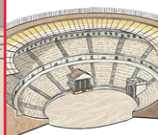


The Romans

735 BC
Found of Rome
 Rome is built.



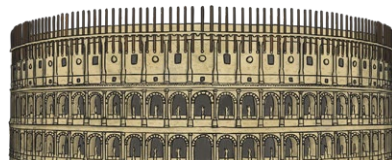
509 BC
Republic
 Rome becomes a republic. The last king is overthrown and Rome is now ruled by elected officials called senators.

54 BC
Caesar's Second Invasion
 Caesar came back to Britain the following summer and landed in Kent. This time, he brought 30 000 soldiers, plus 2000 men on horses. The Celts lost many battles and agreed to give some of their valuables to the Romans if they left them alone.

AD 43
Claudius's Invasion
 100 years after Julius Caesar leaves Britain, the new emperor, Claudius, invades with an army of about 40 000 that even included elephants! After a battle, (thought to be on the River Medway, Kent) the Romans establish a capital at Colchester. The fighting continues in Lincolnshire, the Midlands, Dorest and Somerset.



AD 80
Colosseum is Built
 The Colosseum is built and to celebrate its completion, there was 100 days of games. It can seat 50 000 spectators!



Gladiator Facts

- The first gladiator fight was held in 264 AD when three pairs of slaves were selected to fight at a funeral of a rich Roman.
- Gladiator fights were held to honour the Gods.
- The first ever gladiator fights were held in wood arenas.
- The first stone arena was built in 29 BC.
- Gladiators could keep the gifts they were given during gladiatorial games.



55 BC
Caesar's Invasion.
 In August 55 BC, the Roman general Julius Caesar, invaded Britain. He took two legions (5000) of men with him. After many battles with the Celts in south-east England, he left, eager to get back to Rome.

44 BC
Caesar Assassinated
 Caesar is assassinated. The people of Rome hope to bring back the republic, but civil war breaks out.



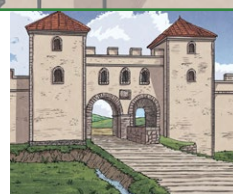
AD 73
Conquering Wales
 The Romans conquer Wales. The last major rebellion is by a tribe living in Anglesey and Snowdonia. After they were defeated, the Romans built a network of forts across Wales.



Fort Facts

- Roman soldiers lived in forts while they were fighting.
- They were often built in square shapes and were protected by strong walls, turrets and ditches.
- Inside a fort there were places for eating, sleeping, washing, banking and praying. Some forts even had hospitals.

AD 122
Hadrian's Wall
 After the Romans invaded England, they needed to defend it. Scotland was not a part of the Roman empire and the tribes from Scotland (Picts) would come down and attack. There was frequent fighting between the Romans and the Picts, so in AD 122, Emperor Hadrian of the Roman empire decided that a wall should be built to keep the Picts out.



AD 306
Christianity
 Constantine 'the Great' is declared emperor in York. Having fought a civil war, he believes his victory was aided by God and in thanks, he becomes a Christian.



AD 450 AD 420

AD 400

AD 300

AD 410 - AD 455
Fall of the Roman Empire
 The Romans eventually had to leave Britain because Italy was under attack by strong tribes. Every soldier was needed to fight, so the Romans living in Britain had to go and help. The Roman empire collapsed at AD 455.



AD 300
Roman Baths
 Every Roman town had its own Roman bath. The Romans loved them so much that by AD 300, they had built over 900 of them.

Bathhouse Facts!

- The Romans enjoyed going to bathhouses as a leisure activity.
- The Romans followed a set routine when visiting a bathhouse.
- First they would get changed and oil their bodies. Male bathers would then go and do some exercise (such as weight-lifting or swimming).
- After exercise, the first and oil would be scraped off using a tool called a strigil. They would then go through the three-step bathing process.
- They would start off in the tepidarium (a warm room), then moved into the caldarium (a hot pool), before finishing in the frigidarium (a cold pool).
- Some bathhouses had gardens, food and snacks, or libraries to offer extra entertainment.

