

The Romans

Year 4

Enquiry Question

How did the Roman Empire impact Britain?

Themes: Exploration & Invasions and Power

Concepts (taught over the unit):



Civilisation

a complex society that has developed advanced systems of government, culture, and technology



Trade

the action of buying and selling goods and services



Settlement

a place where people have settled to live



Empire

a group of nations ruled by one ruler or government



Monarchy

a form of government where the leader, like a king or queen, inherits the throne and holds the position for life or until they choose to abdicate



Rebellion

an armed fight against a government or leader

The Romans

Year 4 - The Romans



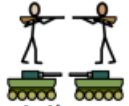
archer

A specialised unit of troops in the Roman army.



annexe

A separately defended building attached to a fort or camp.



civil war

A war between two different groups within the same country.



conquer

To defeat an enemy or take control of a place.



defences

The act of protecting or defending something.



emperor

The ruler of an empire.



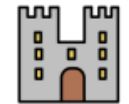
empire

The domain ruled by an emperor or an empress.



fleet

A collection of warships used for naval operations.



fort

Camps where Roman soldiers lived.



governor

The person in charge of the local Roman army.



infantry

The foot soldiers, or warriors, who marched and fought on foot.



kingdom

A country ruled by a king, or queen.



legion

A large unit of soldiers (4,000-6,000 men).



military

A powerful and well-organised force, that helped Rome conquer and control a vast empire.



alliance

A group of countries, political parties or people who have agreed to work together.

Vocabulary



occupation

A job someone does.



outnumber

A situation where one group (soldiers, people) is bigger than another.



peninsula

A land area surround by water on three sides, with the fourth connecting to a larger landmass.



pillage

A brutal attack on a city or town where the invading army looted, destroyed or enslaved the inhabitants.



revolt

An armed uprising, where people living in conquered territories rose up to fight the Romans.

The Romans

I Now Know...

INK

1

- Rome started as a small town, on a hill beside a river
- It became bigger over time
- Emperors and noblemen owned villas on these hills

INK

2

- Rome gained independence in around 500 BCE
- They had two consuls who ruled and made decisions
- Some of the leaders were Julius Caser, Mark Antony and Lepidus

INK

3

- The army was led by Emperor Augustus
- The army had many different legions: Milite, Centurion, Legionary and cavalry
- They used special tactics to defeat the enemy: tortoise, wedge and triple line

INK

4

- Celts were living in Britain prior to the Roman invasion
- Many Romans tried, unsuccessfully, to invade until Emperor Claudius
- The Romans successfully invaded in 43 CE – 410 CE

INK

5

- Buildings were made of stone and brick
- Streets were organised in straight lines
- Towns had public baths, and amphitheatres
- There was a 'forum' in the middles of a settlement, used as a market and to hold meetings

INK

6

- Boudicca was angry that the Romans took her husband's land from her after his death
- Boudicca burned down Roman cities
- She was eventually defeated by a Roman legion in the middle of the country

The Romans

I Now Know...

INK

7

- A governor was in charge of each territory
- They made decisions about the law and order for his land
- Romans built forts where legions could train and rest

INK

8

- Civil wars broke out across the Roman Empire
- Eventually, Emperor Diocletian took control and split the empire between four leaders
- The country became weak to outside attacks
- They were low on money and could not afford to pay legions to protect Britain and so they left

INK

9

- The Romans built military forts (along the coastline), villas and roads

The Romans Timeline

753 BC

Founding of Rome

The founding of Rome begins. Legend has it that two brothers, Romulus and Remus, establish the city.

509 BC

Republic

Rome becomes a republic. The last king is overthrown and Rome is now ruled by elected officials called senators.

54 BC

Caesar's Second Invasion

Caesar returns to Britain the following summer and lands in Kent with 30,000 soldiers plus 2000 men on horses. The Celts lose many battles so agree to obey Roman laws and pay taxes to keep their kingdoms.

AD 43

Claudius' Invasion

Almost 100 years after Julius Caesar leaves Britain, the new emperor, Claudius, invades with an army of about 40,000 that even includes elephants! After a battle (thought to be on the river Medway, Kent), the Romans establish a capital at Colchester. The fighting continues in the Midlands, Wiltshire, Devon, Dorset, Somerset and Gloucester.

AD 80

Colosseum Opens



The Colosseum opens and to celebrate its completion, 100 days of games are held in the new arena. It seats 50,000 spectators.

Gladiator facts!

- The first gladiator fight was held in AD 264 when three pairs of enslaved people were selected to fight at the funeral of a wealthy Roman.
- Gladiator fights were held to honour the gods.
- The first ever gladiator fights were held in wood arenas.
- The first stone arena was built in 29 BC.
- Gladiators could keep gifts they were given during gladiatorial games.

BC

AD

AD 100

55 BC

Caesar Invades

In August 55 BC, the Roman general Julius Caesar invades Britain with two legions of men - 5000 men per legion. After many battles with the Celts in southeast England, he leaves, eager to get back to Rome.

44 BC

Caesar Assassination

The people of Rome hope to bring back the republic but civil war breaks out.

