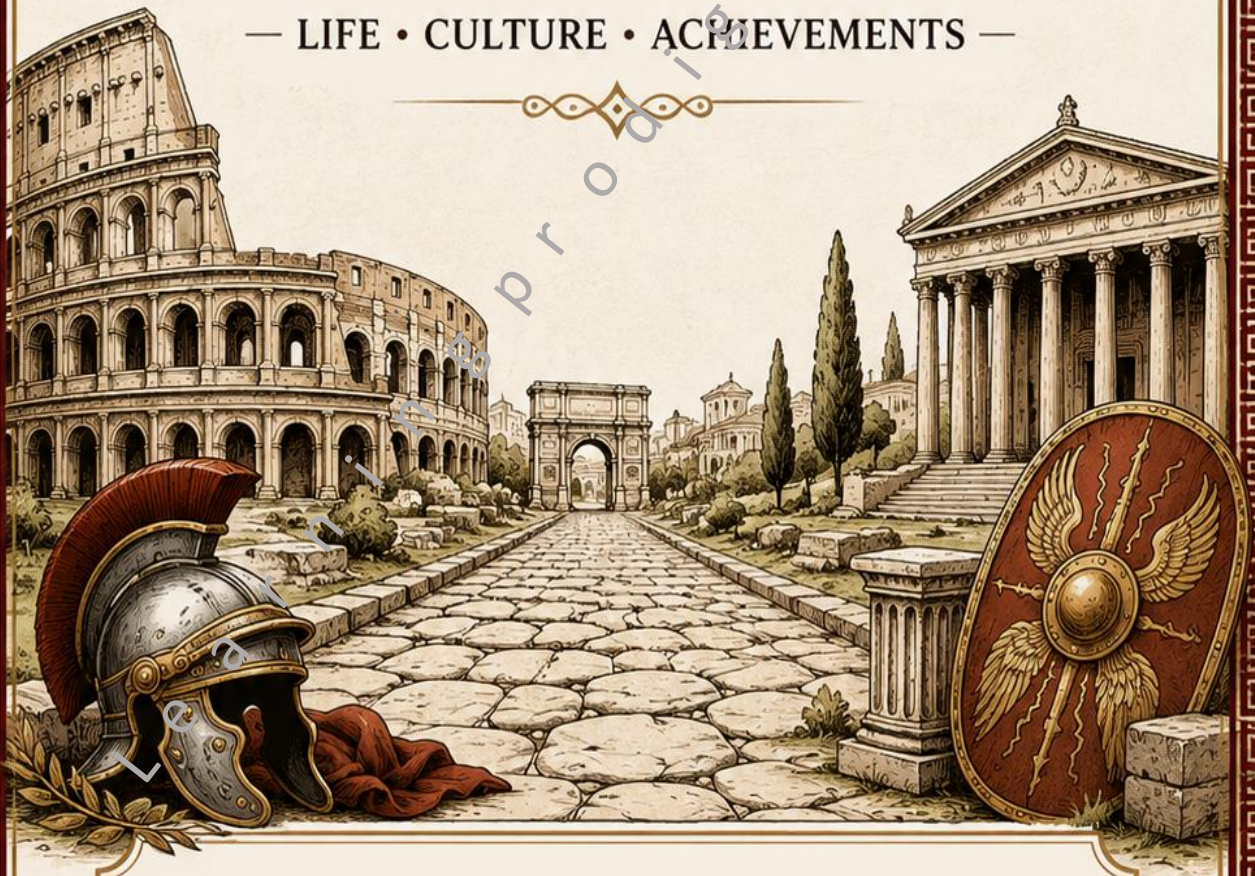




ANCIENT ROME

— LIFE • CULTURE • ACHIEVEMENTS —



NAME : _____

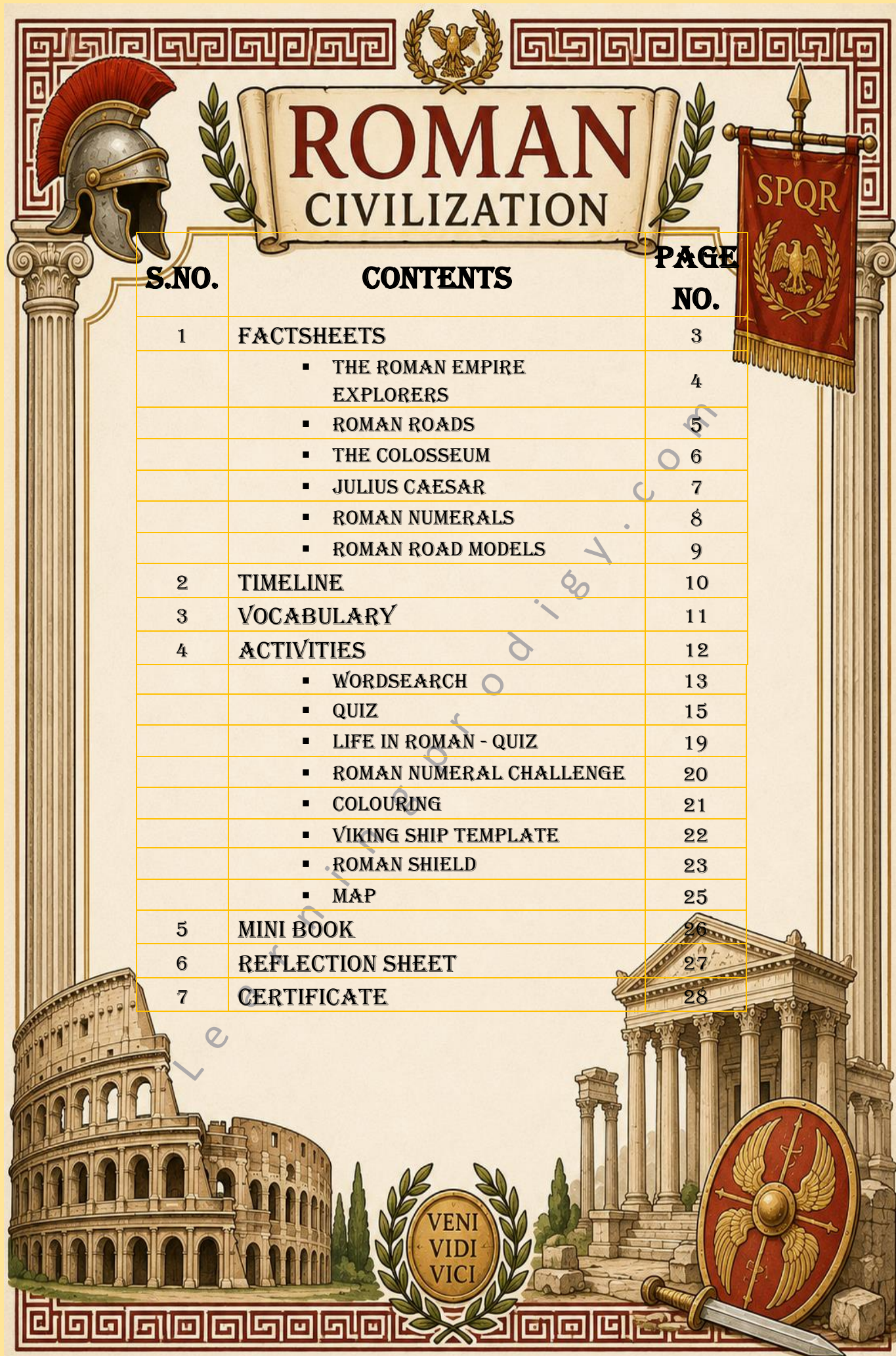


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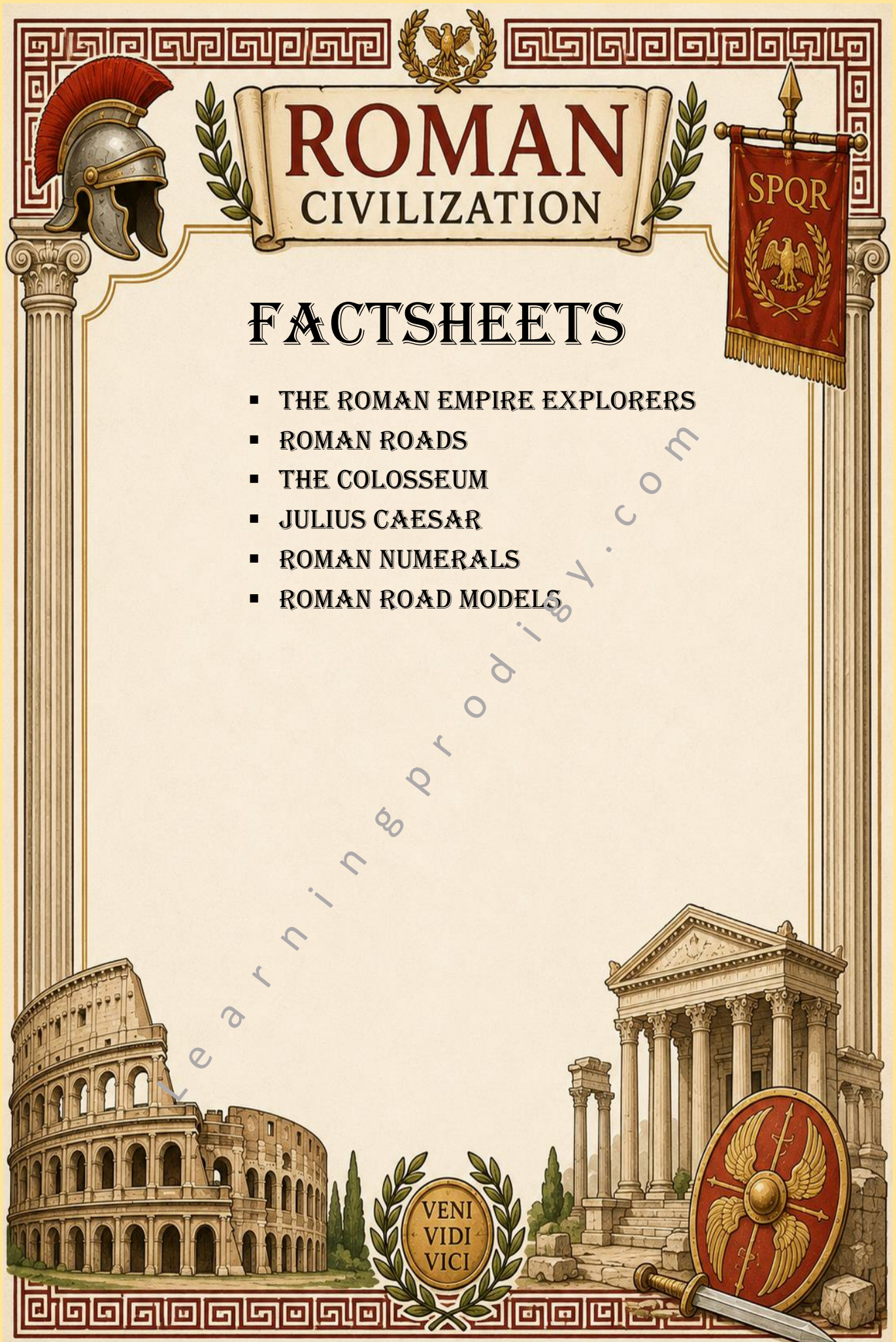
ROMAN CIVILIZATION

S.NO.

