity Roman army Roman rule becomes legal gradually ends in the Roman leaves Empire Britannia Ver Complete authority to make decisions. A channel for carrying water, normally in the form of a bridge across a valley or other gap. One of two men who held the highest position in the senate of the Roman Republic.		
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