



Explaining the Roman Empire's impact on Britain

**Year 3
Spring Term**

HISTORICAL TIMELINE	12000 BC	2200 BC	800 BC	27 BC	0	476	1000	2000	2020
	Stone	Bronze	Iron	Roman	2,020	End of	1,020	20	Present
	Age	Age	Age	Empire	years ago	Romans	years ago	years ago	Day

Vocabulary	
AD / CE	Anno Domini / Common Era. The time after the birth of Jesus Christ.
BC / BCE	Before Christ / Before Common Era. The time before the birth of Jesus Christ.
Aqueduct	A manmade channel used for delivering water to Roman towns.
Emperor	The leader of an empire.
Consul	The highest position in the Roman government.
Barbarian	A term used by the Romans to refer to people who lived outside the Roman Empire.
Julius Caesar	Roman military general who invaded Britain.
Boudicca	Queen of Iceni Tribe.
Toga	A garment woven from white wool.
Colosseum	A famous amphitheatre located in Rome, Italy.
Amphitheatre	Where gladiators fight, animal hunts and theatre shows happened.
Mosaic	A pattern produced by arranging together small pieces of stone.
Villa	A large farm with a big house for the owners.
Conquered	To overcome and take control of (a place or people) by military force.

Key People & Places



Julius Caesar



Queen Boudicca



Colosseum



Hadrian's Wall

Key Dates

753 BCE



The building of Rome begins.

510 BCE



Rome becomes a Republic and officials are elected.

202 BCE



Rome conquers territories outside Italy.

130 BCE



Rome conquers Greece and Spain.

55 BCE



Julius Caesar first invades Britain but is forced to return home.

CE 43



The Roman army lands in England.

CE 61



Boudicca rebels against the Romans.

CE 122



The building of Hadrian's Wall begins.

CE 200



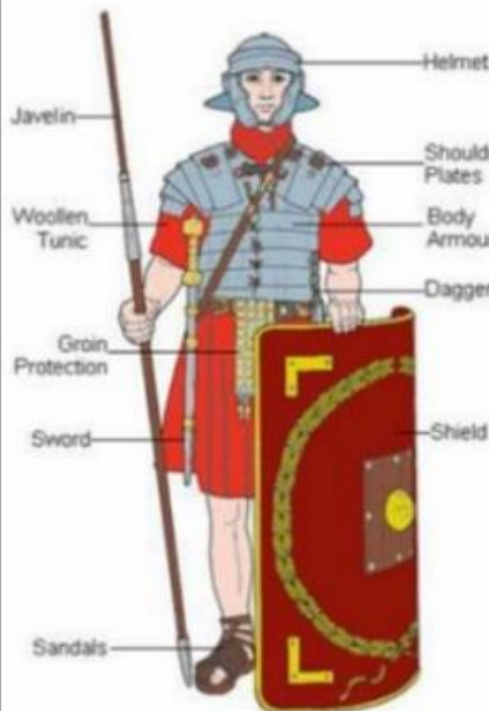
Rome is attacked by Barbarians.

CE 410



Roman rule in Britain ends.

Roman Soldier




Roman Inventions

The Romans were very clever at inventing things – they were so technologically advanced that many of their inventions would not be used again in Europe for nearly 1000 years after the Roman Empire had disappeared!

The Romans invented things such as:



Human-powered Cranes



Roads



Concrete



Public Baths



Central Heating



Laws - The Roman Senate



Toilets



Aqueducts - Bridges for running water

Roman Art

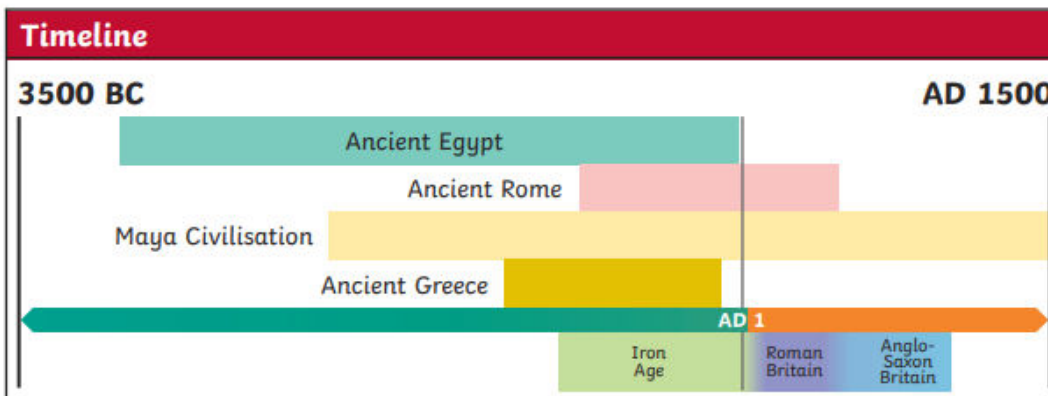



Recommended websites

<http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/timeline/romans.htm>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zqtf34j/articles/z2dr4wx#zpmjdix>

Key Vocabulary	
Celts	People living in Britain in tribes , including the Iceni, Brigantes and Catuvellauni.
citizen	A person with all the rights and protections of a nation or land. In the Roman Empire , only citizens were able to vote.
conquest	Taking control of a place by force, often with an army.
emperor	The ruler of an empire .
empire	A group of countries controlled by one ruler (emperor or empress) or government.
legion	A large section of the Roman army, made up of around 5000 soldiers.
rebellion	An uprising or revolt by people who want to challenge what they believe is unfair treatment by rulers.
Roman Empire	The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans, including large parts of Europe plus parts of North Africa and West Asia.
tribe	A group of people who share the same culture and values.



The first Romans lived in Italy nearly 3000 years ago. They founded the city of Rome in 753 BC and, over the centuries, **conquered** many lands to create a huge **empire**.



Julius Caesar Invades in 55 BC and 54 BC	Emperor Claudius Conquers Britain in AD 43
The Roman General Julius Caesar made two attempts to conquer Britain. He wanted to add the rich land to the Roman Empire and punish the Celts for helping his enemies. His legions weren't able to overcome the Celts in 55 BC or 54 BC, but some leaders did pay tributes (a tax) so the Romans would leave. This meant the Celts could continue to live as they were. 	In AD 43, Emperor Claudius launched a third attack on Britain. He sent a powerful and well-organised army of around 40,000 men (that landed in southern England) to conquer the Celtic tribes. This time, much of Britain (or Britannia as the Romans called it) did become another province of Rome.