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THE ROMAN EMPIRE EXPLORERS

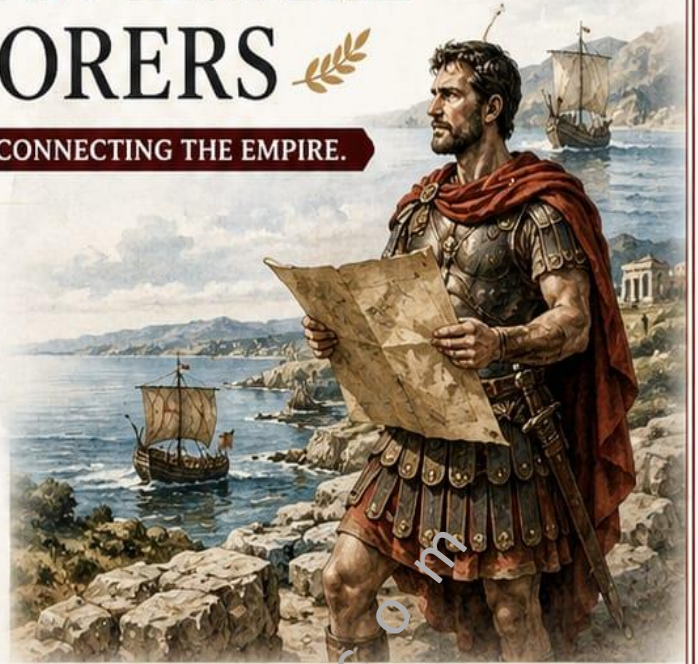
DISCOVERING LANDS. CONNECTING THE EMPIRE.

Roman explorers were soldiers, sailors, geographers and adventurers who traveled far beyond Italy to discover new lands, peoples and trade routes. Their journeys helped to expand the Roman Empire and bring the wider world closer to Rome.



WHO WERE THEY?

Roman explorers came from many backgrounds—often soldiers, sailors, or merchants. They were brave, resourceful and highly skilled in navigation, languages and survival. Their discoveries helped Rome gain knowledge, resources and power.



FAMOUS ROMAN EXPLORERS



Pompey the Great (106–48 BC)

Explored the coasts of the Mediterranean, including Spain, North Africa and the Levant, expanding Roman influence.



Aelius Gallus (c. 125–60 BC)

Led an expedition to Arabia Felix (modern-day Yemen) to open up trade routes for valuable spices and goods.



Nearchus (c. 360–295 BC)

Sailed with Alexander the Great and later wrote an account of the voyage from the Indus River to the Persian Gulf.



Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa (63–12 BC)

Explored and mapped parts of Europe, including Britain, helping the Romans understand distant lands.



Sextus Iulius Frontinus (c. 40–103 AD)

Traveled across Britain and built roads and forts; left valuable writings about the land and its people.

WHERE DID THEY EXPLORE?



WHY DID THEY EXPLORE?



Trade

To find new goods, markets and trade routes.



Conquest & Control

To discover and conquer new lands for Rome.



Knowledge

To learn about the world, its people, and resources.



Glory

To bring honor and fame to Rome.

THEIR LEGACY



Roman explorers helped build one of the largest and most connected empires in history. Their journeys improved maps, encouraged trade, spread Roman culture and laid the groundwork for future discoveries.



They mapped coasts, rivers and mountains.



They brought back new goods, ideas and knowledge.



They helped Rome become a center of trade and culture.



Their stories inspired future explorers for centuries.

“THE WORLD IS WIDE, AND ROME LEADS THE WAY.”

– Roman Proverb



ROMAN ROADS

THE NETWORK THAT BUILT AN EMPIRE

BUILT TO LAST. BUILT TO CONNECT. BUILT FOR ROME.



Roman roads were one of the greatest achievements of engineering in the ancient world. They connected cities, towns, forts and ports across the Empire – making travel faster, trade easier and the empire stronger.

KEY FACTS

-  **Length:** Over 400,000 km (250,000 miles) of roads at the height of the Empire.
-  **Speed:** Travel was much faster and safer than on rough tracks. Armies could march quickly to where they were needed.
-  **Trade:** Roads helped merchants transport goods, grow markets and connect provinces.
-  **Unity:** Roads linked people, languages, cultures and ideas – helping to create a strong Roman identity.
-  **Built to last:** Many Roman roads are still in use today!

BUILT STRONG TO LAST

Roman roads were carefully engineered with multiple layers:

- 1 Paving Stones**
Large stones fitted together.
- 2 Small Stones**
Packed tightly to create a smooth surface.
- 3 Gravel**
A layer of gravel for drainage and strength.
- 4 Sand or Mortar**
Helps bind the layers together.
- 5 Foundation**
Large stones or compacted earth for a solid base.



A VAST NETWORK

Roman roads reached every part of the Empire, from Britain to North Africa and from Spain to the Middle East.



KEY FEATURES

-  **Straight and Direct**
Roads were built in straight lines wherever possible to save time and distance.
-  **Bridges and Aqueducts**
Romans built strong bridges and viaducts to cross rivers and valleys.
-  **Mile Markers**
Distances were marked by stone pillars (*milliaria*) so travellers knew how far they had come.
-  **Good Drainage**
Roads were built with a slight crown in the middle and ditches on the sides to let rainwater run away.

TYPES OF ROMAN ROADS

Roads had different purposes, and some were more important than others.

VIAE PUBLICAE (Public Roads)

Main roads paid for and maintained by the state. Used for military, official and tax purposes.

VIAE PRAETORIAE (Praetorian Roads)

Built for the movement of armies and Roman magistrates.

VIAE MILITARES (Military Roads)

Built by the army to connect forts and frontiers.

VIAE VICINALES (Local Roads)

Smaller roads that connected towns, villages and farms to the main roads.

THE IMPACT OF ROMAN ROADS



Quick movement of armies helped Rome conquer and defend its territories.



Trade and economy grew as goods could be moved safely.



Messages and information travelled faster across the Empire.



People, ideas and culture were shared across vast distances.



DID YOU KNOW?

- Some Roman roads have been discovered up to 7 metres (23 feet) below modern city streets!
- The Appian Way (Via Appia) near Rome is one of the oldest and most famous Roman roads, built in 312 BC.
- Many modern roads in Europe follow the routes of Roman roads.



WHERE THE ROADS WENT, ROME FOLLOWED.
They connected an empire – and left a legacy that still lasts today.





THE COLOSSEUM

A SYMBOL OF ROME'S POWER AND ENTERTAINMENT

Built for the People. Remembered for History.



The Colosseum, also known as the Flavian Amphitheatre, is one of the most famous landmarks of Ancient Rome. Built nearly 2,000 years ago, it could hold up to 50,000 spectators and was the largest amphitheatre ever built in the Roman Empire.

QUICK FACTS

- Location:** Rome, Italy
- Built:** AD 70–80
- Emperor:** Vespasian (started), Titus (completed)
- Length:** 189 m (620 ft)
- Width:** 156 m (512 ft)
- Height:** 48.5 m (159 ft)
- Seating Capacity:** 40,000 – 50,000 spectators
- Used for:** Gladiator games, animal hunts, public executions, re-enactments of famous battles and other events

AMAZING FEATURES

- Built with concrete, stone and brick, using advanced Roman engineering.
- Excellent design for acoustics – even a whisper could be heard!
- Could be partially flooded (naumachiae) for mock sea battles.
- A masterpiece of Roman architecture and a symbol of Roman ingenuity.

EVENTS HELD

- Gladiator Contests**
Fierce battles between trained warriors.
- Animal Hunts**
Exotic animals from across the Empire were brought to fight.
- Public Executions**
Condemned criminals were sometimes executed in front of large crowds.
- Re-enactments**
Famous battles and mythological stories were brought to life.



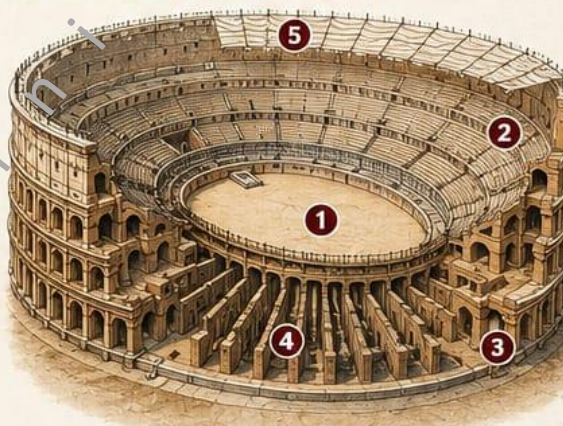
HISTORY

The Colosseum was part of a vast complex of entertainment buildings built by the Flavian emperors. It was officially opened in AD 80 by Emperor Titus with 100 days of games.

It stood as a place where Romans came together to be entertained, celebrate, and show the might of the Empire.



