



### What should I already know?

- An awareness of the past and the passing of time.
- Understanding similarities and differences between different ways of life in different periods.
- Understand how to find out about the past and the different ways of representing it.



### Historical skills and enquiry

- Understand how, when and why the Roman empire invaded Britain.
- Understand that there were three attempts to invade Britain
- Learn about the technological advances the Romans brought to Britain.
- Compare roman age with our life today.
- Understand the history of our laws and how they were made.
- Learn about the fall of the Roman empire and the reasons for this.

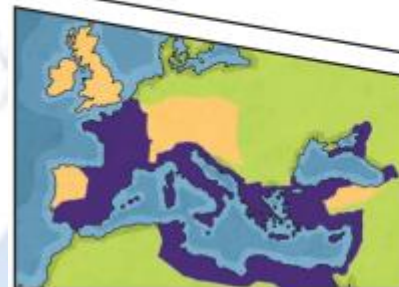
### The Romans

- **The first raid-** in 55 BC Julius Caesar wanted to extend his roman empire so he attempted to invade Britain but the Celts fought back and the romans returned to Gallia (modern-day France)
- **The second raid-** in 54 BC Julius Caesar tried to take over Britain again. This time, he took bigger and stronger legions and had some success. Some British tribes were forced to pay tributes (luxury items, such as gold, slaves and soldiers) in order to carry on living how they were.
- **Invasion-** The new emperor, Claudius, was determined to make more of Britain part of his Roman Empire and started a successful invasion. Many Celts realised how powerful his Roman Army was and agreed to obey Roman laws and pay taxes, Other tribes of Celts continued to fight against the Romans, who never gained full control of Britain.
- **Boudicca's Rebellion-** The Romans decided that the Iceni tribe needed to start paying taxes but Queen Boudicca, the ruler of the tribe, refused to let this happen and formed an army to fight the Romans. Thousands of people died in these battles but the Romans eventually won.
- **Hadrians Wall-** The Caledonian tribes fought battles against the Romans who had tried to take their land. The Romans wanted a way to separate their land from the Picts so the Roman emperor, Hadrian, ordered a wall to be built to protect the Romans' land. The wall was 117km long with castles, guarded turrets, major forts, barracks, bathhouses and even hospitals.
- **Baths-** The Romans built elaborately designed Roman baths where people would go to relax and socialise. Some of these impressive building still remain today.
- **Roads-** The Romans were famous for building long, straight roads to transport legions, supplies, trading goods and messages from the emperor. You can still see some Roman roads today, 2000 years after they were built.

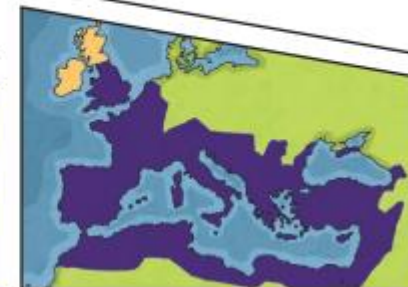
### Technical vocabulary

Caledonia	The name used in Roman times for Scotland
Celts	People living in Britain
Emperor	The ruler of an empire
Iceni	A tribe of Celts who lived in the east of Britain
Legion	a large section of the roman army, made up of 5000 soldiers
Picts	Tribes from Caledonia
Roman Empire	The name used for the land that was controlled by the romans, including parts of Europe, middle east and north Africa
Invasion	One country attacking another to take it over
Amphitheatre	Where Romans would go to be entertained
BC	Before Christ- used to show years before Christ was born
AD	Anno Domini- used to show the years after Christ was born

Map showing the Roman Empire in 44 BC



Map showing the Roman Empire in AD 305



### Values

- Challenge
- Commit
- Conquer
- Celebrate