

Learning: Romans in Britain

1. We now call the people that lived in Britain between 750BC and 1200 BC the **Celts**. They lived in settlements like hill forts. They were ruled by chiefs.

What should I already know?

- Know that BC means 'Before Christ' and BCE means 'Before the Common Era' and that these terms can be used interchangeably to mean before OAD, the year Jesus was born. Know that CE means 'Common Era', which is the term for the years after OAD.
- Know that a primary source is an original record from someone who was involved, witnessed or knew someone who was involved in the event or an object from that time, and a secondary source is one that was created after the event.
- Know that we discover prehistory by archaeologists digging and discovering artefacts and remains.
- Know that ancient means belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence.
- Know that ancient civilisations existed in Europe, Africa, Asia and South America. Explore maps and timelines to gain an understanding of the different civilisations and how they relate to each other. Know that these periods of history were later than prehistoric times, but before the periods and monarchs studied in KS1.
- Events and people in the past can lead to improvements that affect our lives now (Famous Nurses and the Great Fire of London).

2. The Romans had a **huge, organised army** that included very skilled soldiers.

3. In 55BC and 54BC, the general of Rome called **Julius Caesar**, invaded Britain.

4. He brought his organised army that had 25,000 men and 800 ships.

5. The **Celts in Britain were disorganised** and fought in small groups.

6. Julius Caesar won some battles but had to return to Gaul (an area we now call France) as people had begun to rebel against him.

7. The Romans invaded Britain to conquer land, gain more slaves and collect the many precious resources in Britain including metals.

8. **BC (Before Britain Christ)** Used to show the years before Jesus was born

9. In 43 AD, The new emperor of Rome, **Claudius**, decided to invade Britain again.

10. He came to Britain with 40,000 soldiers, war machines and elephants.

11. He conquered most of Britain. **People and their land now belonged to Rome.**

12. **Settlement** A place where people decide to live.

13. **Invasion** When a foreign army enters a country by force.

14. **conquer** Take control of another land

15. **rebel (verb)** To refuse to be controlled by an authority

16. **rebel (noun)** A person who fights against an authority

17. **resources** Rebel and the valuable things that can be found in a country.

18. **prosperity** Prosperity is the state of flourishing, thriving, good fortune or successful social status

19. **evidence** Anything that can be used to prove something. For example, a coin from ancient Rome can be used as evidence.

20. **civilisation** A particular society at a particular time and place. For example, the ancient Roman civilization.

21. **conflict** A disagreement about something important.

22. **archaeology** The study of the buildings, graves, tools and other objects that belonged to people who lived in the past in order to learn about their culture and society.

23. **maintain** To keep something in a particular state or condition.

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Key Events	Detail
First invasion of Britain	55BC Led by Julius Caesar but failed
Claudius invades Britain	43AD Claudius leads the first successful invasion
Rebellion against Romans	60AD Tribes lead by Boudicca attack Roman forces
Romans leave Britain	410AD Romans leave Britain and return to Italy

Century:
1st – 5th
10BC – 410AD

Important People	
Emperor Claudius	First Roman emperor to successfully invade Britain
Julius Caesar	Famous Roman leader who attempted to invade Britain
Boudicca	Saxon queen who fought back against the Romans
Paulinus	Roman governor (ruler) of Britain in AD60
Romulus and Remus	Mythical twin brothers, and founders of Rome

Boudicca

12. Prasutagus ruled a tribe in Britain. His wife was to be controlled by an authority

13. After Prasutagus died, the Roman Army wanted to take over his land and resources

14. Boudicca went to London and rebelled against the Roman Army

15. But the Roman Army were better organised and more powerful than the British

Hadrian's Wall

16. The Roman Army pushed North up to Scotland

17. But people started to rebel in other countries and the Roman Army had to leave

18. The Roman Emperor, **Hadrian**, built a wall to stop Scottish rebels from attacking.

The end of the Roman rule in Britain

19. Around 250 AD the Roman Empire became very large and they needed more soldiers. It was difficult to maintain such a big army and the Romans started to have problems because of this.

20. Too many rebels attacked and by 400 AD the Roman Army left Britain.

British Museum is built in Rome

Christianity becomes religion of Roman empire