INSIDE THE COLOSSEUM



- 1 The Arena**
The central area where gladiator fights and other events took place.
- 2 Seating Tiers**
Arranged in levels based on social status, from the emperor and senators to the general public.
- 3 Entrances & Exits**
80 entrances (vomitoria) allowed huge crowds to enter and leave quickly.
- 4 Hypogeum**
A complex underground system of tunnels and rooms where gladiators, animals and scenery were kept before events.
- 5 Velarium**
A large awning that could be pulled over the arena to protect spectators from the sun.

DID YOU KNOW?

- The Colosseum is made of travertine stone, concrete, and brick.
- It took about 8–10 years to build.
- Earthquakes have damaged it over the centuries.
- It was used for entertainment for about 400 years.
- Today, it is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and one of the New 7 Wonders of the World.

A LEGACY THAT LASTS

The Colosseum is a reminder of ancient Rome's grand architecture, culture and the power of the Empire. It continues to inspire people around the world.

COLOSSEUM TODAY



The Colosseum still stands in the heart of Rome. It attracts millions of visitors every year who come to admire its incredible design and learn about Roman history.

VISITORS' TIP

Visit early in the morning or late in the afternoon to avoid crowds and enjoy the best views!

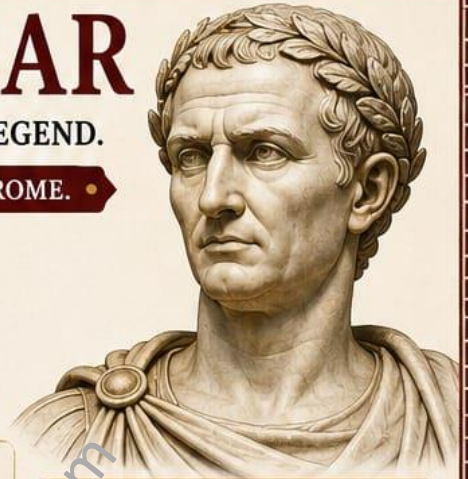
VENI, VIDI, AMAVI – I CAME, I SAW, I LOVED.



JULIUS CAESAR

THE GENERAL. THE STATESMAN. THE LEGEND.

A MAN WHO CHANGED THE COURSE OF ROME.



Julius Caesar (100 BC – 44 BC) was a brilliant military leader, skilled politician and influential writer. He played a key role in the transformation of the Roman Republic into the Roman Empire.

QUICK FACTS

- Full Name:** Gaius Julius Caesar
- Born:** 100 BC, Rome, Italy
- Died:** 44 BC (assassinated), Rome
- Role:** General, statesman, dictator
- Famous For:** Conquering Gaul, crossing the Rubicon, reforming Rome, and his legacy
- Political Position:** Populares (supported the common people)
- Notable Work:** *Commentarii de Bello Gallico* (The Gallic Wars)

LIFE AND EARLY YEARS

Born into a patrician family, Caesar rose through Roman politics with determination and talent. He held important offices and formed a powerful alliance known as the First Triumvirate with Pompey and Crassus.



JULIUS CAESAR



GNEUS POMPEIUS
MAGNUS (POMPEY)



MARCUS LICINIUS
CRASSUS

THE FIRST TRIUMVIRATE (60 BC)

**"I CAME, I SAW,
I CONQUERED."**

– Julius Caesar

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

- Conquest of Gaul (58–50 BC)**
Led successful campaigns that expanded Rome's territory and wealth.
- Crossing the Rubicon (49 BC)**
Defied the Senate by leading his army across the Rubicon River, sparking a civil war.
- Defeated Pompey**
Won the civil war and became the undisputed leader of Rome.
- Reforms for Rome**
Introduced reforms in the calendar (Julian Calendar), land, debt relief and citizenship to strengthen Rome.
- Declared Dictator for Life (44 BC)**
Appointed himself dictator for life to continue reforms and maintain order.

THE GALLIC WARS (58–50 BC)

Caesar's conquest of Gaul (modern-day France, Belgium, parts of Germany and Switzerland) was one of his greatest achievements. His detailed accounts of these wars in *De Bello Gallico* (The Gallic War) are still studied today.

Result: Gaul became a Roman province, bringing Rome immense wealth, slaves and resources.



KEY EVENTS IN CAESAR'S LIFE



A SKILLED WRITER

Caesar was not only a warrior and politician, but also a gifted writer. His clear and simple writing style in *Commentarii* is admired even today.



"Gallia est omnis
divisa in partes tres."
(Gaul is divided
into three parts.)
– De Bello Gallico

ASSASSINATION AND LEGACY

Caesar's growing power and reforms made many senators fear he wanted to become a king. On March 15, 44 BC, he was assassinated in the Senate by a group of conspirators, including his friend Brutus.



Caesar's death led to more civil wars, but his adopted heir, Octavian, later became the first Emperor Augustus, founding the Roman Empire.

WHY CAESAR MATTERS

- ★ He expanded Rome's territory.
- ★ He improved the government and helped people through reforms.
- ★ He inspired loyalty from his soldiers and people.
- ★ His name "Caesar" became a title for emperors.

The month "July" is named in his honor (Julius).



"The evil that men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones."

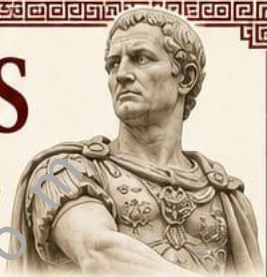
– Julius Caesar



ROMAN NUMERALS

THE NUMBERS OF ANCIENT ROME

A TIMELESS SYSTEM THAT STILL COUNTS TODAY.



WHAT ARE ROMAN NUMERALS?

Roman numerals are a system of numbers used by the ancient Romans. They use letters from the Latin alphabet to represent numbers. This system was used for thousands of years and can still be seen today on clocks, buildings, monuments, book chapters, and more!



THE BASIC SYMBOLS

SYMBOL	VALUE	EXAMPLE
I	1	I = 1
V	5	V = 5
X	10	X = 10
L	50	L = 50
C	100	C = 100
D	500	D = 500
M	1000	M = 1000

DID YOU KNOW?

Roman numerals were used throughout the Roman Empire for trade, records, building inscriptions, and counting.



THE RULES

Roman numerals are based on adding and subtracting values.

1. ADDITION

When a smaller numeral comes after a larger one, add the values.

Example: VI = 5 + 1 = 6

LX = 50 + 10 = 60

2. SUBTRACTION

When a smaller numeral comes before a larger one, subtract the smaller from the larger.

Example: IV = 5 - 1 = 4

IX = 10 - 1 = 9

XL = 50 - 10 = 40

XC = 100 - 10 = 90

CD = 500 - 100 = 400

CM = 1000 - 100 = 900

EXAMPLES

NUMBER	ROMAN NUMERAL	NUMBER	ROMAN NUMERAL
1	I	20	XX
2	II	30	XXX
3	III	40	XL
4	IV	50	L
5	V	60	LX
6	VI	70	LXX
7	VII	80	LXXX
8	VIII	90	XC
9	IX	100	C
10	X	500	D
		1000	M

LARGER NUMBERS

To write larger numbers, combine the symbols from largest to smallest, using the rules.

Examples:

194 = CXCIV (100 + 90 + 4)

399 = CCCXCIX (300 + 90 + 9)

753 = DCCLIII (500 + 200 + 50 + 3)

2024 = MMXXIV
(2000 + 20 + 4)



WHERE DO WE SEE ROMAN NUMERALS?



Clock Faces

Hours are often shown in Roman numerals.



Book Chapters

Many books use Roman numerals for chapter numbers (I, II, III...).



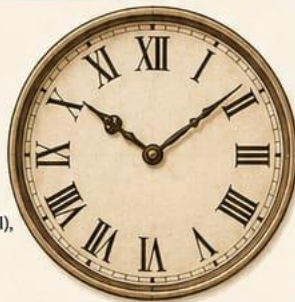
Events & Awards

Super Bowls (Super Bowl LVIII), Olympics (I, II, III...).



Monuments & Buildings

Dates on buildings and monuments are often written in Roman numerals.



TIPS TO REMEMBER



Only I, X, C, and M can be repeated (up to 3 times in a row).

Examples: III (3) ✓ XX (20) ✓ IIII (4) ✗



V, L, and D are never repeated.

Examples: VV (10) ✗ LL (100) ✗ DD (1000) ✗



Use subtraction for 4 and 9, and for other tens/hundreds.

Examples: IV (4) ✓ IX (9) ✓ XL (40) ✓



Place larger values to the left, smaller to the right (in general).

Example: MC (1100) ✓

FUN FACTS



- Roman numerals have no symbol for zero.
- The system has remained almost unchanged for over 2,000 years!
- You can still find Roman numerals in everyday life all around you.

PRACTICE TIME!

Convert these numbers to Roman numerals.

1. 14 = _____ 4. 275 = _____

2. 49 = _____ 5. 1999 = _____

3. 111 = _____



"TIME AND TIDE WAIT FOR NO MAN." – Latin Proverb

ROMAN ROAD MODEL



ABOUT ROMAN ROADS

Roman roads were built to last. They had many layers which made them strong and durable. These roads helped the Romans to travel, trade and connect their empire.



Build the Roman Road Model

- Use cardboard, clay, sand, gravel, and small stones.
- Create the different layers shown in the poster.
- Label each layer.

TIMELINE OF ROMAN CIVILIZATION

FROM CITY TO EMPIRE. FROM REPUBLIC TO LEGACY.

