

Year 4 – History - Terms 1: Romans



Curriculum Key Question:
Where have we come from?
Topic: How rotten were the Romans?

Learning Intentions:

To understand how the Roman Empire began.

Learning Intentions:

To understand how the Roman army helped to expand the Roman Empire.

Learning Intentions:

To know how Britain became part of the Roman Empire.

Learning Intentions:

To know how Boudicca rebelled against the Romans.

Learning Intentions:

To know what the Romans built after settling in Britain.

Learning Intentions:

To understand what people did for leisure in Roman Britain.

Learning Intentions:

To know what archaeological sites can tell us about Roman Britain.

What should I already know?

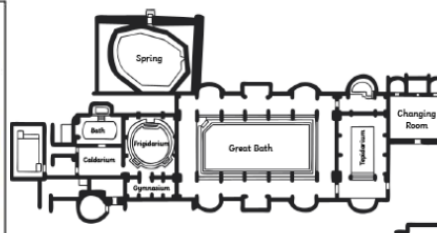
- Have placed a number of events, objects, themes and people from topics I have studied on a timeline
- Have an understanding of some people who were historically important.

Scientific Skills I will develop:

- To show understanding of what things were like before and after the Roman Empire at local and national levels.
- To give some reasons for and results of the Roman Empire.
- To describe similarities and differences in society, culture and religion in Britain at local and national levels.

AD 60: 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.



Floor plan of a Roman bath.



Timeline	
55-54 BC	Julius Caesar leads two Roman military expeditions to Britain, but was driven back by the Celts on both occasions.
AD 43	The Roman Emperor Claudius orders four legions to conquer Britain.
AD 47	The Romans force their allies, the Iceni tribe of East Anglia, to give up all of their weapons. The Iceni resist but their revolt is short lived.
AD 48	The Romans have now conquered large parts of Britain.
AD 49	The Romans make Colchester the capital of Roman Britain.
AD 61	Boudicca leads a rebellion of the Iceni against the Romans. After burning down Colchester, London and St Albans, Boudicca was eventually defeated at the Battle of Watling Street.
AD 100	Most of the 8,000 miles of Roman roads in Britain are completed, allowing troops and goods to travel easily across the country.
AD 122	Emperor Hadrian's Wall, the border between Roman-occupied Britain and Scotland, is built.
AD 250 onwards	The Picts from Scotland, as well as the Angles, Saxon and Jutes from Germany and Scandinavia, start threatening Roman lands
AD 410	The end of Roman Britain

Important people:

Emperor Claudius—First Roman emperor to successfully invade Britain

Julius Caesar - Famous Roman leader who attempted to invade Britain

Boudicca—Saxon queen who fought back against the Romans

Paulinus—Roman governor (ruler) of Britain in AD60

Romulus and Remus—Mythical twin brothers, and founders of Rome

Key Vocabulary (including definition:

Celts: People living in Britain at the time of the Roman invasion.

Emperor: The ruler of an empire.

Roman Empire: The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans, including parts of Europe, Middle East and North Africa.

Invade: To enter as an enemy, by force, in order to conquer.

Legion: One unit of the Roman army; had 4,000-6,000 soldiers in and led by a centurion.

Conquer: To get or overcome by force.

Mosaic: One picture made up of thousands of small tiles

