

Year 4 History

Roman Britain

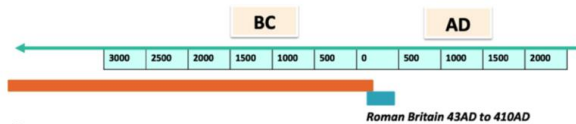
What happened when the Romans came to Britain?

What I should already know: About life in Britain during the Bronze Age and the Iron Age.

Lesson 1: Why did the Romans invade Britain? (Activity: using primary and secondary sources to compile a list of why the Romans invaded Britain.)

- Caesar failed twice to conquer Britain in 55 BC and 54 BC, before Emperor Claudius succeeded in 43 AD.
- In 43 AD, an army of over 40,000 Romans landed in Richborough and seized the tribal capital of Colchester.
- The Romans remained in Britain until 410 AD.

Where do the Romans fit into our existing timeline?



conquer	<i>to take control of another country by force</i>
empire	<i>many groups of people/countries ruled over by one leader</i>
emperor	<i>the ruler of an empire</i>
status	<i>a person's position in society</i>
natural resources	<i>things in nature that provide humans with food/building materials/energy etc.</i>

Lesson 2: How easy was it for the Romans to take over Britain? (Activity: Compare a Roman soldier with a Celt warrior.)

- In 43 AD the Romans defeated the Celts because they had better leadership and weapons.
- When the head of the Iceni tribe died, the Romans seized his land.
- His wife, Boudicca, seeking revenge gathered an army of 100,000 men but was defeated by the Romans.

Romans in formation and their weapons



resistance	<i>to withstand a force</i>
primary evidence	<i>an original document written at the time that has not been changed</i>
inter - pretation	<i>an explanation of past events from evidence</i>
client kings	<i>non Roman monarchs who were friends of Rome.</i>
centurion	<i>an officer commanding a Roman century part of the army up of 80 soldiers</i>

Lesson 3: Was life hard for a Roman soldier on Hadrian's Wall? (Activity: Researching the life of a soldier at Hadrian's Wall)

- Hadrian's Wall is 84 miles in length and took 14 years to build.
- It was between five and six metres high and about three metres wide.
- A fort with 500 to 1,000 men was built every 5 miles.
- Mile castles were built with 30 soldiers at every mile.
- The Vindolanda tablets

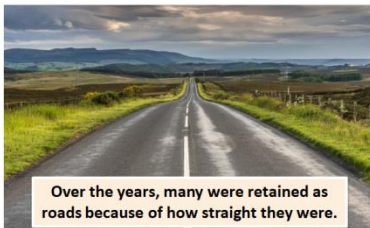
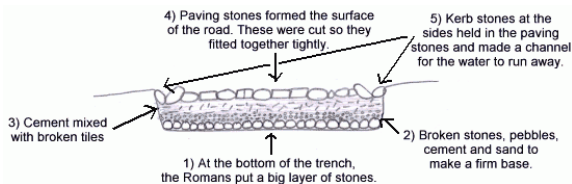
Hadrian's Wall



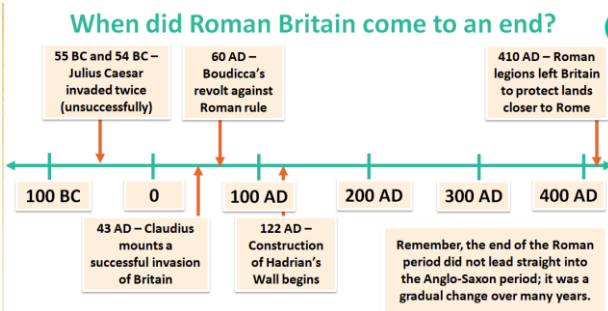
tablets	<i>a flat piece of stone, wood or metal with words or pictures on one surface</i>
Picts	<i>people who lived in most of Scotland (Caledonia)</i>
heritage	<i>the traditions, achievements, and beliefs that are part of the history of a</i>

were over 750 letters preserved at the fort. Fort is from the Latin words meaning "to make strong".			group of people
		fort	castle where soldiers can stay and be safe from the enemy

Lesson 4: Were the Roman roads a positive development for everyone? (Activity: discussion considering the positive and negative impact of the roads for different Roman people)

Romans built their roads as straight as possible to travel fast and so they could see their enemies.	 Over the years, many were retained as roads because of how straight they were.	 Roman milestone	camber a gradual downward slope from the centre of a road to each side of it
			groma special piece of equipment used by Roman surveyors to help build their roads in straight lines
	Construction of a Roman road 		milestone a road side sign

Lesson 5: What did the Romans leave behind that is still of significance today? (Activity: research the legacy of the Romans and present an argument explaining why they are significant today. Write a paragraph explaining if they think the invasion was a good or bad thing for Britain.)

- In 300 AD, the Romans began to leave Britain. - Romans brought new food to Britain like carrots, apples, onions and grapes. - Some of our words are from Latin like circus, diary, victory, school and lavatory. - Some months of the year have their origins in Rome, like July (Julius) and August (Augustus).	Timeline When did Roman Britain come to an end? 	Latin Latin is an old language that was used in Ancient Rome	significant important or momentous

Lesson 6: BIG FINISH - A Roman Army Experience: What happened when the Romans came to Britain? (Activity: re-enactment of Roman battle tactics)

- The army was divided into groups called legions led by a centurion - Roman soldiers were well trained and disciplined. - Plumes on the helmet made the soldier was intimidating	 CASSIS PILUM GLADIUS LORICA SEGMENTATA A Roman soldier Testudo (tortoise) formation  	legions the Roman army	legionaries the name given soldiers in a legion (about unit of 5,000 men)
		auxiliaries men who were not Roman citizens but were in the Roman army	

		testudo	<i>a shelter used by the Roman Army for protection against attack made of overlapping shields</i>
Unit Quiz			