753–509 BCE

THE KINGDOM OF ROME



- According to legend, Rome was founded in 753 BCE by Romulus. The city was ruled by seven kings.
- Development of Roman institutions
 - Growth of the city
 - Overthrow of the last king, Tarquinius Superbus

509–27 BCE

THE ROMAN REPUBLIC



- Power is given to the people through elected officials and the Senate.
- Expansion across Italy and the Mediterranean
 - Punic Wars against Carthage
 - Rise of strong leaders and social reforms

27 BCE–14 CE

THE ROMAN EMPIRE BEGINS



- Octavian becomes the first emperor, Augustus, bringing peace and stability.
- Pax Romana (Roman Peace)
 - Prosperity, building, and cultural growth
 - Expansion of trade

14–180 CE

THE HIGH EMPIRE (GOLDEN AGE)



- The Empire reaches its greatest extent and prosperity.
- Strong and stable government
 - Advances in engineering, architecture, and the arts
 - Great emperors: Trajan, Hadrian, Marcus Aurelius

180–284 CE

THE CRISIS OF THE THIRD CENTURY



- The Empire faces many challenges and becomes weaker.
- Political instability
 - Economic problems
 - Foreign invasions
 - Plague and rebellion

284–476 CE

THE LATE EMPIRE



- Reforms bring temporary strength, but the Empire eventually divides.
- Constantine moves capital to Constantinople (330 CE)
 - Division into Western and Eastern Empires (395 CE)
 - Fall of the Western Empire in 476 CE

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Built a vast empire across Europe, North Africa, and Asia.
- Developed advanced roads, aqueducts, and architecture.
- Created laws that influenced many modern legal systems.
- Latin language and Roman culture spread across the empire.
- Christianity grows and becomes the official religion of the Empire.

MAJOR EVENTS AT A GLANCE

- | Year | Event |
|-------------|--|
| 753 BCE | Founding of Rome (traditional date) |
| 509 BCE | Roman Republic begins |
| 264–146 BCE | Punic Wars |
| 133 BCE | Gracchi brothers' reforms |
| 44 BCE | Julius Caesar assassinated |
| 27 BCE | Augustus becomes the first emperor |
| 79 CE | Destruction of Pompeii by Mount Vesuvius |

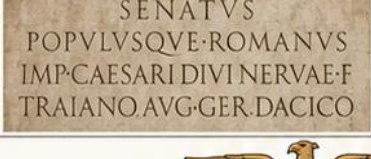
LASTING LEGACY

- Roman law, government, and language laid the foundation for many modern societies.
- Roman engineering and architecture influence cities and infrastructure today.
- Roman literature, philosophy, and art shaped Western culture.
- The idea of citizenship, public service, and justice continues to inspire.
- "All roads lead to Rome." – a symbol of connection and unity.



ROMAN CIVILIZATION

VOCABULARY

Republic <i>(noun)</i>		A form of government in which power is held by the people and their elected representatives. Rome was a republic from 509 BCE to 27 BCE.
Senate <i>(noun)</i>		A council of important and powerful citizens in ancient Rome who advised leaders and made important decisions.
Emperor <i>(noun)</i>		The ruler of the Roman Empire. Emperors had complete power over the government, army, and people.
Empire <i>(noun)</i>		A group of many lands and peoples ruled by one leader or country. The Roman Empire was one of the largest in history.
Gladiator <i>(noun)</i>		A trained fighter who entertained crowds by fighting in public competitions, often in the Colosseum.
Colosseum <i>(noun)</i>		A large, oval-shaped building in Rome where people gathered to watch gladiator fights and other events.
Aqueduct <i>(noun)</i>		A system of channels and bridges built by the Romans to carry water from distant places to their cities.
Pax Romana <i>(noun)</i>		Latin for "Roman Peace." A period of peace and stability throughout the Roman Empire, lasting about 200 years.
Legion <i>(noun)</i>		A large unit of Roman soldiers, typically made up of about 4,000 to 6,000 men.
Latin <i>(noun)</i>		The language of ancient Rome. It was used in government, literature, and daily life and is the root of many modern languages.





ROMAN CIVILIZATION

ACTIVITIES

- WORDSEARCH
- QUIZ
- LIFE IN ROMAN - QUIZ
- ROMAN NUMERAL CHALLENGE
- COLOURING
- VIKING SHIP TEMPLATE
- ROMAN SHIELD
- MAP



LIFE IN ANCIENT ROME



WORD SEARCH

Find these 15 Ancient Rome words hidden in the puzzle.

WORDS TO FIND

1. ROMAN
2. EMPIRE
3. SENATE
4. FORUM
5. VILLA
6. TOGA
7. GLADIATOR
8. AQUEDUCT
9. MARKET
10. TEMPLE
11. SOLDIER
12. CHARIOT
13. BATHS
14. COLOSSEUM
15. CITIZEN



R	O	M	A	N	V	I	L	L	A	T
E	M	P	I	R	E	B	A	T	H	S
S	E	N	A	T	E	F	O	R	U	M
C	H	A	R	I	O	T	G	P	L	E
O	A	Q	U	E	D	U	C	T	E	M
L	G	L	A	D	I	A	T	O	R	P
O	M	A	R	K	E	T	R	I	L	L
S	O	L	D	I	E	R	A	E	O	E
S	C	I	T	I	Z	E	N	T	S	T
E	T	O	G	A	M	U	A	S	S	E
U	V	H	D	P	R	C	T	U	E	M
M	Y	K	N	L	I	E	O	M	C	P
D	E	R	O	M	A	N	L	A	O	L
Q	W	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	P	E

CHALLENGE QUESTIONS

1. What was the Forum used for? _____
2. Why were aqueducts important? _____
3. Who fought in the Colosseum? _____
4. What was a toga? _____
5. Name one feature of daily life in Ancient Rome. _____

BONUS ACTIVITY

Circle your favorite Ancient Rome word and draw a small picture of it in the box below.





LIFE IN ANCIENT ROME



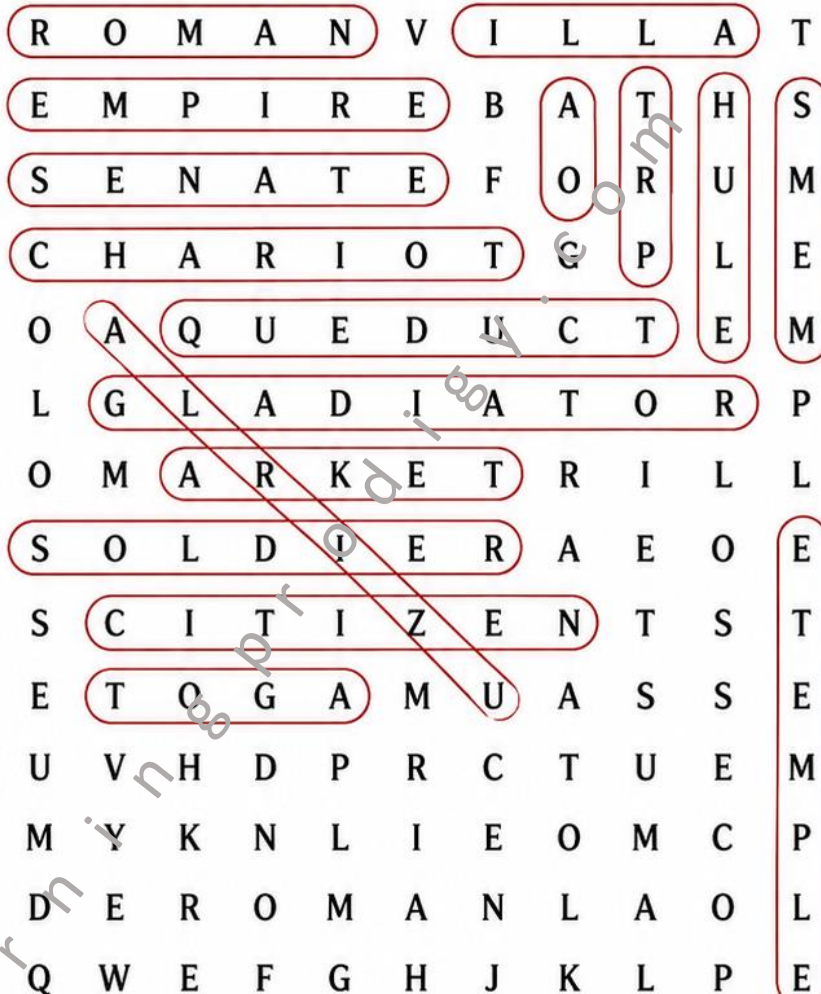
WORD SEARCH

ANSWER KEY

Find these 15 Ancient Rome words hidden in the puzzle.

WORDS TO FIND

1. ROMAN
2. EMPIRE
3. SENATE
4. FORUM
5. VILLA
6. TOGA
7. GLADIATOR
8. AQUEDUCT
9. MARKET
10. TEMPLE
11. SOLDIER
12. CHARIOT
13. BATHS
14. COLOSSEUM
15. CITIZEN



