







The Roman Empire and its Effect on Britain | History | Years 3 & 4 | Spring Term 1 2024

750 BC	750 BC to 55 BC	55 BC	54 BC	43 AD (BCE)	60-61 AD (BCE)	122 AD (CE)	208 AD(CE)	409- 410 AD (CE)
Founding Of Rome	Celts rule Britain	Julius Caesar attempts 1st invasion of Britain	2 nd attempt to invade Britain by Julius Caesar and the Romans	Emperor Claudius orders the 3 rd invasion of Britain	Boudicca leads uprising against the Romans	Building of Hadrian's Wall	Septimius Severus – rules Roman Empire from Britain.	Romans left Britain

National Curriculum History	Artefacts	Cause and Effect	Vocabulary	
<p>Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources. In planning to ensure the progression described above through teaching the British, local and world history outlined, teachers should combine overview and depth studies to help pupils understand both the long arc of development and the complexity of specific aspects of the content.</p>		<p>Why was the expansion of the Roman Empire so successful?</p> <p>The strength of the army through discipline, training, enhanced equipment, conscription of slaves ensured successful invasions.</p>	<p>Empire- A group of countries ruled by one and lead by Emperor Emperor -Ruler of the empire Celts -Tribes living in Britain during the iron age Iceni - Celtic tribe in UK defeated by Romans Mosaic - Small tiles arranged to form pictures and patterns and used by Romans for decorative flooring Legacy - Something left behind from the past Villa -Roman House for wealthy Romans Legionary - A Roman Soldier Legion - Roman battalion in the army Rebellion -Organised fight against a ruling power. Caledonians - The name given to the tribes of people living in Scotland</p>	
		Rutland Mosaic		<p>Who was Boudicca and why was Boudicca so important ?</p> <p>The Romans forcibly taking control of Iceni lands ensured retaliation by Queen Boudicca in 60 AD/CE.</p>
		Pottery and coins Hallaton Hoard		
		Hadrian's Wall		<p>Why are the Romans so important today?</p> <p>The Romans have a significant influence on our culture still today, due to their influence e.g. calendar, education, Roman numerals and incredible engineering skills e.g. Roman roads, use of early concrete.</p>
		Roman Baths		
	Statue Emperor Septimius Severus			

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Key Learning: How did the Roman invasion impact Britain?

- 1 What was life like in Britain before the Romans?- (chronology & artefacts)**
Celtic tribal way of life, small tribal settlements of farmers and traders, craftsmen Iron age metalwork tools and weapons, settlement defences and art work- jewellery and motifs, local reference to Hallaton Hoard 50 BCE- 43 AD/CE
- 2 Who were the Romans? – (chronology& geography)**
Founding of Rome- Romulus and Remus Myth – look at ruling system, republic to empire, chronology, famous emperors, Caesar, Claudius, Severus. – Site of Rome and expansion- study extent of Roman empire and map
- 3 Why was the expansion of the empire so successful? When and why did they invade Britain?** The cause and effect of the strength of the army through discipline, enhanced equipment, conscription of slaves ensured successful invasions- When, from where and why did they come to Britain?- chronology of attempted invasions and to procure precious metals, take farmland and slaves and to add to the wealth of Rome and bring fame and power to Emperor , study Black Emperor Septimius Severus
- 4 Who were the Iceni and where did they live? (chronology and geography)**
Iceni tribe powerful Celt tribe living in East Anglia- When the Romans invaded Britain in 43 AD/CE, they allowed Iceni King to keep land- on his death Romans took control of the Iceni's land and property- actions caused widespread resentment towards the Romans' rule of Britain. Boudica led a revolt against the Romans in 60 AD /CE. Map Iceni land and main sites of revolt – Colchester, London, St Albans- still important settlements today.
- 5 Who was Boudicca and why she was important? (cause and effect)** The cause and effect of the Romans forcibly taking control of Iceni lands ensured retaliation by Boudica (in 60 AD/CE) and amassed army of men from different Celtic tribes,- and attacked at battles of Colchester, London and St Albans. Understand the effect of how eventually, the Romans, led by governor Suetonius, used tactics, strength and organisation to defeat Boudica's army. Boudica, rather than being captured, killed herself.
- 6 What was the importance of Hadrian's Wall? (chronology & artefacts) (geography)**
84 AD/CE Caledonian tribes banded together (the Picts) - fought the Romans and lost however, the Romans unable to invade as the Roman army was called back to Rome Scotland never became a part of the Roman empire- 122 AD/CE Emperor Hadrian builds Hadrian's wall to separate Roman Empire from the Picts. – roman soldiers build 6 years – some skilled craftsmen- Wall provides defence and revenue through border taxes – examine ruins and remains, tablets from soldiers describing life- plot wall and forts on map
- 7 How did the Romans improve everyday life in Britain? (artefacts)**
& Investigate Roman food, baths, housing, transport, Religious faith using artefacts, online information and literature
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Key Learning:

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| 9 | What did the Romans build and why? (artefacts, chronology and cause and effect)
Examine Roman infrastructure and buildings, study roads, towns and cities and Roman housing and examine remains of Roman civilisation still in existence today- local reference to Rutland Mosaic |
| 10 | When and why did the Romans leave Britain and what is their legacy? (artefacts and cause and effects)
410 AD/CE Romans left Britain to protect Rome from other uprisings- legacy was large including language, calendar, beginnings of postal service, Roman numerals, public baths, concrete in building, language and writing, food, law and order, summarise why Romans so important to Britain. |
| 11 | Reflect and Recap on Roman Topic – through recall quiz. |