



CONONLEY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Inspiring and Challenging Our Children

The Roman Empire and its Impact on Britain

Key Stage 2

Key:

For this each History topic, the key knowledge taught to both Lower Key Stage 2 (Years 3 & 4) and Upper Key Stage 2 (Years 5 & 6) is written in **black** type.

Additional key knowledge taught to Upper Key Stage 2 (Years 5 & 6) is written in **red** type.

History: Curriculum Intent—Key Knowledge

Background for Teachers

Around 2,000 years ago, Britain was ruled by tribes of people called the **Celts** at a time we now call the Iron Age. But this was about to change. For around a century, the Roman army had been building an Empire across Europe. The Celtic tribes in Britain already traded with the Romans selling goods made from tin and iron, hunting dogs, corn and animal skins. In return, they bought wine, pottery, glass and figs from the Romans.

A Roman army led by Julius Caesar came to Britain in **55 BC** and **54 BC**. They won some battles but went away again. In **AD43**, the full might of the Roman army, led by Emperor Claudius, landed on the beaches in Kent. Over the next year it battled inland, storming through hillforts and chopping down anyone who stood in their way. The Romans invaded Britain because they wanted Britain's precious metals. However, they weren't just a destructive force; they built new forts, new settlements and roads. They spread their culture, language and laws.

Timeline	
55-54BC	Julius Caesar , leader of the Romans, leads 2 expeditions to Britain, fighting tribes in the South of Britain, but leaving afterwards.
AD 43	Claudius , the Roman Emperor, sends 4 legions to invade Britain, led by the general Aulus Plautius.
AD 48	The Romans have now conquered large parts of Britain.
AD 51	The defeat of Caractacus , after leading a rebellion against the Romans.
AD 61	Boudicca , Queen of the Celtic Iceni tribe, leads a rebellion of the Iceni tribe against the Romans. After burning down Colchester, London and St Albans, Boudicca is eventually defeated at the Battle of Watling Street.
AD 100	Most of the 8000 miles of Roman roads have been completed allowing soldiers and goods to be travel easily through the country.
AD 122-129	A border is built between Roman occupied Britain and Scotland, It is called Hadrian's Wall, after the Emperor Hadrian .
AD 275	There are increasing attacks on Roman lands by different foreign tribes from Scotland, Germany and Scandinavia. Roman power declines.
AD 313	Christianity becomes legal in Britain (and all the Roman Empire)
AD 410	The end of Roman Britain – the ruling Romans leave Britain, no longer able to defend it.

Key Places

Roman Name	Modern Name
Camulodunum	Colchester
Eboracum	York
Londinium	London
Olicanum	Ilkley
Venta Silurum	Caerwent
Verulamium	St Albans

Key Themes and Terms which run through our History Curriculum

Archeology - Archaeology is the study of things that people made, used, and left behind. The goal of archaeology is to understand what people of the past were like and how they lived. Scientists who study archaeology are called **archaeologists**.

Conquer – to gain something by force, often used to describe an army overpowering another country.

Culture –shared behaviour such as diet, language, clothing, tools, music, arts, customs, beliefs, and religion, which are shared by a group of people or society

Decline – a decrease in power, wealth, size and importance

Defeat – to win a victory over someone.

Empire – a group of countries ruled by an emperor or empress of the most powerful country.

Invalidate, invasion- to enter as an enemy, by force, in order to conquer or plunder (stealing goods or money).

Occupy-to march aggressively into another country and take over.

Rebellion – a group of people who disagree with the rulers and fight against them

Settlers – a person who moves with others to live in a new country or area

Society – people living together in organised communities

Key People

Aulus Plautius - General who led Roman invasion army in AD 43

Boudicca – Queen of the Iceni Tribe

Caractacus –King of the Catuvellaunui, a powerful British tribe

Claudius - Emperor who ordered the invasion in AD 43

Gaius Suetonius Paulinus - 1st Governor of Roman Britain

Hadrian – Emperor who orders the building of a wall between Scotland and Roman Britain

Julius Caesar – Roman ruler who first invaded Britain in 55 BC and 54 BC but went away again.

Prasutagus – King of the Iceni Tribe

Tacitus - Roman historian who writes an account of the Iceni revolt

.Togodorus – brother of Caractacus.

