

The Romans

Timeline

1000 BC	735 BC	55 BC	54 BC	43 AD	60 AD	122 AD	455 AD
<i>The Celts arrived in Britain (originally Iberian fishermen - near Spain).</i>	<i>Rome was built.</i>	<i>Julius Caesar invaded Britain.</i>	<i>Julius Caesar invades for the second time.</i>	<i>Claudius Invades Britain.</i>	<i>Boudicca led the Iceni tribe in a revolt against the Romans.</i>	<i>Hadrian's Wall is built.</i>	<i>The Roman Empire fell and the Romans left Britain.</i>

Key Vocabulary

Celts	a group of people who lived in Britain before the Romans invaded.
Romans	a group of people, from Rome, who invaded Britain.
soldiers	a person who serves in an army.
warrior	a brave or experienced soldier or fighter.
Roman Empire	the lands and people subject to the authority of ancient Rome.
invasion	an instance of invading a country or region with an armed force.
military formation	an arrangement of the army's soldiers in a prescribed manner when going to battle.
Romanisation	the action of the Romans invading and taking over other areas or countries.
British Resistance	the people, or groups of people, who fought back against the Roman invasion.

Sticky Knowledge

Who lived in Britain before the Romans invaded?

- ★ The Celts lived in Britain for almost 1000 years before the Romans invaded.
- ★ The Celts were originally Iberian fishermen.

Why did the Romans invade Britain?

- ★ The Romans wanted Britain's precious metals (gold, tin, iron) and cattle.



Who was Boudicca?

- ★ She was the queen of a Celtic tribe called the Iceni Tribe.
- ★ She led an army against the Romans in 60 AD.
- ★ No one knows how or where Boudicca actually died.



Why did the Romans leave Britain?

- ★ Constant attacks from Barbarian tribes caused the Roman Army to leave Britain.
- ★ Rome was also under attack, so the Romans had to go back home to help.
- ★ The Romans didn't return to Britain.
- ★ After the fall of Rome, the Dark Ages began.

What legacy did the Romans leave in Britain?

- ★ The Romans introduced many new things to Britain including: roads, plumbing, architecture, central heating, the calendar, coins used as currency, religion, Latin, a new way of counting (Roman Numerals), a legal system and bathhouses.



History Skills

To continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history.

To note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms.

To know and understand the reasons for Julius Caesar's attempted invasion in 55-54 BC.

To learn about the Roman Empire by AD 42 and the power of its army.

To know and understand the successful invasion by Claudius and conquest, including Hadrian's Wall.

To learn about the British resistance, for example, Boudica.

To understand key features of events, choosing and using parts of stories and asking and answering questions.

To learn about the 'Romanisation' of Britain: sites such as Caerwent and the impact of technology, culture and beliefs, including early Christianity.

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