

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

Yrs 5/6

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
54 BC	Julius Caesar invaded Britain and fought the Celtic tribes for 3 months before leaving
AD 43	Romans invade Britain and it became part of the Roman Empire
61	Iceni revolt led by Boudicca
70	The Romans conquered Wales and the North
122	Construction of Hadrian's wall
200	Introduction of Christianity
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

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
Consul	The highest position in the Roman government
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
Hypocaust	Roman central heating-Hot air from a furnace flowed through gaps between walls and flooring
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
Senate	A group of prestigious men who advised the consuls (like the government).
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.

Where: (significant places)

Roman Baths		a well-preserved bath house in the city of Bath, Somerset, England
Colchester		the Roman settlement of Camulodunum (Colchester) that Boudicca captured
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)

Aulus Plautius		General who led the Roman army's invasion of Britain in 43AD.
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
Tacitus		Roman historian who wrote an account of the Iceni revolt

Historical skills and enquiry

- Understand the difference between primary and secondary 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 reasons why some Celts resisted Roman rule and some Celts accepted it.
- Understand there can be different interpretations of the past and why these may exist
- Explain the significance of the Roman invasion of Britain upon our life today and what legacies they left