



Vocabulary

The Victorians	The Iron Age	The Roman Empire
<p>Empire - a number of nations controlled by one country.</p> <p>Poverty - being extremely poor.</p> <p>Revolution - important change</p> <p>Consequence - result or effect</p> <p>Law - a set of rules</p> <p>Conditions - how good or bad something is.</p>	<p>Conquest - conquering (taking control of) a country or group of people.</p> <p>Significant - important</p> <p>Influential - makes people take notice.</p> <p>Legacy - something left behind after death.</p> <p>Consequence - result or effect.</p> <p>Fortified - protected against attack.</p>	<p>Turmoil - a state of confusion and uncertainty.</p> <p>Frontiers - borders between countries.</p> <p>Territory - land controlled by a ruler.</p> <p>Constitution - a system of laws and rules.</p> <p>Dictator - a ruler with total power over a country.</p> <p>Assassinated - killed for political reasons.</p>



The Victorian Era

The **Victorian era** is the name given to the period of **Queen Victoria's reign**. It was a time of **significant technological, scientific, economic and social change**. New inventions and discoveries were made that changed where people lived, how they worked and how they spent their leisure time. **The British Empire** grew, and **Britain** came to rule over a quarter of the world's population. These changes brought immense wealth for many, but lots of people, including many children, still lived in terrible **poverty**. Many children worked in **mines** and **factories**. However, the Victorian era also saw lots more children attending school and significant progress in medicine and health care.

The Iron Age

The **Iron Age** in Britain was from approximately **800 BCE** until the **Roman Conquest of 43 CE**. In this period, **iron**, a much stronger metal than bronze, was being used across Europe to make **weapons and farming tools**. As people travelled, this new technology spread with them. The use of iron is significant because of the huge changes that it brought to farming and conflict. Iron continued to be the most influential metal used until the **1800s** when steel became the most widely used metal.

The Roman Empire

The story of how a **small village** grew to become one of the largest empires the world has ever seen stretches over centuries. At its most powerful, the **Roman Empire** spread across **Europe**, parts of **North Africa** and the **Middle East**. Its army was one of the most organised and skilful ever created. Romans took their technology, art and beliefs with them and had a significant effect on the culture and society of every land they conquered. However, the Romans faced struggles at home, with **civil war** and **political turmoil**. By the end of the fifth century, they had been attacked on several different frontiers and were finding it difficult to hold their vast **empire** together. As a consequence, the **Western Roman Empire** finally came to an end in **476 CE**.

