

Autumn 1

Through the Ages: The Romans

Historical knowledge

- The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain

Historical skills

- I can develop chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British history
- I can make connections, contrasts and recognise trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms.
- I can devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance
- I can construct informed responses using relevant historical information
- I understanding how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources
- I can use sources of information in ways that go beyond simple observations to answer questions about the past
- I can understand that sources can contradict each other

Design Technology

- I can design an appealing product for a particular purpose and audience
- I can create designs using exploded diagrams
- I can use techniques which require more accuracy to cut, shape, join and finish my work
- I can use my knowledge of techniques and the functional and aesthetic qualities of a wide range of materials to plan how to use them
- I can consider how existing products and my own finished products might be improved and how well they meet the needs of the intended user

Key people

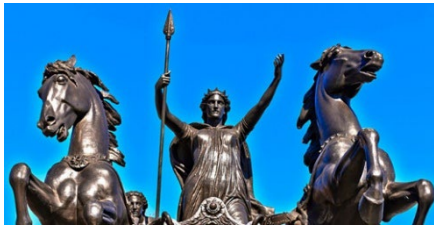
Julius Caesar: A famous Roman leader who attempted to invade Britain but failed

Boudicca: A powerful Celtic queen who led the rebellion against the Romans

Claudius: The first Roman emperor to successfully invade and conquer Britain

Hadrian: 14th Roman emperor who built a wall to divide Scotland and England

Septimius Severus: Rome's first African emperor



Timeline of key events

753BC	55 – 54BC	43AD	47AD	60AD	100AD	122AD	250AD	314AD	410AD
According to Legend, Rome is founded by Romulus after the defeat of his brother Remus.	Julius Caesar leads 2 separate expeditions to Britain. He was unsuccessful in conquering Britain.	Claudius, the Roman Emperor, sends 4 legions to invade Britain, led by the general Aulus Plautius	The Romans founded the city of Londinium (later known as London)	Boudica, a tribal queen leads the Iceni and Trinovante in a rebellion against the Romans.	Most of the 80000 miles of Roman roads have been completed allowing soldiers and goods to travel easily through the country.	A border is built between Roman occupied Britain and Scotland. It is called Hadrian's Wall, after Emperor Hadrian.	There are increasing attacks on Roman lands by different foreign tribes from Scotland, Germany and Scandinavia. The Roman power begins to decline.	Christianity becomes legal in Britain (and the Roman Empire)	The end of Roman Britain – the ruling Romans leave Britain



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Vocabulary

Amphitheatre	A place like a stadium, where Romans went to watch animals and people fighting
Archaeology	The study of things that people made, used, and left behind
Aqueduct	A system of pipes and channels used to bring water into towns
Artillery	weapons (such as bows, slings, and catapults) for discharging missiles
Cavalry	Soldiers who fought on horseback
Celts	A collection of tribes with origins in central Europe who lived in Britain before the Roman period
Centurion	An officer commanding a Roman century
Century	a unit of foot soldiers, originally 100 strong, later consisting of 60 to 80 men
Emperor	An emperor is a man who rules an empire or is the head of state in an empire.
Empire	a group of countries ruled by a single person, government, or country:
Gladiator	A person trained to fight other gladiators or animals in amphitheaters
Governor	a person in charge of a particular political unit
Hypocaust	Roman central heating system which uses hot air from a furnace (fire) flowing through gaps between walls and floors
Invade	To enter as an enemy, by force, in order to conquer or plunder (stealing goods or money)
Latin	The language of the Romans. It forms the root of many of our words today
Legion	the main unit of the Roman army comprising 3000 to 6000-foot soldiers with cavalry
Legionary	A soldier in the Roman legion
Mosaic	A pattern made from coloured pieces of stones and pottery
Rebellion	A group of people who disagree with the rulers and fight against them
Settlers	A person who moves with others to live in a new country or area
Standard	A banner attached to a spar that identified a Roman unit or cavalry
Tax	An amount of money that a government requires people to pay according to their income, the value of their property, etc



The Romans lived in Rome, a city in the centre of the country of Italy. Rome started to grow from a small town into a larger and larger city around the year 753 B.C. They were one of the most powerful, clever and successful ancient civilizations ever. They ruled over nearly all of Europe and most of north Africa, including Egypt. It is thought that one of the reasons the Romans invaded Britain was to conquer land, gain more slaves and collect the many precious resources in Britain including metals such as **lead**, **tin**, **gold** and **silver**.

The Roman army was the largest fighting force in the ancient world. They conquered a huge empire that stretched from Britain all the way to the Middle East. The soldiers were the best trained, they had the best weapons and the best armour. At its largest, there were around half a million soldiers in the Roman Army. Only men could be in the Roman Army, no women were allowed. There were two main types of Roman soldiers: **legionaries** and **auxiliaries**.



Hadrian's Wall was built to separate 'the Romans from the barbarians.' It stretches 80 miles from the Irish Sea in the west to the North Sea in the East.

