

Key Words

Volcanoes	a mountain or hill, typically conical, having a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas are or have been erupted from the earth's crust.
Earthquake	a sudden violent shaking of the ground, typically causing great destruction, as a result of movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action.
Tsunamis	a long, high sea wave caused by an earthquake or other disturbance.
Survival	the state or fact of continuing to live or exist, typically in spite of an accident, ordeal, or difficult circumstances.
Empire	an extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch, an oligarchy, or a sovereign state.
Roman	A person from the Empire of Rome
Pompeii	Pompeii is a roman city sited near modern day Naples destroyed by Vesuvius.
Conquest	Gaining control of a people or place by force.
Rulers	the people in charge of an empire, country or people.
Extinction	when something no longer exists.



WHEN FORCES ROAR!

Which force is greater: Humans or Nature?



Deva Victrix

Deva Victrix, or simply **Deva**, was a legionary fortress and town in the Roman province of Britannia on the site of the modern city of Chester. The fortress was built by the Legio II *Adiutrix* in the AD 70s as the Roman army advanced north against the Brigantes, and rebuilt completely over the next few decades by the Legio XX *Valeria Victrix*.



Mount Vesuvius

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius in AD 79 destroyed the Roman cities of Pompeii, Herculaneum, Oplontis and Stabiae, as well as several other settlements. The eruption ejected a cloud of stones, ashes and volcanic gases to a height of 33 km (21 mi). Vesuvius is still an active volcano and is situated about 9 miles outside of Naples. It last erupted in 1944.

The Roman Empire was a great force. We will look at the Empire's expansion into Britain. We will also look at the eruption of Vesuvius and discover about the effects it had on the Roman Empire.



Pompeii and Herculaneum

Pompeii and Herculaneum were destroyed during the eruption of Vesuvius in AD 79. This has a massive impact on the Empire during which time they had control of much of Britannia (Britain), including the town of Deva Victrix.

Gnaeus Julius Agricola (40AD-93AD)

Agricola was responsible for much of the conquest of Roman Britain. He became governor of Britain in AD 77. Much of what is known about Agricola is written by his son-in-law Tacitus. He began a Roman expansion into Scotland in 79AD.

Pliny the Younger (61AD-113AD)

Pliny the Younger was a famous writer. He wrote accounts about the devastation at Pompeii.



ROMAN BRITAIN