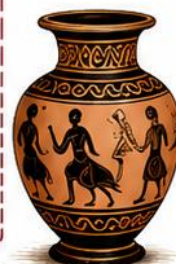
CHALLENGE QUESTIONS

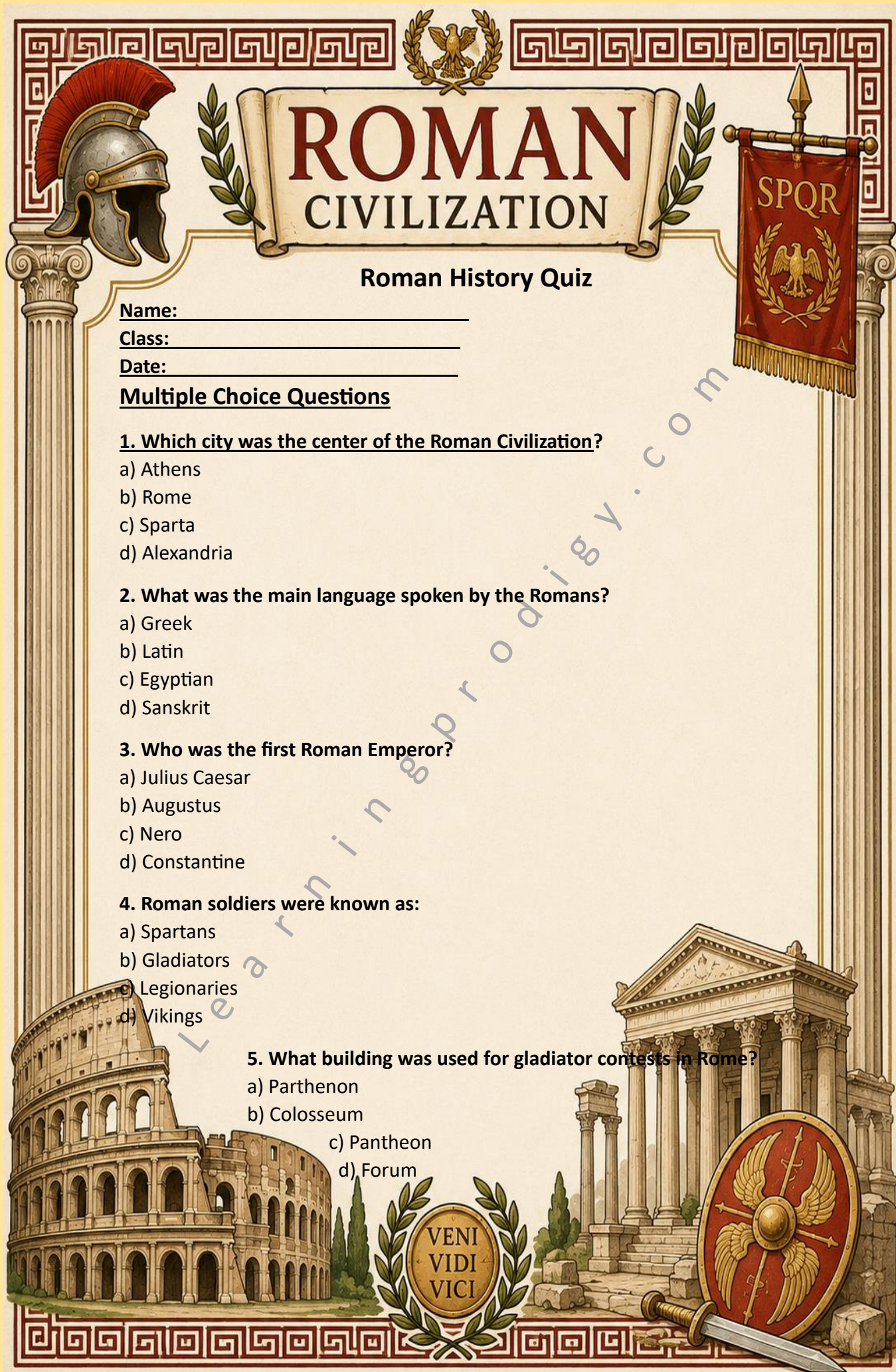
1. What was the Forum used for? Public meetings and events
2. Why were aqueducts important? They brought water to cities and homes.
3. Who fought in the Colosseum? Gladiators
4. What was a toga? A type of clothing worn by Roman citizens.
5. Name one feature of daily life in Ancient Rome.
Answers will vary. Example: Baths, markets, temples, or roads.

BONUS ACTIVITY

Circle your favorite Ancient Rome word and draw a small picture of it in the box below.

(Answers will vary)





ROMAN CIVILIZATION

Roman History Quiz

Name: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which city was the center of the Roman Civilization?

- a) Athens
- b) Rome
- c) Sparta
- d) Alexandria

2. What was the main language spoken by the Romans?

- a) Greek
- b) Latin
- c) Egyptian
- d) Sanskrit

3. Who was the first Roman Emperor?

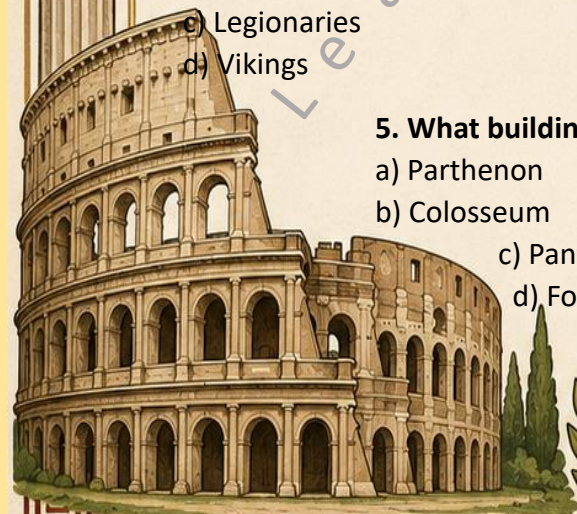
- a) Julius Caesar
- b) Augustus
- c) Nero
- d) Constantine

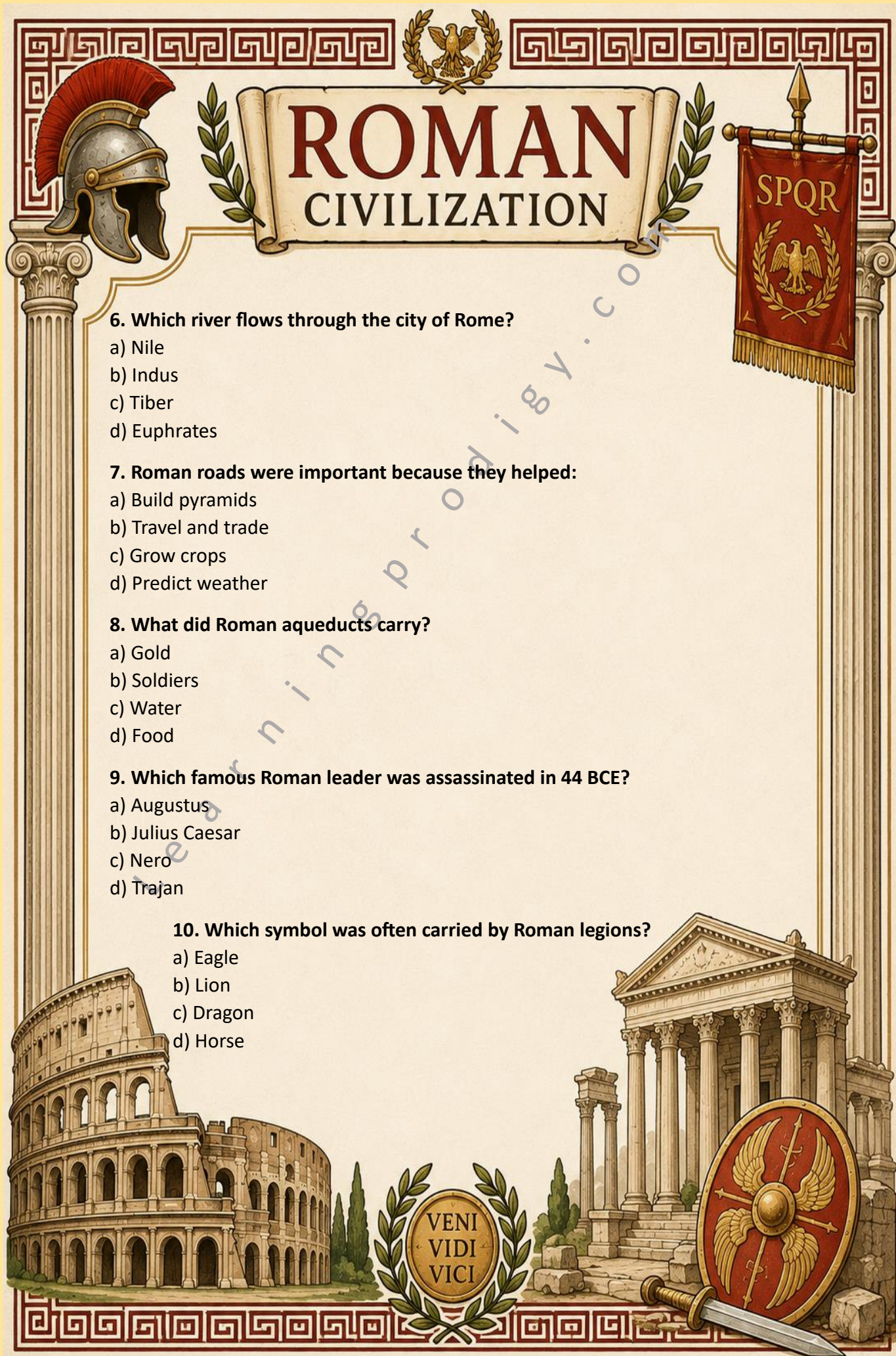
4. Roman soldiers were known as:

