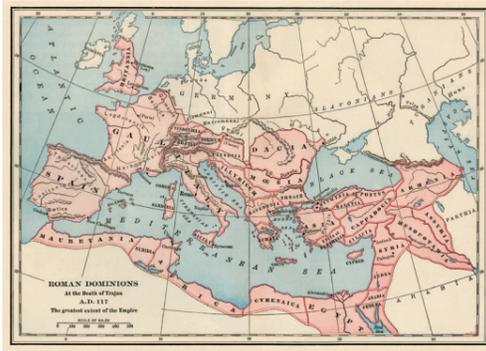




What was the Julian calendar?	
Julius Caesar introduced the Julian calendar to the Roman empire. It looks very similar to our calendar today.	
Month	Reason for name
September	Sept- is the Latin for 7 th and this was their 7 th month.
October	Octo- is the Latin for 8 th and this was their 8 th month.
November	Novem- is the Latin for 9 th and this was their 9 th month.
December	Decem- is the Latin for 10 th and this was their 10 th month.
Januarius	Named in honour of the Roman god of endings and beginnings.
Februarius	Named after the februa, a purification festival in that month.
Martius	Named in honour of the Roman god of war — Mars.
Aprilis	Possibly named from the Latin aperire — meaning to open.
Maius	Named in honour of the nymph Maia — goddess of growth.
Junius	Named in honour of the Roman queen of the gods — Juno.
Julius	Named after Julius Caesar who introduced the calendar.
Augustus	Named after Augustus, one of the first Roman emperors.

How did the Romans write numbers?
The Romans had their own system of numerals which used combinations of letters from their alphabet. Here are the numerals for numbers 1–10.
I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X

Who did the Romans in Britain trade with?
The Romans traded goods across their entire empire (and beyond too). This meant that regions could produce, import and export a range of items and produce. Britons had always traded with people in neighbouring European countries but now they could trade with people in new and far away lands.


Why did the Romans introduce coins and currency?
The Romans wanted to make trading across the empire as easy and fair as possible. To do this, they introduced a set of coins that every region in the empire would use. The coins had different values and everyone understood how this value system worked. The gold coin you can see here was called an Aureus and was the most valuable.
The coins also acted as an easy and effective way of sending messages across the empire. They would also all have the head of the current emperor on one side. Again, to make sure everyone knew the piece of information.


Glossary		
1	milestone (n)	A stone set up to mark the distance in miles to a particular place.
2	amphitheatre (n)	A circular or oval building with a central space and tiers of seats for spectators.
3	foundations (n)	Found usually below ground level and built to support the weight of something.
4	bathhouse (n)	A building containing baths for communal use.
5	aqueduct (n)	A man-made channel for transporting water.
6	sacred (a)	Something greatly respected by an individual, group or religion.
7	persecuted (v)	To be treated badly because of race or religious beliefs.
8	religion (n)	The beliefs of an individual or group of people.
9	trade (v)	The action of buying and selling goods.
10	import (v)	To bring products or goods into a country from another country.
11	export (v)	To sell or send goods from a country to another country.
12	origin (a)	Where something originally comes from.
13	slave (n)	A person who is the legal property of another person.
14	currency (n)	A system of money used by a whole county or multiple countries.
15	stylus (n)	An ancient writing tool.
16	Latin (n)	The language of ancient Rome and its empire.
17	calendar (n)	A chart showing the days and/or months of a particular year.
18	numerals (n)	A figure or symbol showing a number.
19	archaeological (a)	Ancient sites containing evidence of history.
20	sources (n)	Documents or objects that can tell us about the past.

What did the Romans build?
The Romans built a road network across Britain, many of which can still be seen today. Their roads would take the quickest, most direct route possible.


The Romans also built towns; each following a similar plan. The towns would all have key buildings: a basilica (or town hall), a bathhouse, a forum (or market place) and insulae (blocks of houses and workshops).
Roman bathhouses were public places — they did not bathe in private! They used them as a place to socialise and meet up with friends. A bathhouse had many different rooms with pools of water at different temperatures. Each was designed to ensure the Romans left feeling refreshed and clean.

Significant People and Places			
			
Aquae Sulis	Caerwent	Londinium	Dere Street
The Roman town now called Bath, Somerset, where you can see a Roman bathhouse.	An archaeological site dating back to Roman times where evidence of Roman life was found.	The city of London, originally founded by the Romans.	A Roman road from York to Scotland that can still be seen today.

Significant People and Places			
			
St. Albans	Jupiter	Juno	Constantine
A town named after the Christian priest Albanus who died for his beliefs.	The king of the Roman gods.	The queen of the Roman gods.	The Roman emperor who became a Christian and ended the persecution.