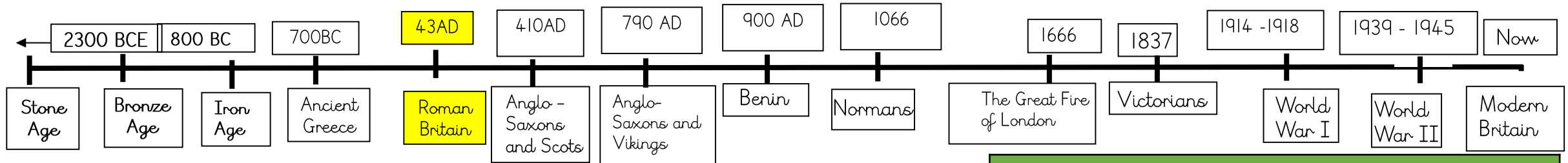




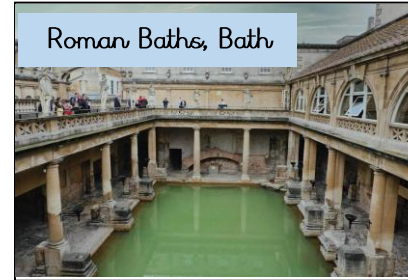
Year 4: Roman Britain



Timeline of Key Events	
55BC	The first raid: Julius Caesar attempted to invade Britain but the Celts fought back.
54BC	The second raid: Julius Caesar returned with stronger legions and had some success. Some British tribes were forced to pay tributes in order to carry on living how they were.
43AD	The new emperor Claudius was determined to make more of Britain part of the Roman Empire and started a successful invasion. Many Celts realised how powerful they were so agreed to obey Roman laws and pay taxes. Other Celts continued to fight so they didn't gain full control of Britain.
60AD	Bodicca's rebellion: The Romans decided the Iceni tribe needed to start paying taxes but Queen Boudicca refused to let this happen. Thousands of people died in these battles but the Romans eventually won.
285AD	The Roman Empire split into to - the East and the West.
410AD	The Romans left Britain in 410 AD because the armies were needed to defend other parts of the Empire. The Anglo-Saxons were the next people to rule England.
476AD	The Western Empire was conquered.
1453	The Eastern Empire was conquered.



Verulamium, St Albans



Roman Baths, Bath

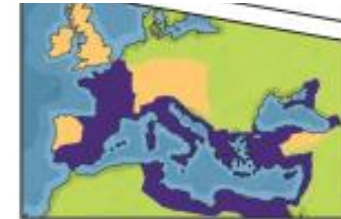


Roman wall and well, Barnet

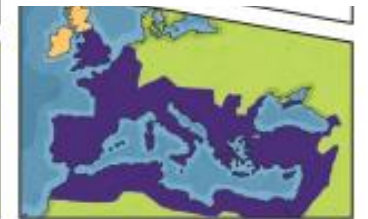
Previous Learning

- Explore artefacts to explain findings
- Identify reasons and results for people's actions
- Evaluate a source's usefulness
- Use primary and secondary sources
- Ask and answer questions about the past
- Understand concepts such as significance, cause and consequence and similarity and difference
- From Stone Age to the Iron Age
- Overview of Ancient civilisations - Shang Dynasty, Ancient Sumer, Indus Valley, Ancient Egypt (All built on a river)
- Ancient Egypt/ Ancient Greece

Map showing the Roman Empire in 44AD



Map showing the Roman Empire in 305AD

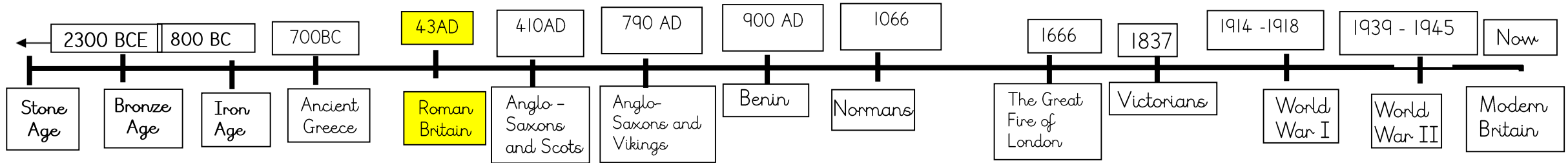


Possible Experience

- Workshops
- The British Museum
- Verulamium, St Albans



Year 4: Roman Britain



Key Vocabulary	
Empire	A group of nations or people who are ruled over by an Emperor, Empress or powerful government. This usually extends beyond a single kingdom
Emperor	The male ruler of an empire. He will control the everything within that empire, whereas a King will own a much smaller part of an empire.
republic	A form of government in which the people elect, or choose, their leaders. In most countries with this system, the people elect the head of the government, such as a president. They also elect other people, called representatives, to make laws.
toga	The loose outer garment worn in public by citizens of ancient Rome. Women often wore something similar called a 'stole.'
aqueduct	Used heavily by the Romans as a system to carry fresh water from one place to another. This could have been underground through a pipe or tunnel or over ground on a bridge.

Key Vocabulary	
coliseum	A huge, circular building that housed various forms of entertainment. It had rising seats and in the centre was a stage. This could also be flooded to stage mock naval battles.
centurion	The leader of a group of men in the Roman army. This originally started as 100 men, but in later years changed to 80 or 60
amphitheatre	An oval large stadium with tiers of seats; an arena in which contests and spectacles were held. It had a sloping gallery with seats for spectators. Some of these could hold up to 80,000 people.
gladiator	Someone who fought in public for entertainment. This could have been with other fighters or with animals. Some were trained and professional fighters, rather than slaves. It was seen to be a glorious achievement to fight in public.
Republic	A form of government in which the people elect, or choose, their leaders. In most countries with this system, the people elect the head of the government, such as a president. They also elect other people, called representatives, to make laws.

Key Vocabulary	
mosaic	A decoration on a surface made by setting small pieces of glass, stone, or tile of different colours into another material to make patterns or pictures.
arch	Used heavily by the Ancient Romans in their buildings; this design would help spread weight evenly and allow for domed roofs.
legionary	A Roman soldier who belonged to a legion, which contained between 3000 to 6000 soldiers.
Legion	a military organization, originally the largest permanent organization in the armies of ancient Rome.
hypocaust	The Ancient Roman central heating system with underground furnace and tile flues to distribute the heat. This would be found in the homes of the rich rather than the poor.

Key Concepts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legacy and influence • Change and continuity • Civilisation • Empire