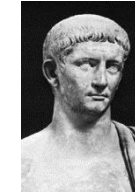


Romans



Time line					
55BC	AD43	AD51	AD60	AD 87-105	AD 122
Romans invade Britain led by Julius Caesar.	Emperor Claudius and his legions invade Britain.	British rebel leader Caractacus is caught.	Queen Boudicca rebels.	The Scottish leave the highlands.	Hadrian's wall was built to keep the Celts out of England.

Key Vocabulary	
Roman	Of ancient Rome or its empire or people.
Emperor	The sovereign ruler of an empire.
invade	Of an armed force; to enter a country as to occupy it.
rebel	Rise in opposition to a government or leader.
highlands	An area of high or mountainous land.
legion	A division of soldiers in the ancient Roman army.
Rome	The city where Roman civilization began.
empire	A country ruled over by an emperor.
gladiator	A man trained to fight another man or animal in an arena.
amphitheatre	A central space surrounded by seats for spectators.

Sticky Knowledge

Why did the Roman's invade Britain?
Julius Caesar, the Roman Emperor, decided to make Britain part of the Roman Empire. Britain was a country rich in wool, tin and other metals. It could be made to produce a lot of grain. The purpose of the invasion was to take some of the wealth from Britain back to Rome and to improve living conditions.



What was the role of the Roman army?
The Roman army was highly skilled and trained to be prepared for battle. The army was divided into legions made up of 55,000 men. When they were not fighting, the soldiers built walls and forts, laid out towns, built roads and became temporary teachers and tax collectors.



Who was Boudicca?
Boudicca became queen of the Iceni tribe when her husband, King of the Iceni land, passed away. The Romans wanted to use the King's death as an excuse to take over the land and overpower Boudicca. Boudicca started a rebellion and was determined to defeat the Romans and claim her land. Although her forces massacred many Romans and their supporters, Boudicca was ultimately conquered.



What did the Roman's worship?
The Romans strongly believed that there were gods that appeared as humans and that they ruled every part of their lives. There were different gods for different purposes. For example, Mars the god of war and Minerva the goddess of wisdom. Jupiter was the most supreme god, who controlled thunder, lightning and storms. The Romans worshipped the gods in temples. Some emperors were also greatly valued and worshipped.



History Skills

By the end of this unit the children will:

Chronology:
Place events in chronological order on a timeline.

Making Connections:
Describe characteristics of past periods and societies.

Enquiry:
Identify and classify the social, cultural and religious aspects of a period of time.
Find similarities and differences between periods of time and the modern day.

Communicate historically:
Use relevant historical vocabulary to ask and answer questions.
Research given questions to explore events/people of the past.

Investigating and interpreting the past:
Use sources to retrieve and infer findings about the past.