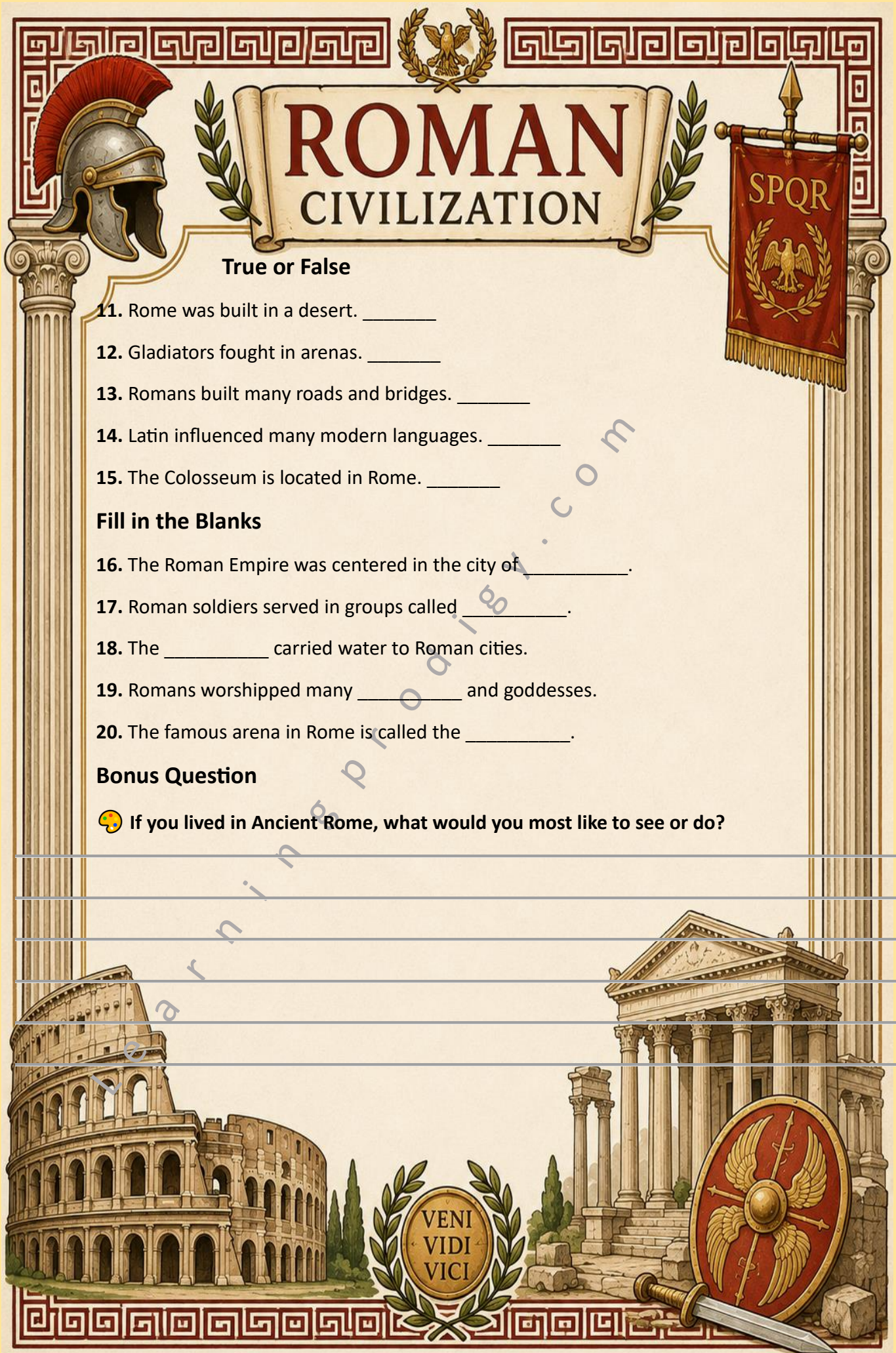
- a) Spartans
- b) Gladiators
- c) Legionaries
- d) Vikings

5. What building was used for gladiator contests in Rome?

- a) Parthenon
- b) Colosseum
- c) Pantheon
- d) Forum







True or False

11. Rome was built in a desert. _____
12. Gladiators fought in arenas. _____
13. Romans built many roads and bridges. _____
14. Latin influenced many modern languages. _____
15. The Colosseum is located in Rome. _____

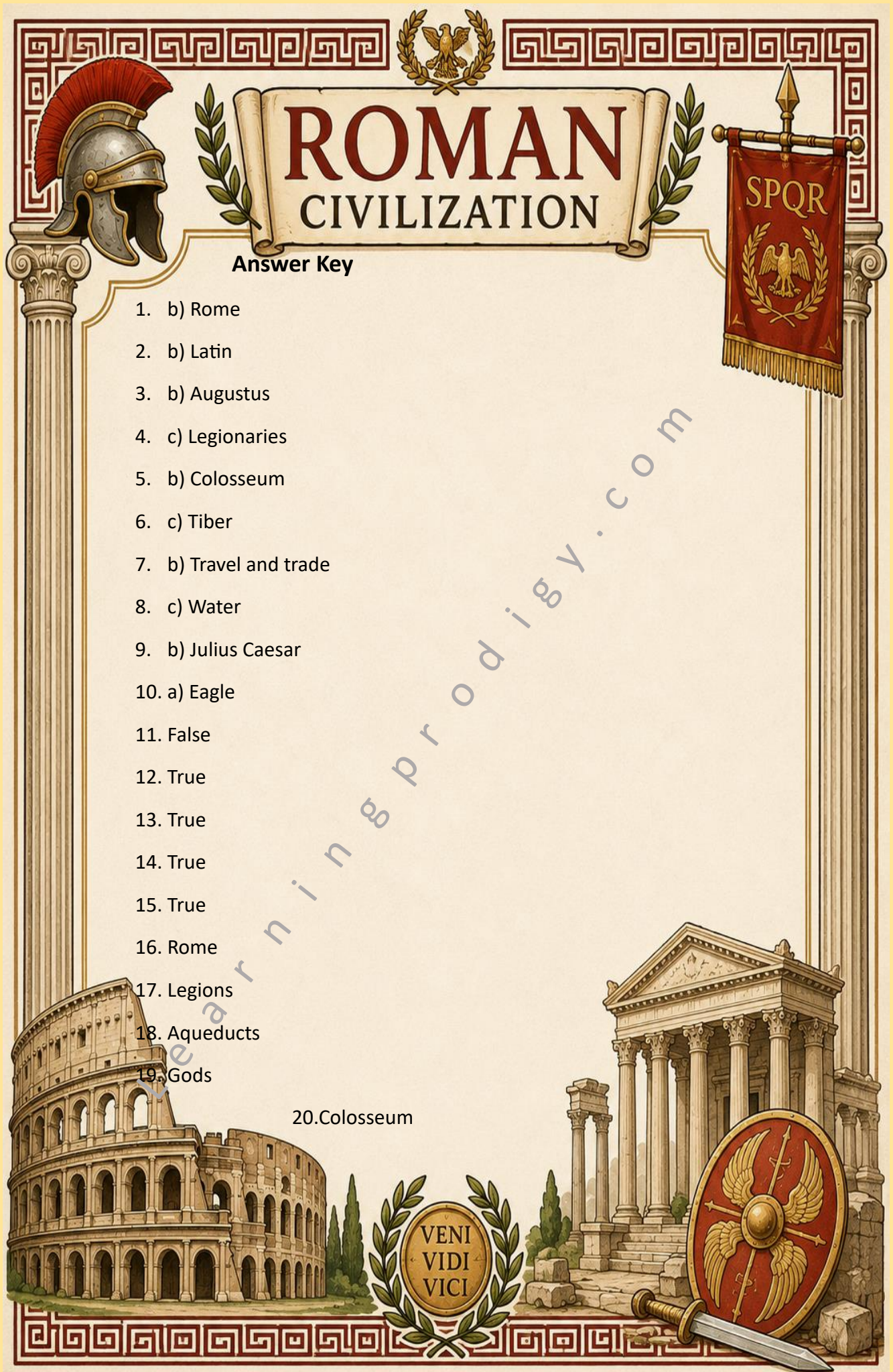
Fill in the Blanks

16. The Roman Empire was centered in the city of _____.
17. Roman soldiers served in groups called _____.
18. The _____ carried water to Roman cities.
19. Romans worshipped many _____ and goddesses.
20. The famous arena in Rome is called the _____.

Bonus Question

🎲 If you lived in Ancient Rome, what would you most like to see or do?







LIFE IN ANCIENT ROME



QUIZ

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

Choose the correct answer.

- What was the government of Ancient Rome called?
a) Republic b) Kingdom c) Empire d) Tribe
- Who were the citizens that made important decisions in Rome?
a) Gladiators b) Senators c) Slaves d) Traders
- What was the main purpose of aqueducts?
a) To carry soldiers b) To bring fresh water
c) To build roads d) To grow crops
- Where did gladiators fight?
a) Forum b) Colosseum c) Temple d) Palace
- What was a toga?
a) A type of food b) A Roman building
c) A piece of clothing d) A weapon

B. TRUE OR FALSE

Write True or False.

- Rome was first a kingdom. _____
- All Romans were allowed to be citizens. _____
- The Colosseum was used for public entertainment. _____
- Slaves had the same rights as citizens. _____
- The Forum was the center of public life in Rome. _____
- Romans built roads to connect different parts of the empire. _____
- Children in Rome did not go to school. _____
- Roman soldiers wore armor and carried shields. _____

C. SHORT ANSWER

Answer the following questions in one or two sentences.

- What were some uses of Roman roads? _____
- Name two places where people in Rome could go for entertainment. _____
- What was the role of slaves in Roman society? _____
- Why were aqueducts important to the people of Rome? _____



D. MATCH THE COLUMNS

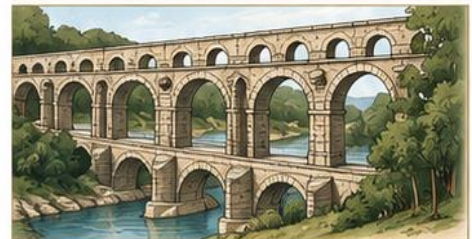
Match Column A with Column B.

Column A

- Colosseum ()
- Aqueducts ()
- Forum ()
- Gladiator ()
- Toga ()

Column B

- A place for public meetings and markets
- A fighter who entertained the public
- A large amphitheater for shows and games
- A system that brought water to the city
- A type of clothing worn by Romans



ANSWER KEY

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. c 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. c

B. TRUE OR FALSE

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False
5. True 6. True 7. True 8. True

C. SHORT ANSWER (Sample Answers)

- They were used to connect cities, help trade, move armies, and make travel easier.
- (Any two) Colosseum, theaters, Circus Maximus.
- Slaves worked in homes, farms, mines, and built roads and buildings.
- They provided fresh water for drinking, bathing, cleaning, and fountains.

D. MATCH THE COLUMNS

1. c 2. d 3. a
4. b 5. e



ROMAN NUMERAL CHALLENGE



Roman numerals were used in ancient Rome to write numbers.

Can you rise to the challenge?

1. KNOW YOUR NUMERALS

Write the value of each Roman numeral.

1. I = _____
2. V = _____
3. X = _____
4. L = _____
5. C = _____
6. D = _____
7. M = _____

REMEMBER:

I = 1
V = 5
X = 10
L = 50
C = 100
D = 500
M = 1000

2. CONVERT TO ROMAN NUMERALS

Write each number as a Roman numeral.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. 3 = _____ | 6. 49 = _____ |
| 2. 8 = _____ | 7. 68 = _____ |
| 3. 14 = _____ | 8. 125 = _____ |
| 4. 19 = _____ | 9. 256 = _____ |
| 5. 27 = _____ | 10. 999 = _____ |

3. CONVERT TO NUMBERS

Write each Roman numeral as a number.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. IV = _____ | 6. LVI = _____ |
| 2. IX = _____ | 7. XC = _____ |
| 3. XV = _____ | 8. CXL = _____ |
| 4. XXIII = _____ | 9. DCC = _____ |
| 5. XL = _____ | 10. MMXXIV = _____ |

4. TRUE OR FALSE?

Write T (true) or F (false) next to each statement.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. VI = 4 + 1 | _____ |
| 2. IX = 10 - 1 | _____ |
| 3. XL = 40 | _____ |
| 4. XC = 90 | _____ |
| 5. CD = 400 | _____ |
| 6. DCL = 650 | _____ |
| 7. MC = 1100 | _____ |
| 8. I can be repeated up to 3 times. | _____ |

5. FIND THE MISSING NUMERAL

What Roman numeral is missing?

