

Invaders and Settlers - The Romans - Year 4 - Term 1



When, where and who they were?
Britain changed from the iron age to the end of the Roman occupation.

The Roman occupation of Britain helped to advance British society

There was resistance to the Roman occupation - Boudicca was a leader who led a rebellion, but what impact did her rebellion have upon the Roman Empire.

The Romans invaded and why they settled in Britain.

The Roman Army was very successful when it invaded Britain, but how did Britain respond to the Roman invasion?

To learn about the famous Roman emperor - Julius Caesar and to know how Britain changed between the end of the Roman occupation and 1066. What do artefacts tell us about Roman times?

Gods and Goddesses

The Romans believed in gods and goddesses who ruled over different areas of life.

What do you remember?

- Do you know of any other ancient Civilisations?
- How do we use sources of evidence to tell us about the past?



Julius Caesar:

He was a Roman general best known for being the dictator of Rome and putting an end to the Roman Republic.

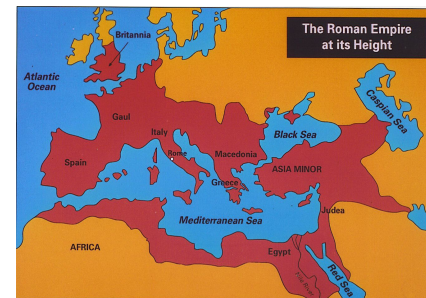


Boudicca:

She was the queen of the Iceni tribe and fought against the Romans when they came to take her land.







The Roman Empire



Vocabulary

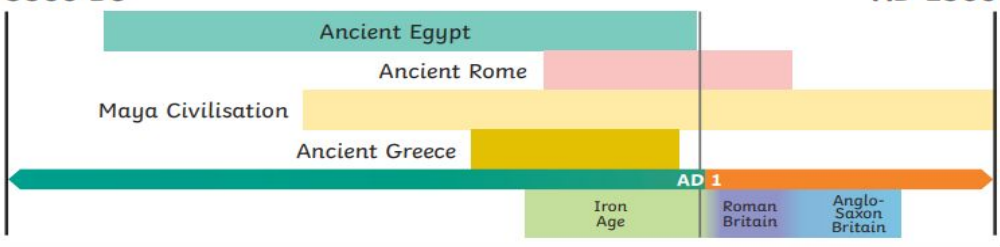


Celts	People who lived in Britain and northwest Europe during the Iron Age (600 BC to 43 AD) which is when the Romans arrived.																														
Chariot	A type of carriage driven by a charioteer, usually drawn by two horses 																														
Colosseum	An outdoor stadium built in Rome. 																														
conquer	To gain something by force.																														
emperor	A male who rules an empire.																														
gladiator	A man trained to fight with weapons against other men or wild animals in an arena. 																														
Iceni	Ancient British tribe who fought against the Romans in 60AD.																														
legion	A large unit of men in the Roman army.																														
Roman numerals	A numeral system that originated in ancient Rome. Numbers in this system are represented by combinations of letters from the Latin alphabet. <table border="1" data-bbox="600 794 817 910"> <tr> <td>1</td><td>I</td> <td>6</td><td>VI</td> <td>10</td><td>X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>II</td> <td>7</td><td>VII</td> <td>50</td><td>L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>III</td> <td>8</td><td>VIII</td> <td>100</td><td>C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td><td>IV</td> <td>9</td><td>IX</td> <td>500</td><td>D</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td><td>V</td> <td>10</td><td>X</td> <td>1000</td><td>M</td> </tr> </table>	1	I	6	VI	10	X	2	II	7	VII	50	L	3	III	8	VIII	100	C	4	IV	9	IX	500	D	5	V	10	X	1000	M
1	I	6	VI	10	X																										
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3	III	8	VIII	100	C																										
4	IV	9	IX	500	D																										
5	V	10	X	1000	M																										
shield	A broad piece of metal, held by straps attached to the back, used as protection against blows or missiles. 																														

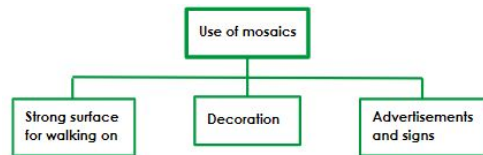
Timeline

3500 BC
















AD 1500



Roman Mosaics



- Roman mosaics were popular in public buildings and homes.
- Mosaics were made from hundreds of small pieces (or tesserae) of coloured stones and gems put together to make a picture.

Dinosaurs	Stone Age	Bronze Age	Ancient Egypt	Ancient Greece	Iron Age	Romans	Vikings	Anglo-Saxons	Mayans	Normans	Tudors	Victorians	WWII
													
145 million years ago	30,000 - 3,000 BC	3300 BC - 1200 BC	3100 BC - 332 BC	800 BC - 320 BC	800 BC - 43 AD	750 BC - 47 AD	783 BC - 1066 AD	410 BC - 1066 AD	250 BC - 900 AD	1066	1485-1603	1837-1901	1939 - 1945
BC means before the birth of Jesus									AD means after the birth of Jesus				