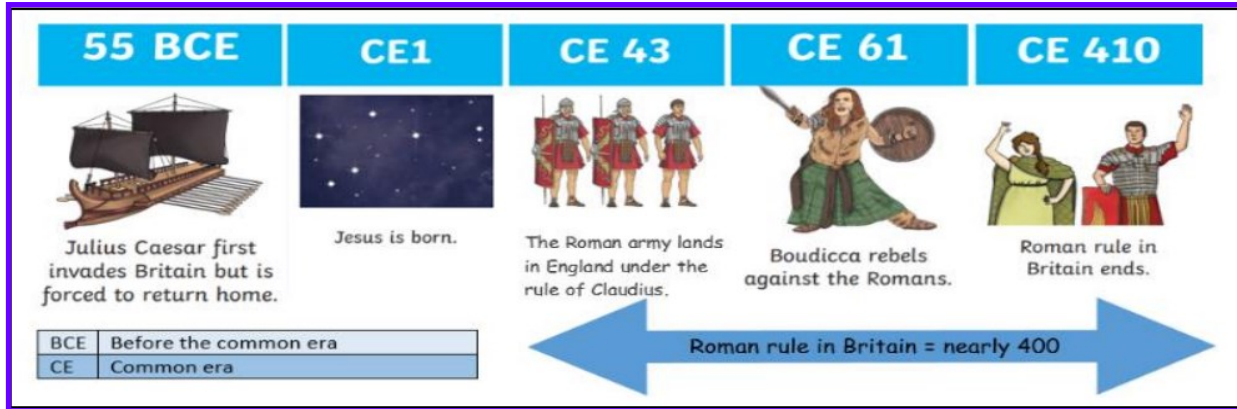


Topic: Roman Britain – Year 4



Essential Learning

The Romans were in Britain approximately 2000 years ago.

The Romans invaded Britain under Claudius for many reasons, most importantly the availability of metals and other raw materials.

The Roman empire was powerful with a proficient, organised army.

The Romans established a hierarchy in society led by Julius Caesar although he failed to successfully conquer Britain.

Boudicca was an influential Roman warrior who led a rebellion against Romans in Britain.

The Romans were responsible for building roads and establishing the number systems.

We know about the Roman Empire in Britain due to place names, archaeological sites e.g. Hadrian's Wall.



Queen Boudicca's Rebellion

- Leader of the Iceni tribe.
- Romans stole her land and attacked her family
- She persuaded Celts to join her.
- Defeated Romans in Colchester.
- Eventually her forces were defeated.
- Proved tribes could stand up to Romans.

Roman Emperors



Julius Caesar
Popular Roman ruler. Invaded Britain twice but failed.



Claudius
Invaded Britain 97 years later and succeed.

Key Vocabulary:

conquer/conquest,

-The process of taking something by force.

artefact,

-An object that tells us information about the past.

Tribe,

-A group of people that live together often led by a chief.

resistance,

-The act of 'fighting back' or defending yourself.

empire,

-a group of nations ruled by single state .

Celts,

- The name given to some people living in Britain before Roman invasion.

centurion,

- A roman soldier in charge of around 100 men.

legion,

-An organisational group in the Roman army.

republic,

-A nation the does not have a king or queen but is led by an elected official.

citizen,

-A person that belongs to a country or empire.

The Roman Army



- They used clever tactics
- They had great weapons
- They wore effective armour.
- There was good morale.
- Soldiers were well trained
- Soldiers were very experienced.
- They built good road networks.



Historical sources

These can be interpreted in different ways depending on where they came from. (E.g. Romans or Celts)

Statues	Stories	Information books
Buildings	Artefacts	Paintings

