

Vocabulary	Definitions
Ballista	An ancient catapult for hurling stones.
Century	A unit containing 100 people: 80 soldiers and 20 slaves.
Forum	A meeting where ideas and views on a particular issue are exchanged.
Celts	A person who lived in ancient Britain in the time before the Romans.
Emperor	Is a monarch and usually the ruler of an empire.
Conquer	To overcome and take control of (a place or people) by military force.
Empire	A group of countries ruled by a single person, government or country.
Invader	A person who enters a place in a forceful way.
Settler	A person who moves with a group of others to live in a new country or area.
Revolt	When a large number of people refuse to be ruled and take action.
Rebellion	When people refuse to obey orders and fight against authority.

Where did the Romans come from?


Enquiry question: What Roman inventions are the most useful to us today? Explain.

Where in Britain did the Romans invade?

Key Knowledge

The Celts lived in Britain before the Romans. The Romans called them Britons. These people lived in small tribes, travelled little and lived in wooden roundhouses.

The Romans first invaded Britain in 55BC led by Julius Caesar. Nearly a hundred years after Julius Caesar first tried to invade Britain, Emperor Claudius finally succeeded and the Romans ruled for 400 years. The Romans Establish a capital at Colchester and they continue fighting in Lincolnshire, the Midlands, Dorset and Somerset.

The Romans wanted Britain's precious metals. However, they weren't just a destructive force - they built new forts, new settlements and roads. They spread their culture, language, religion and laws. Many of the things that the Romans brought to Britain are still used today including certain words, straight roads, the calendar, laws and a legal system and central heating.

When the Romans invaded, the Celtic tribes had to decide whether or not to fight back. If they made peace, they agreed to obey Roman laws and pay taxes. In return, they could keep their kingdoms. If they fought back, they would have been killed or sold into slavery.

The Roman army was the largest fighting force in the ancient world. One of the main reasons Rome became so powerful was because of the strength of its army. It conquered a vast empire that stretched from Britain all the way to the Middle East. The army was very advanced for its time.

Boudicca was a Queen of the British Celtic Iceni Tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire. They burnt the towns of Colchester, Londinium and Verulamium. The rebellion was squashed in the Battle of Watling.

Hadrian's Wall was built in England by Emperor Hadrian to try and protect the Roman land.

Key Skills

Know and sequence key events.

Use relevant terms and period labels.

Make comparisons between different times in the past.

Study different aspects of different people - differences between men and women.

Examine causes and results of significant events and the impact on people.

Compare life in early and late 'times' studied.

Compare an aspect of life with the same aspect in another period.

Offer some reasons for different versions of events.

Compare accounts of events from different sources – fact or fiction.

Begin to identify primary and secondary sources.

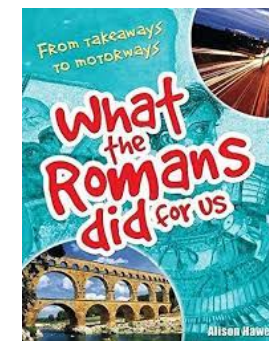
Use evidence to build up a picture of a past event.

Select relevant sections of information.

Use the library and internet for research with increasing confidence.

Communicate our knowledge in a range of different ways.

What did the Romans do for us? By Alison Hawes



Roman Britain Timeline

