

Key Facts

The Romans came to Britain nearly 2000 years ago and changed our country. Even today, evidence of the Romans being here, can be seen in the ruins of Roman buildings, forts, roads, and baths can be found all over Britain.

The Romans invaded other countries too. The Roman Empire covered much of Europe, north Africa, and the Middle East. The Romans lived in Rome, a city in the centre of the country of Italy.

In August 55 BCE. the Roman general, Emperor Julius Caesar invaded Britain. After winning several battles against the Celtic tribes (Britons) in south-east England he returned to France. The following summer Caesar came to Britain again. This time he brought with him no fewer than five legions (30,000 foot soldiers) and 2,000 cavalrymen (horse riders). This time the Romans crossed the River Thames. After more fighting, the British tribes promised to pay tribute to Rome and were then left in peace for nearly a century.

Nearly one hundred years later, in 43 CE Emperor Claudius organised the final and successful Roman invasion of Britain. with 25,000 men, plus an equal number of auxiliary soldiers.

Queen Boudicca (born around 30 CE). was the wife of the ruler of the Iceni, a Celtic tribe who lived in eastern England. After her husbands death, the Romans claimed the Iceni lands. When Boudicca protested she was beaten and her daughters attacked. In revenge, Boudicca led an army to attack the Romans

Eventually the Roman's left Britain because their homes in Rome were being attacked by fierce tribes.



History

Year 3

Spring 1

The Romanisation of Britain



Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Celts	The indigenous people of Britain who lived there prior to the Roman's arrival.
CE	Common Era
Conquest	The act or process of conquering.
Emperor	A ruler of an empire.
Empire	A group or states or countries ruled by a single leader
Invasion	Invading a country or a region with armed force.
BCE	Before the Common Era
Rebellion	he action or process of resisting authority, control, or convention.
Trade	the action of buying and selling goods and services.
Tribe	A division of a society whose members have ancestry, customs, be-

CE43	CE43	CE47	CE47	CE49	CE51	CE52	CE61	CE69
Emperor Claudius orders invasion of Briatin.	Colchester falls to the Romans.	Aulus Plautius who led the invasion of Britain is received as a hero in Rome.	The Iceni Tribe who were not conquered ordered to surrender their weapons. They resisted but the resistance was quicly put down.	Roman citizen colony is founded at Colchester.	British resistance I Caractacus is defeated and captured .	Roman campaign against the druids in far west of Britain.	Roman army defeats revolt under Boudicca.	Nero's death sparks mutiny of Roman army in Britain.

Knowledge and Understanding:

Children will learn:

- The impact of Romans on British society.
- Understand the changes in society e.g. Roman roads, religion and language.
- Understand why the Hadrian's wall was built.
- The role of Julius Caesar in the successful invasion of Britain.
- The resistance under Boudicca.
- Why the Romans left Britain and how this impacted on British society.

Key skills and concepts:

Children will be able to:

Create time line of key events during the Romanisation of Britain.

Sequence events in time order.

Identify and describe what the Roman Impact on Britain was.

Use a range of sources to find out information on Julius Caesar.

Understand Boudicca's rebellion.

Investigate how and why Hadrian's wall was built.

Compare and contrast Roman Britain to today or pre Roman Britain.

Key Questions

Who were the Romans and what was the Roman Empire?

Who was Julius Caesar and why was he important?

How and why did the Romans invade Britain?

Why and how was Hadrian's Wall built?

Who was Boudicca and what was her rebellion?

How did the Romans transform Britain?

Key People

Boudicca

Julius Caesar

Emperor Hadrian

Claudius

