



History: Roman Britain

How did Britain change under Roman rule?

Lesson sequence

LF: How did the Roman Empire become so powerful?

LF: How did the Romans invade Britain?

LF: Why did Boudicca lead a revolt against the Romans?

LF: How did Britain change under Roman rule?

LF: What were the key religious beliefs of the Romans?

LF: What were the reasons for the collapse of the Roman Empire?

LF: To assess my knowledge of Roman Britain

Sticky learning

New History Knowledge

- Know the time period for Roman Britain
- Know the success of the Roman Empire
- Know that Julius Caesar's attempted an invasion of Britain in 55-54 BC but failed
- Know that Boudicca was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire in AD 60 or 61
- Know that during their occupation of Britain, the Romans built up new towns, cities and structures
- Know the key religious beliefs of the Romans
- Know that the Roman Empire struggled to defend itself against barbarian attacks

New History Skills

- Chronology skills.
- Be able to say when something in the past happened using a date.
- Sequence a timeline.
- Ask questions about how things changed
- Sort evidence into primary and secondary.
- Research and identify similarities and differences between times in history.
- Select information from more than one source.
- Present research in a both factual and imaginative way.

Vocabulary

Amphitheatre	An theatre without a roof, used for entertainment.
Aqueduct	A special kind of bridge used to transport water.
Barbarian	The Roman word for people who weren't part of their empire.
Centurion	A Roman officer in their army, in charge of 100 soldiers.
Citizen	A member of the Roman Empire. Only men were allowed to be citizens.
Client King	A tribal King allowed to continue being king, as long as he was loyal to Rome.
Culture	The artistic and intellectual creations of a group of people.
Dictator	A leader with complete control of a country or empire.
Emperor	Someone who is in charge of a country or whole empire.
Empire	Lots of countries all ruled by one person or country.
Government	A group of people responsible for running a country.
Import	An item brought in from one country to another.
Latin	The language spoken by the Romans.
Legion	A large group (3,000-6,000) of soldiers in the Roman army.
Oppidum	The Roman word for any large, walled settlement used by some tribes in Britain.
Paganism	Any religion with multiple Gods, usually based on nature.
Rebellion	Fighting against someone who is in power.
Taxes	Money paid to a government.
Toga	A piece of clothing worn by citizen of Rome.
Villa	A large home, often with several buildings.

Prior Knowledge /

Concept Links

Making connections to previous topics and what I have already learnt

EYFS – History, Past, Present, Impact

Year 1 – Object, Artefact

Year 2 – Change, Cause, Consequence, Similarity, Difference, Chronological order, Evidence (Reliable / Unreliable) Difference between rich and poor Concept of war / injury



Timeline of Events

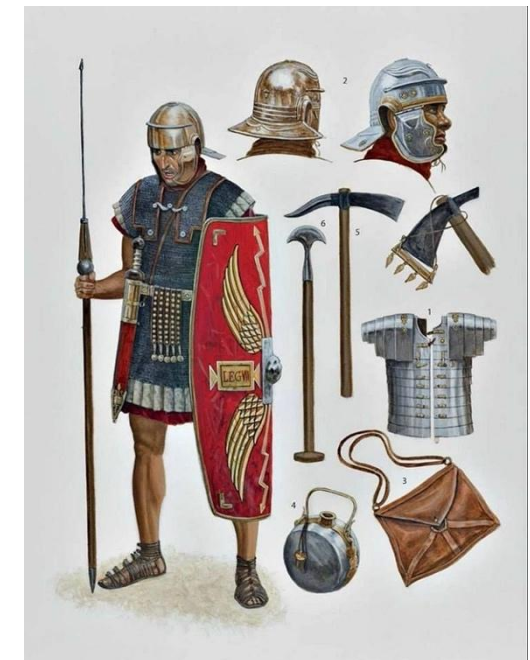
743 BCE	Rome is founded by (according to myth) Romulus and Remus, two brother.
264 BCE -146 BCE	Rome fights in three Punic wars against Carthage, a powerful empire in north Africa. Rome eventually defeated Carthage, destroyed the city and became the most powerful empire in the western world.
55 BCE	Julius Caesar leads a failed invasion of Britain.
43 CE	Claudius leads an invasion of Britain and successfully conquers it, making it part of the Roman Empire.
60 CE	Celtic Queen Boudicca leads a rebellion against the Romans.
78 CE	The conquest of England and Wales is complete and completely under Roman rule.
100 CE	Over 8,000 new roads are built.
102 CE	Hadrian's wall is built to protect against the 'barbarians' in Scotland.
312 CE	Britain is converted to Christianity, the official religion of the Roman Empire.
360 CE	Britain is attacked by Picts, Scots and Saxons.
410 CE	The Roman empire struggles to defend itself against barbarian attacks in Europe. Roman officials are expelled from Britain.
476 CE	The city of Rome is conquered by Germanic general Odoacer. The last emperor of Rome abdicates (gives up power). The Roman Empire has fallen.



Tortoise format of a Roman army



Emperor Julius Caesar



Roman soldier dressed for battle