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

<p>Key line of enquiry 1: What was it like to be a Roman soldier? How successful was the Roman army?</p>	<p>Key line of enquiry 2: Why do we remember Boudicca? Why did some tribes rebel and some tribes become allies of the Romans?</p>	<p>Key line of enquiry 3: How did the Romans travel quickly across Roman Britain? Why was communication important in Roman Britain?</p>
<p>We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure • Training • Weapons • Armour • Tactics • Discipline • Roman forts—study of Hadrian's Wall 	<p>We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain before the Roman Invasion – different tribes in Iron Age Britain • Caractacus • Boudicca • Contrast with Cartimandua, Queen of the Brigantes, who allied her tribe to the Romans. • How the population of this country has a diverse history <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<p>We will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road building • The network of Roman roads in Roman Britain • Bridge building • Reading and writing • Roman words and place names which we use today
<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary</p>
<p>Auxiliary Soldier-a member of the army who was not a Roman citizen Centurion - an army officer in charge of a century. Century- a unit of the Roman army made up of 60-80 men. Conquer – to gain something by force, often used to describe an army overpowering another country Empire – a group of countries ruled by an emperor or empress of the most powerful country. Invade, invasion- to enter as an enemy, by force, in order to conquer or plunder (stealing goods or money). Legionary – soldier who was a Roman citizen Legion – a unit made up of 5000 soldiers</p>	<p>Celts- the people living in Britain at the time of the Roman invasion. After the Romans left, they lived in the parts of Britain not conquered by the Anglo Saxons and Vikings (modern day Wales, Cumbria, Cornwall)</p> <p>Tribe – a group of people living together, usually with a leader, sharing a common culture and language</p>	<p>Latin – the language used by Romans</p> <p>Stylus -A metal pen for scratching words into soft wax on wooden tablets.</p>

<p>Key line of enquiry 4: What was it like to live in a Roman house / town? How much did society change under Roman rule?</p>	<p>Key Line of Enquiry 5: What did the Romans do in their free time? Which activities do we still enjoy today?</p>	<p>Links to other History Topics:</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will learn about: • Homes, families, education –what it was like to be a rich or poor person • What life was like for different groups in society (men, women, slaves) - understanding the hierarchy of Roman Society • Towns and buildings, architecture • technology: heating systems, aqueducts • Compare and contrast with Iron Age homes • Roman Gods and Religious buildings • Legalisation of Christianity in AD 313 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will learn about: • gladiators • chariot racing • roman baths • theatre • music • sports such as running, wrestling, boxing, fencing • dinner parties • shopping • hunting • board games 	<p>Periods of history immediately before and after Roman Britain: Pre-historic Britain; Anglo Saxons and Vikings</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Links to other subjects:</p>
<p>Aqueduct - A system of pipes and channels used to bring water into towns. Archeology- Archaeology is the study of things that people made, used, and left behind. Culture –shared behaviour such as diet, language, clothing, tools, music, arts, customs, beliefs, and religion, which are shared by a group of people or society Forum - An open space in the middle of a town for markets and meeting people (like a market square). It was the centre of Roman town life. Hypocaust - Roman central heating. Hot air from a furnace (fire) flowed through gaps between walls and flooring Mosaic - A pattern made from coloured pieces of stones and pottery. Settlers – a person who moves with others to live in a new country or area. Shrine - a holy place dedicated to a particular god or goddess Society – people living together in organised communities. Temple – religious building (from the Latin word ‘templum’) Villa - A large house in the country. Some Roman villas were farmhouses and some were like palaces</p>	<p>Amphitheatre - A place like a stadium, where Romans went to watch animals and people fighting. Gladiator - A person trained to fight other gladiators or animals in amphitheatres. Archeology- Archaeology is the study of things that people made, used, and left behind. Culture –shared behaviour such as diet, language, clothing, tools, music, arts, customs, beliefs, and religion, which are shared by a group of people or society Settlers – a person who moves with others to live in a new country or area Society – people living together in organised communities Strigil - A metal object used in Roman baths to scrape sweat, dirt and excess oil off.</p>	<p>Art—clay statues/ busts; mosaics Music—ancient instruments / themed songs: Like a Roman DT– construction related to DT rolling programme Geography– comparison of maps of UK and Europe/ North Africa (extent of Roman Empire); maps of trade routes British Values:</p> 