1. III, IV, _____, VI, VII
2. X, XX, _____, XL, L
3. L, LX, _____, LXXX, XC
4. C, CC, _____, CD, D
5. D, DC, _____, DCC, DCCC



6. PROBLEM SOLVERS

Solve these Roman numeral problems.

1. A Roman shield was made in the year LXXV.
What year was that? _____
2. A road was built in the year CCLX.
What year was that? _____
3. The Colosseum was completed in the year LXXX (80) AD. 50 years later, what year would that be in Roman numerals? _____



BONUS CHALLENGE!

Decode this secret message written in Roman numerals.

XVI XV XIV V I C XLV I



Well done, Roman scholar!
You have mastered the
numbers of ancient Rome!

ROMAN CIVILIZATION

STRENGTH • DISCIPLINE • LEGACY

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

CLASS: _____



FUN FACTS

- The Romans built amazing roads and bridges.
- They were great builders and engineers.
- Rome was ruled by kings, then a republic, and later by emperors.
- Latin was the language of the Romans.

COLOR THE PICTURE!

Use your colors to bring the amazing world of Ancient Rome to life!



HOW TO MAKE

- 1 Cut out all the pieces along the solid lines.
- 2 Fold along all the dotted lines.
- 3 Glue the tabs (GLUE).
- 4 Assemble the pieces as shown in the picture.



USE GLUE

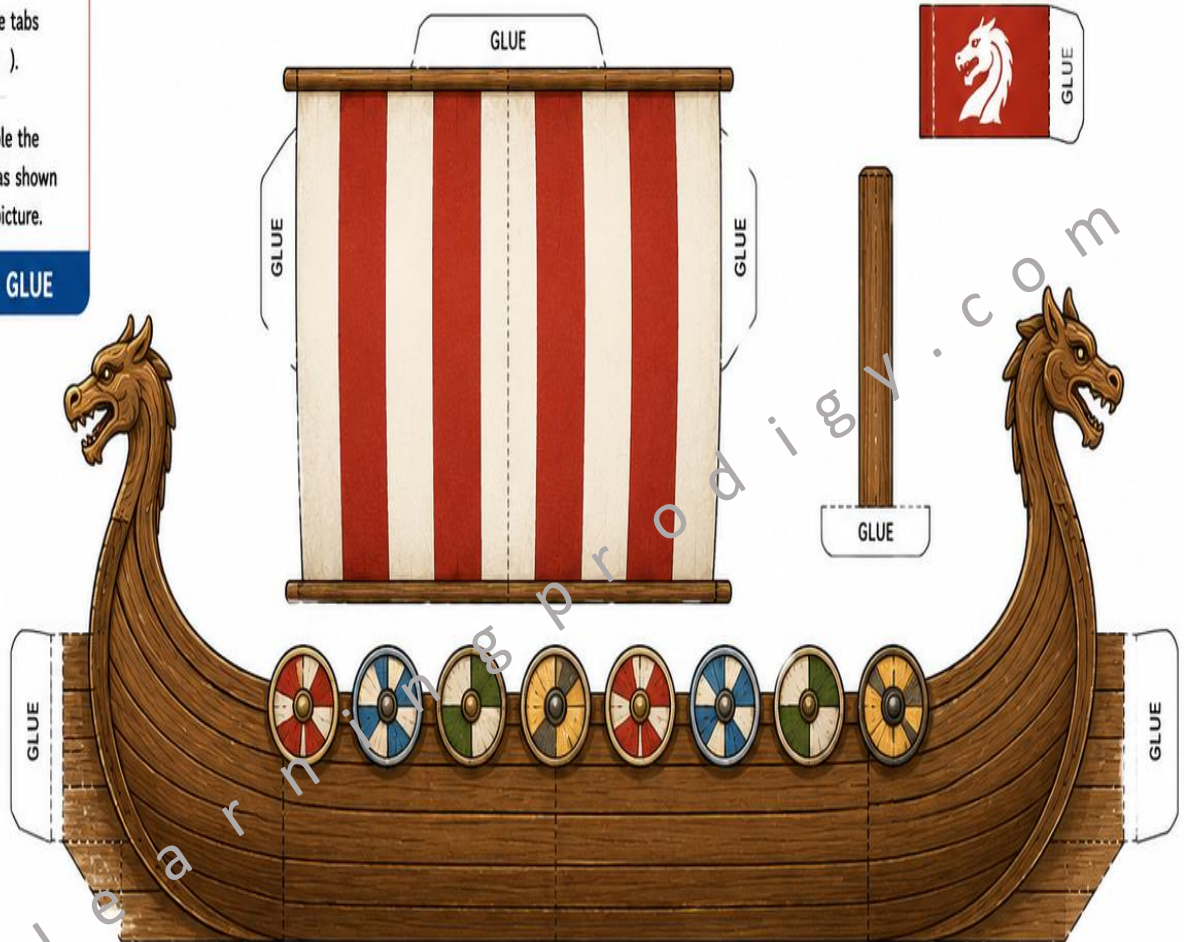
VIKING SHIP

SHIP TEMPLATE

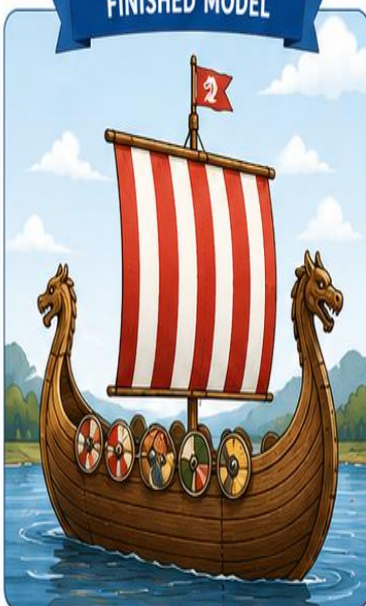
Cut, fold and glue to build your own Viking ship!

LEGEND

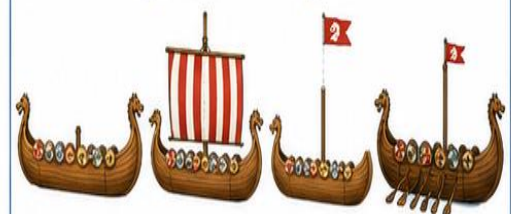
- Cut line
- Fold line
- GLUE Glue tab



FINISHED MODEL



ASSEMBLY GUIDE



1. Glue the mast to the base.
2. Attach the sail to the mast.
3. Add the flag to the top.
4. Glue the oars inside the ship.



VIKINGS WERE SKILLED SAILORS
AND EXPLORERS!





ROMAN SHIELD

STRONG PROTECTION. STRONG SOLDIERS.

DESIGNED FOR DEFENCE. BUILT FOR VICTORY.



DID YOU KNOW?

Roman shields were called **SCUTUM**. They were large, curved and made from wood covered with layers of leather.

They protected soldiers in battle and helped form the famous **TESTUDO** (tortoise) formation.



BOSS
Metal knob
in the centre.

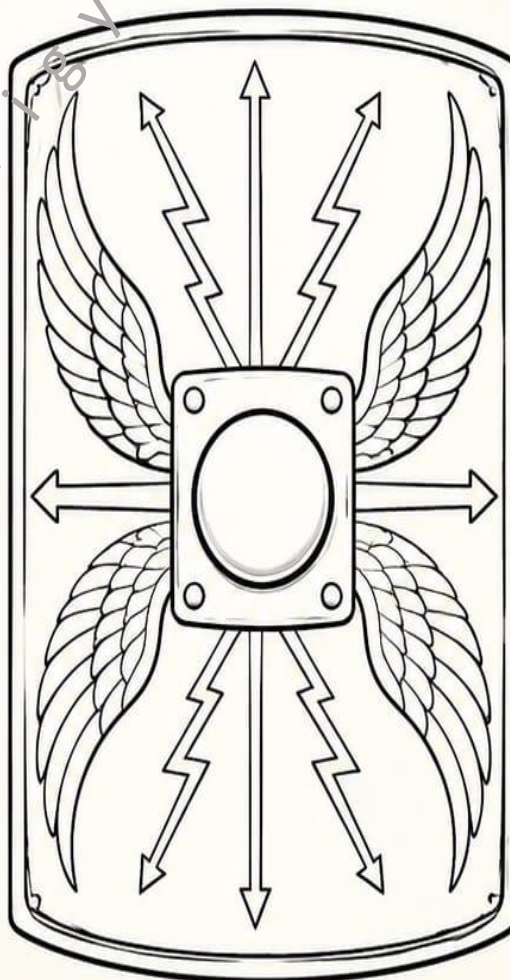
MATCH IT UP!

Match each part of the shield to its meaning.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1 SCUTUM | • A. Metal knob that protects the hand. |
| 2 BOSS | • B. The edge that adds strength. |
| 3 WINGS | • C. Shows speed and strength. |
| 4 LIGHTNING | • D. The main shield. |
| 5 BORDER | • E. Symbol of Jupiter's power. |

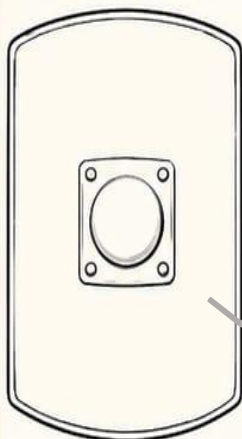
COLOUR THE SHIELD!

Colour the Roman shield. Use your favourite colours and make it your own!



DESIGN YOUR OWN SHIELD!

