

Key Knowledge:

Overview

- **Rome** was founded in 753**BC** by Romulus and his twin brother Remus.
- People in Britain in the Roman times were called **Celts**.

Roman Invasions and their rule in Britain.

The Romans first attempted to **invade** Britain in 55**BC**, led by the general of Rome, Julius Caesar. He brought his organised **army** of over 25,000 soldiers and 800 ships and won many battles but eventually Britain eventually forced them back to Gaul (now called France). Caesar tried again a year later, in 54 **BC**, but failed again.

The Roman **army** eventually **conquered** Britain in 41**AD** after Boudicca's husband, who lead a Celtic tribe, died, led by Claudius. This time he had an **army** of 40,000 soldiers and other machinery and life in Britain became more like **Rome**. Boudicca went to **Londinium** to rebel and fight back, she managed to destroy **Londinium** but eventually the Roman **army** was too strong. The romans wanted to **invade** Britain as Britain had lots of precious resources like, tin, gold and silver.

The **Celts** in Britain who rebelled were pushed further north towards Scotland. As people started to rebel the Roman **Army** had to leave and the Roman Emperor, Hadrian, built **Hadrian's wall** to stop Scottish rebels from attacking.

Roman rule of Britain ended in 400**AD** when the Roman **Empire** became very large and they needed more soldiers. This was difficult to maintain and eventually as people started to rebel the Romans were forced back and left Britain.

What the Romans did for Britain

The Romans developed a number of things for Britain. These include

- Straight, paved **roads**. The roman designed **roads** to be straight as this meant it was quicker to get to places. An example of this still in use is Watling Street which runs through Towcester.
- Infrastructure e.g sewage.

The Romans also helped develop:

- Our written and spoken language, much of our language now originated from Latin which the Romans used. We use Roman names for some of our months and planets, for example, Mars and July.
- The measurement system in Britain.
- The calendar we use today.
- The architecture and buildings of our cities, London in particular, in which the romans settled in and called **Londinium** at the time. They settled here partly because of its transport links being next to the River Thames. Many roman buildings such as baths, amphitheatres and temples can be found in Britain.
- Technology.

Key Vocabulary:

Aqueduct	A manmade channel for delivering water to Roman towns.
AD	Anno Domini. Used to show the years after Jesus was born. The larger the number AD the more recent it was.
Army	An organised group of people used for fighting.
BC	Before Christ. Used to show the years before Jesus was born. The bigger the number BC the longer ago it was.
Brittania	The Roman name for Britain.
Celts	People that lived in Britain and some other parts of Europe after the Iron Age.
Colosseum	A huge oval amphitheatre holding 60,000 people where people would watch gladiators battle.
Conquer	To take control of another land.
Gladiator	A person who fought for the entertainment of Roman audiences.
Hadrian's Wall	A defensive wall separating England and Scotland with a fort every 5 miles stretching for 80 miles.
Empire	A number of individual nations that are controlled by government or ruler of one particular country. The ruler of an empire is called an emperor.
Invasion	When a foreign army enters another country by force.
Legion	A large section of the Roman Army , it was made up of around 5000 soldiers.
Londinium	The Latin original name for the city London. The Romans used to call London, Londinium.
Rome	The capital city of Italy. The Roman empire begun in Rome.
Roads	A long surface built for vehicles to travel along to get from one place to another. Romans built the first roads in Britain and were distinctively straight.
Settlement	A place where people decide to live for a length of time.
Tribe	A group of people that are linked by where they live or that they are related to.
Villa	A Roman country house

Key Knowledge:

Roman Architecture

Architecture was very important to Romans and built many new buildings. Britain was originally made up of many small settlements but the Romans introduced the idea of a town and these settlements soon grew into towns.

Hygiene was very important to the Romans so they built baths and drains and **aqueducts** in towns.

Roads were built in a grid-like way to transport food from farms to towns and **aqueducts** were built to transport water.

Romans built houses for wealthy people called '**villas**' and decorated these with mosaics and stone tiles.

Significant People:

Julius Caesar – A Roman military general who first **invaded** Britain in 55 **BC**.

Romulus & Remus - Mythical twin brothers who founded Rome.

Boudicca – The Queen of a **tribe** of **Celts** in Eastern England at the time of the Romans **invasion**. She attempted to defy the Romans, who seized her property.

Spartacus – Gladiator and a famous leader of someone who revolted against the Romans.

Emperor Claudius – Claudius was the emperor who successfully **conquered** Britain in 43 **AD**.

Emperor Hadrian – The Emperor who ordered a wall to be built between England and Scotland.

Paulinus – The roman governor and ruler of Britain in **AD60**.

Growth of the Roman Empire



Historical Skills and Enquiry:

- Describe what life was like for all groups of people during Roman Britain.
- Describe and compare the differences between **Londinium** during Roman rule and London today.
- Explain and study the key leaders that influenced Roman Britain.
- Describe how Britain changed during Roman Britain using a timeline to help and explain how we still use much of what the Romans did for us today.
- Explain how we know about the Romans today by studying Roman artefacts/tools and explaining their uses.
- Explain what the Romans brought to Britain and the legacy that they left behind.
- Describe the causes and consequences of the Roman invasion to Britain and subsequently the causes and consequences of their return to Rome.

Timeline of Events

55—54BC Julius Caesar leads two Roman military expeditions to Britain but are driven back by the Celts.

43AD Romans invade Britain. It becomes part of the Roman Empire.

49AD Romans make Colchester the capital of Roman Britain.

100AD More than 8,000 miles of Roman roads in Britain are completed. Troops and goods travel easily across the country.

122—128AD Emperor Hadrian builds a wall on the Scottish border.

250AD The Picts (Scotland) and the Angles, Saxons and Jutes (from Germany and Scandinavia) start threatening Roman lands.

401—410AD Romans withdraw from Britain. Anglo Saxons migrants begin to settle.