

- All of the **highlighted** words are **KEY WORDS**. There is a definition of these words at the end of this booklet.

TITLE: The Roman Empire: Provinces.

The Romans **conquered** many countries. These countries became a part of the **Empire**. Because the empire was so large it was impossible to make all of the decisions from Rome. In order to make sure that the Romans had control of the whole empire these countries were ruled by **governors**. The areas controlled by governors were called **provinces**. Britain was a province of the Roman Empire.

Questions

- 1) What is a province?
- 2) Why did the Romans have governors?

Each province was ruled in the same way. A senator was asked to be the governor of the province. This person had a number of jobs to do. He would have to: Keep the peace, make sure that **taxes** were collected, act as a judge, control town councils and settle **disputes**. To do this he would be helped by tax collectors, councillors and the Roman Army. In some places local chieftains or Kings would be allowed to help run the province.

Questions

- 1) Who might be asked to become a governor?
- 2) What jobs would a governor have to do?
- 3) Who would the governor need to help him?

NEW TITLE: The Roman Empire: Taxes

Once an area became a Province of Rome the people there were expected to pay taxes. A Tax is money that you pay to the government. The Romans needed taxes for a number of reasons.

Source A

Rome has brought peace to the provinces. Taxes pay for the peace because they pay for the army. People living in the provinces, therefore, should not complain about paying taxes.

Cicero, letter to his brother. 51BC. Cicero was a Roman Governor.

Questions

- 1) What is a tax?
- 2) What did the taxes pay for?
- 3) Why did Cicero think that people in the provinces should not complain about paying taxes?

NEW TITLE: The Roman Empire: Peace in the Provinces

It would take the Romans quite a long time to make sure that there was peace in an area that they had conquered. Local people often didn't like their new rulers and most of them hated paying taxes to Rome. The Romans used the army to make the locals pay taxes and often a lot of people were killed. In most of the provinces the people **gradually** accepted Roman rule. Sometimes though the Romans did things that made locals mad. If this happened there was often a **rebellion**. An example of this is the rebellion of Boudicca, an English Queen. She rebelled in AD 60 after the Romans refused to let her have the powers that her husband had always been allowed.

NEW TITLE: Queen Boudicca's Rebellion

Source B

The British leader Boudicca persuading her people to rebel:

Listen to me. You know the difference between freedom and slavery. Before the Romans came, we were free. Now we are slaves. When the Romans invaded us they robbed us of our riches. Now they continue to rob us by making us pay taxes. Every year we work on our land- and for what? So that they can take away all that we earn. I would rather die in battle than have to pay taxes. But why do I mention death? Even death isn't free anymore. We even have to pay the Romans before we can bury our dead! They look down on us and trample us underfoot. All Romans care about is making money out of us.

Written by Dio Cassius in the year AD 210.

Questions

- 1) A Primary Source is something written at the time of an event. Is Source B a Primary Source?
- 2) Who wrote Source B?
- 3) When was Source B written?
- 4) Using Source B explain why Boudicca was angry.

Source C

The King of the Iceni tribe had left his huge treasure in equal shares to his two daughters and the Emperor. But Roman tax collectors looted his lands, whipped his wife Boudicca and assaulted her two daughters. Leading members of the Iceni tribe lost their homes and land. The relatives of the King were made Slaves.

The Roman historian Tacitus describes why the Iceni rebelled.

Questions

- 1) Who did the King of the Iceni want to have his money after his death?
- 2) What happened to Boudicca and her daughters?
- 3) What reasons does Source C give for a rebellion against the Romans? (You should be able to find 3 reasons)
- 4) Which reasons for a rebellion are mentioned in Sources B and C?

KEY WORDS

Conquered: A country that has been attacked and beaten in a war has been conquered.

Empire: A group of countries all ruled by the same King or emperor is an empire.

Governors: People who look after something and make decisions about it are Governors.

Provinces: Places that are controlled by people in another place are called provinces.

Taxes: A tax is money that people pay to the governor or Government. They pay for things like the army and schools.

Disputes: A dispute is an argument. When people fall out they are having a dispute.

Gradually: something that takes time happens gradually.

Rebellion: A rebellion is when people decide that they are not going to do what a ruler wants them to do. A rebellion normally involves people fighting.

Sentence Building

Make your answers by matching the different phrases.

Provinces

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|---|
| 1) A province is a Country | because | has been conquered by another country. |
| 2) The Romans had governors | that | The emperor couldn't run the whole empire on his own. |

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|--|
| 1) A senator might be | make sure that | become a governor of a province |
| 2) A governor would have to | asked to | to do his job properly. |
| 3) Tax collectors, the army and councillors | would help the governor | taxes were collected and act as a judge. |

| | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| 1) Source B is a | Wrote Source B | robbed the British of their riches. |
| 2) Source by was | secondary source | In AD 210 |
| 3) Dio Cassius | Made people pay taxes and | Dio Cassius. |
| 4) Boudicca was angry because the Romans, | written by | because it was written after the event. |