

Subject :
History*Why were the Romans so successful?*

Yrs 3/4

Background understanding

Roman Britain was a province of the Roman Empire from 43 to 409. Before the invasions, the tribes of Britain had already established cultural and economic links with continental Europe, but the Roman invaders introduced new developments in agriculture, urbanisation, industry, and architecture. After the initial rebellions of Caratacus and Boudicca, the Romans controlled the lands south of Hadrian's wall in relative peace & a distinctively Romano-British culture developed. From 400 Britain suffered repeated attacks from barbarian invasions and in c. 409 Roman officials departed. Over the next 150 years most of the Roman cities fell into ruins, nevertheless, the legacy of Roman rule was felt for many centuries.

When: (timeline)

55BC	Julius Caesar's (a roman general) unsuccessfully attempted to invade Britain
43	Romans invade Britain and it became part of the Roman Empire
61	Boudicca of the Iceni tribe led a revolt
122	Hadrian's wall was built
200	Christianity was introduced to Britain
406	Roman soldiers gradually started to leave Britain because other parts of the Empire were under attack
410	Britain became independent. Anglo-Saxon migrants began to settle
476	The end of the Roman Empire

Where: (significant places)

Roman Baths		a well-preserved bath house in the city of Bath, Somerset, England
Caerleon		The site of a fortress for the Roman legion Isca Augusta in South Wales
Rome		the capital city of the civilization of Ancient Rome and the capital of Italy today

Who: (famous people)

Emperor Claudius		First Roman emperor to successfully invade Britain
Gaius Paulinus		Roman governor (ruler) of Britain in AD60 during Boudicca's revolt
Boudica		Queen of the Iceni Tribe

What: (key vocab)

Amphitheatre	A theatre—where the Romans would go to be entertained
Aqueduct	A system of channels used for delivering water to Roman towns
Century	A division of the Roman army made up of 80 soldiers (legionnaires)
Centurion	An officer commanding about 80 legionnaires
Emperor	The leader of an empire (similar to a king or queen)
Empire	a group of territories or peoples under one ruler
Gladiator	A person who fought for the entertainment of Roman audiences
Invasion	One country attacking another to take it over
Mosaic	One picture made up of thousands of small tiles
Legion	The main unit of the Roman army usually around 5000 men in strength.
legionnaire	A soldier in the Roman Army
Toga	a loose flowing outer garment worn by the citizens of ancient Rome
Tribe	A group of people who live in one part of a country and are ruled by a chief.

Historical skills and enquiry

- Understand that there are different types of historical sources
- Name and place dates of significant events of the period on a timeline showing an understanding of BC and AD
- Develop the use of historical terms and vocabulary which denote the period
- Identify and explain similarities and differences between ways of life between the Romans and the Celts
- Understand there can be different interpretations of the past
- Identify some Roman innovations and technologies