AD 73

Claudius' Invasion

The Romans conquer Wales. The last major rebellion is by a tribe living in Anglesey and Snowdonia. The Romans build a network of forts across Wales.



Fort facts!

- Roman soldiers lived in forts while they were fighting
- They were often built in rectangular shapes with rounded corners and were protected by strong walls, turrets and ditches.
- Inside a fort, there were places for eating, sleeping, washing, banking and praying. Some forts even had hospitals.
- Some Roman soldiers stayed at a fort for up to 25 years!

AD 122

Hadrian's Wall

After the Romans invaded England, they needed to defend it. Scotland is not a part of the Roman Empire and the tribes from Scotland (the Picts) attack and fight the Romans. In AD 122, Emperor Hadrian of the Roman Empire decides that a wall should be built to keep the Picts out.



AD 307

Christianity

Constantine the Great is declared the emperor in York. Having fought a civil war, he believes his victory is aided by God so he becomes a Christian.

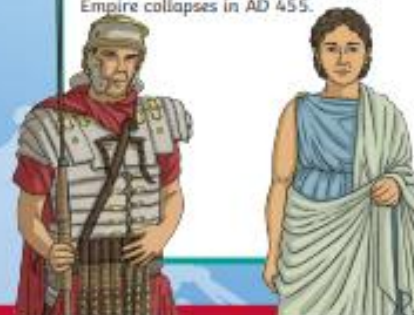
AD 400

AD 300

AD 410-455

Fall of the Roman Empire

Italy is under attack by strong tribes. Every Roman soldier is needed to fight so the Romans living in Britain eventually leave Britain. The Roman Empire collapses in AD 455.



AD 306

Roman Baths

Every Roman town has its own Roman bath. The Romans love them so much that by AD 300, they have built over 900 of them.

Bathhouse Facts!

- The Romans enjoyed going to bathhouses as a leisure activity.
- The Romans followed a set routine when visiting a bathhouse.
- First, they would get changed and oil their bodies. Male bathers would then go and do some exercise, such as weightlifting or swimming.
- After exercise, the dirt and oil would be scraped off their bodies using a tool called a strigil. Then, they would go through a three-step bathing process. They would start off in the tepidarium (a warm room), move into the caldarium (a hot pool) and finish in the frigidarium (a cold pool).
- Some bathhouses had gardens, food and snacks or libraries to offer extra entertainment.

Previous Learning	Future Learning
<u>KS1</u> -Chronology -Similarities and differences -Cause and consequence -Handling historical facts -Monarchy <u>Year 3</u> -Chronological understanding of Ancient Britain -Understanding how we find out about prehistory -Understand how to use sources to inform historical understanding <u>Year 4</u> -Understanding of Greek culture and how they influenced the Romans	<u>Year 5</u> -Ancient civilisations <u>Year 6</u>

The Romans

Learning Objectives

Lesson 1 <u>What do we know about early Rome and how do we know this?</u>  Evidence and interpretation	
I can study artefacts to learn about early Rome	
I can draw conclusions from artefacts	
I can note questions I still have	

Lesson 2 <u>Who was in charge of the Roman Empire?</u>  Chronology	
I can say when Rome was founded	
I can name kings of Rome	
I can explain what happened when Rome became independent	

Lesson 3 <u>How powerful was the Roman army?</u>  Historical significance	
I can identify the different legions of the Roman army	
I can name and describe the three main tactics used by the Roman army	
I can explain how the <u>soldiers</u> uniforms made them more powerful	

Lesson 4 <u>What events led up to Emperor Claudius invading Britain?</u>  Chronology	
I can say who was settled in Britain before the Roman invasion	
I can name those who tried to invade Britain prior to Claudius	
I can plot these invasions on a time line	

Lesson 5 <u>How did the Roman settlements compare to the Celtic villages?</u>  Similarity and difference	
I can describe what a town in Roman Britain would have looked like	
I can identify similarities between settlements in Roman and Celtic Britain	
I can identify differences between settlements in Roman and Celtic Britain	

Lesson 6 <u>Who was Boudica and why did she take revenge on the romans?</u>  Cause and consequence	
I can explain the relationship between Boudica and the Romans	
I can identify the reason Boudicca wished to seek revenge	
I can explain how Boudicca took revenge	

Lesson 7 <u>How did the Romans protect their land and how do we know this?</u>  Evidence and interpretation	
I can say who took charge of conquered land	
I can explain why the Romans built forts	
I can interpret evidence to show my understanding of how the Romans protected their land	

Lesson 8 <u>What happened in the final years of the Roman Empire?</u>  Change and continuity	
I can explain what a civil war is	
I can explain the reason the civil war ended	
I can explain what problems were faced once the empire was split	

Lesson 9 <u>What was life, local to me, like during the Roman era?</u>  Evidence and interpretation	
I can identify archaeological discoveries local to me	
I can study artefacts found local to me	
I can explain what the artefacts tell me about my local area	

How did the Roman Empire impact Britain?

Use all you have learned to answer the Enquiry Question. You can present this however you like: a non-chronological report, an essay or a speech.