Create your own Roman shield. Draw your design and explain what your symbols mean.



MY SYMBOLS MEAN...

SPOT THE DIFFERENCE!

Look at the two shields.
Can you find 5 differences?



- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | |
| 4. _____ | |
| 5. _____ | |

TRUE OR FALSE?

Circle TRUE or FALSE for each statement.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. The Roman shield was called SCUTUM. | TRUE / FALSE |
| 2. The shield was made of metal only. | TRUE / FALSE |
| 3. The boss protected the soldier's hand. | TRUE / FALSE |
| 4. Shields helped soldiers in battle. | TRUE / FALSE |
| 5. Romans used round shields in battle. | TRUE / FALSE |

WORD SCRAMBLE!

Unscramble the letters to find words about Roman shields.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 1. TMUCS | _____ |
| 2. SOBS | _____ |
| 3. GNIWS | _____ |
| 4. LIDESH | _____ |

FILL IN THE BLANKS!

Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

SCUTUM WOOD LEATHER BOSS PROTECTION

- | |
|---|
| 1. The Roman shield was called _____. |
| 2. It was made from _____ and covered with _____. |
| 3. The _____ is the metal knob in the centre. |
| 4. The shield gave soldiers _____ in battle. |



A GOOD SHIELD, A BRAVE HEART, A VICTORIOUS LEGION!





ROMAN SHIELD

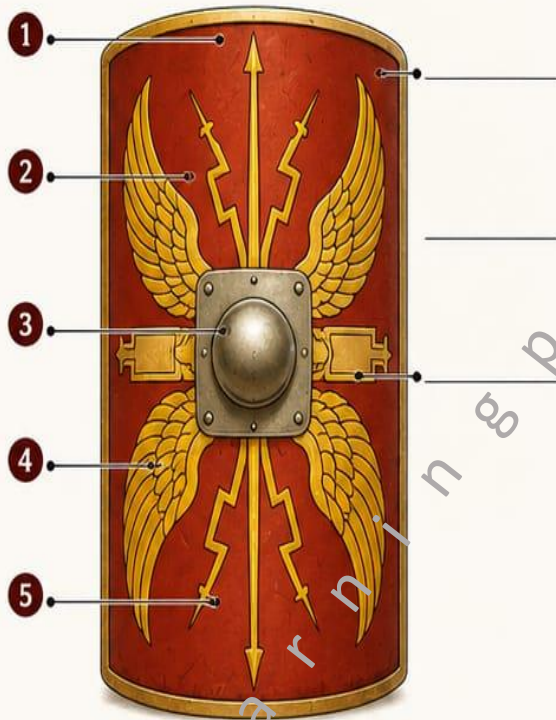
ACTIVITY



The Roman shield, called a scutum, was large, curved and strong. It protected soldiers in battle and was decorated with symbols that showed the strength and unity of Rome.

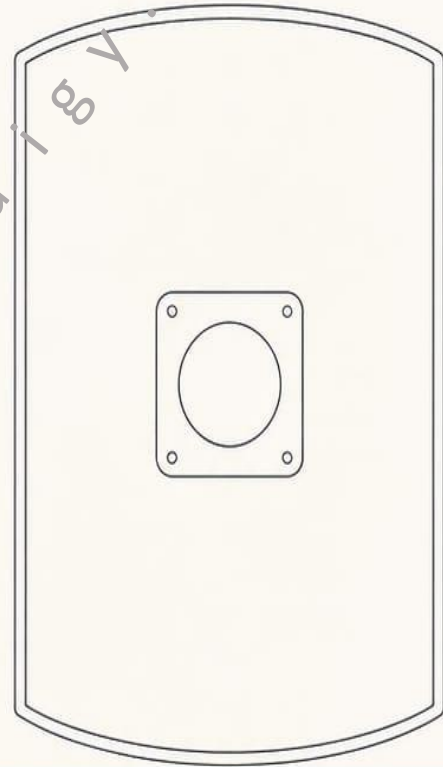
1. LABEL THE SHIELD

Write the correct names from the word bank next to the arrows.



2. DESIGN YOUR OWN SHIELD

Decorate the shield below with your own Roman symbols and colours.



3. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

Circle the correct answer.

- What was the Roman shield called?
a) Hasta b) Scutum c) Gladius
- What shape was the Roman shield?
a) Round b) Square c) Curved (rectangular)
- What was the metal boss in the centre called?
a) Umbon b) Cornu c) Pugio
- Why were shields decorated with symbols?
a) To look beautiful b) To show strength and unity
c) To make them heavier

WORD BANK

Use these words to label the shield in Activity 1.

BOSS (UMBON)

WING DESIGN

THUNDERBOLT

WOODEN BODY

BRASS EDGE

BONUS CHALLENGE

Research and write one interesting fact about the Roman shield.



STRONG IN FORM. STRONG IN SPIRIT.





ROMAN CIVILIZATION

MAP ACTIVITY



Read the instructions and complete the activities using the map.

A. LABEL THE MAP

Write the missing names on the map using the word bank below.

• Rome	• Gaul
• Carthage	• Spain
• Athens	• Greece
• Alexandria	• Egypt

B. MAP COLORING

Color the Roman Empire in its greatest extent (around 117 AD) in light red.

C. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. Which ocean is to the west of the Roman Empire? _____
2. Which sea lies between Italy and Greece? _____
3. Name the major city located in Egypt. _____
4. Which modern country does Gaul represent today? _____
5. Which city was a strong rival of Rome in North Africa? _____

D. MAP SKILLS

Draw a star (★) on the city of Rome.
Draw a circle (O) around the island of Sicily.



THE ROMAN EMPIRE
AT ITS GREATEST EXTENT
(AROUND 117 AD)



DID YOU KNOW?

The Romans built roads, cities, aqueducts, theaters, and many other amazing things that still influence our world today!



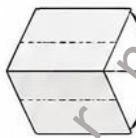
ROMAN CIVILIZATION

PAPER FOLD ACTIVITY

Make Your Own Roman Mini Book!

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Take an A4 sheet of paper.
2. Fold it into three equal sections (like a brochure).
3. Open it out and complete each panel.
4. Fold it back and enjoy your Roman Mini Book!

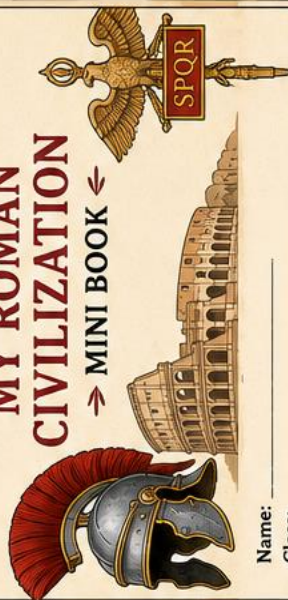


FOLD
HERE

FRONT COVER

MY ROMAN CIVILIZATION

→ MINI BOOK ←



Name: _____
Class: _____

1. ROMAN FACTS

Write 3 interesting facts about Ancient Rome.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



2. DAILY LIFE

How did Romans live?

- Homes: _____
- Food: _____
- Clothing: _____
- Entertainment: _____



3. FAMOUS ROMANS

Choose one famous Roman.

Name: _____
Why is this person important? _____



4. ROMAN ACHIEVEMENTS

What did the Romans build or invent?

- ☐ Roads
- ☐ Aqueducts
- ☐ Concrete Buildings
- ☐ Roman Numerals

Which achievement impressed you most? _____

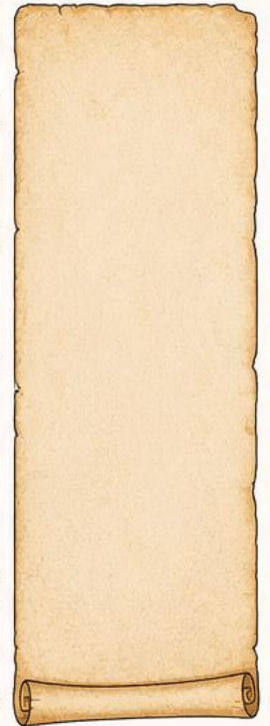


FOLD
INTO
THREE
SECTIONS
TO MAKE
YOUR MINI
BOOK!

INSIDE EXTENSION ACTIVITY

Open your mini-book and draw a large map of the Roman Empire.
Label the following places:

Rome Mediterranean Sea Britain Egypt Gaul



5. THE ROMAN ARMY

Complete the facts.

A Roman soldier was called a: _____

One thing soldiers carried: _____

Draw a Roman shield.



BACK PANEL: REFLECTION

What was your favorite thing about Roman Civilization?

Rate your understanding: _____
Color the stars.



REFLECTION SHEET ON ROMAN CIVILIZATION



Look back on what you have learned about Ancient Rome and reflect on your understanding.

Name: _____
 Date: _____

Class: _____





1 WHAT DID I LEARN?
Write at least three new things you learned about Roman civilization.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



2 WHAT WAS MOST INTERESTING?
What part of Roman civilization did you find most interesting? Why?



3 KEY PEOPLE & THEIR IMPACT
Name one important person from Ancient Rome and explain how they made an impact.



4 AMAZING ACHIEVEMENTS
What is one achievement of the Romans that you think was amazing? Why?



5 CHALLENGES & SOLUTIONS
What challenges did the Romans face (e.g., wars, rebellions, problems in the empire)? How did they try to solve them?



6 HOW DOES IT CONNECT?
How does Roman civilization still influence our world today? Give examples.



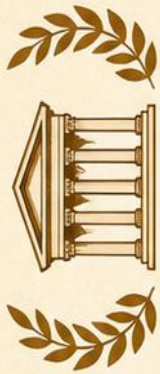
7 FINAL REFLECTION
What is one thing you will remember most about Roman civilization? How has your learning changed the way you think about the past?





**RESPECT THE PAST.
BUILD THE FUTURE.**



JUNIOR ROMAN SCHOLAR

A W A R D

THIS CERTIFICATE IS PROUDLY PRESENTED TO

For outstanding knowledge and enthusiasm
in learning about Ancient Rome.

WELL DONE!



Teacher / Signature

Date

