

Roman Britain

History

Oak

Previous Knowledge

What should I already know or be able to do?

- Begin to make comparisons between time periods.
- Place ages in order of time and understand the meaning of their names.
- Observe evidence to ask about the past and come to conclusions based on what I have seen.
- Suggest and use multiple, suitable sources of evidence for historical enquiries..
- Identify that certain events and individuals had major consequences in history.
- Identify the continuity and changes throughout time periods studied including : housing, society, food , entertainment and beliefs.

Historical skills and knowledge

What will I know or be able to do by the end of this unit?

- Have a coherent knowledge of British history from Iron Age to Roman Britain.
- Order events on a scale timeline.
- Begin to discuss the reliability of sources.
- Suggest and evaluate causes and consequences of some of the main events and changes in Britain when the Romans invaded.
- Describe different accounts of a historical events, explaining why accounts may differ.
- Use a range of primary and secondary sources independently.

Text Link

The Orchard Book of Roman Myths by Geraldine McCaughrean

Overview Subject - History

As historians, the children will continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British and world history through an in-depth study of Roman Britain. Building on their learning from Year 3, the children will broaden their historical vocabulary through the use of a variety of sources of information. They will consider key events such as Julius Caesar's attempted invasion in 55-54 BC. They will consider the impact of the Roman occupation of Britain on life today, including the impact on technology and culture and beliefs.

Enquiry question

How did the Roman Empire impact Britain?

The Roman Empire

The ancient Romans were based in Rome in Italy, but they ruled over land that stretched far beyond the borders of Rome. This was called the Roman Empire, and it covered large parts of land all around the Mediterranean Sea and even Great Britain. The Roman Empire began in 27BC. The first emperor was Caesar Augustus.



Clothing

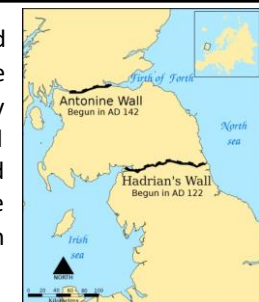
Men wore a knee length tunic (Chiton), either sleeveless or short-sleeved. Roman men wore a cloak over their tunic which was like a wide shawl that was draped over the shoulder and carefully wrapped around the body. Important Romans dressed in a long robe called a toga. Rich women wore long tunics made from expensive cotton or silk. They also wore lots of jewellery and makeup. Women wore a long tunic which was often ankle length.



Hadrian's Wall



Hadrian's wall was a stone barrier built to separate the Romans and the Picts tribes in Scotland. It allowed Roman soldiers to control the movements of people coming into or leaving Roman Britain. Every Roman mile along the wall there was a milecastle, which allowed Roman soldiers to go on patrol to the north of Hadrian's Wall and control other people passing through the wall. Between the milecastles were two turrets at regular intervals from which soldiers could keep watch over the surrounding countryside.



What did the Romans do to improve people's lives?

The Romans brought many developments and inventions to Britain, some of which we still use today. Below are some examples for different elements of life in Britain.

Health

- built Roman baths
- introduced over 50 new kinds of food plants
- introduced professional doctors (if they had the money to pay)



Transport

- built many straight, even roads and routes
- built aqueducts made of stone



Homes/ buildings

- introduced underfloor heating
- introduced drainage and sewerage systems



Security

- built stone forts such as the fort at Vindolanda
- built walls for defence, such as Hadrian's Wall



Daily life

- introduced coins called denarii to buy things
- introduced the calendar we use today, based on the Roman calendar, with July and August being named after Julius Caesar and Emperor Augustus.

Key Vocabulary

Rural	In the countryside, not in a town or city.
Wealthy	Having a lot of money.
Conqueror	to defeat and take over
Rebellion	To resist and try to overthrow the leader, usually by using force.
Tribe	A group of people who live and work together. Usually links together through families, with one overall leader.
Plunder	To steal everything from a defeated town or city
Shrine	A holy place.
Settlement	A place where people set up homes.
Archaeologist	A person who studies the past by looking at objects from a long time ago which have been buried.
Frontier	the line between two regions, or countries.
Quarry	somewhere which provides stones or rocks for use in buildings, usually a very large pit dug in the ground.

Significant Person

Boudicca (30AD– 61AD)

Boudicca led her army against the Romans in AD60. She is remembered as a strong leader and ferocious warrior. She fought in a famous battle called the Battle of Watling Street. The Roman army won the battle against Boudicca and her army. They ruled Britain for the next 350 years. Boudicca lived many years ago, so we don't have much information about her.



Roman Britain Timeline

