Invaders and settlers: The Romans – Are invasions always bad?

Prior Learning Iron Age & Celts Vikings and Saxons

Topic specific vocabulary : Amphitheatre Emperor Roman Empire Century Celts Mosaic

Transferable Vocabulary:

Settlement Artefacts Empire God/ Goddesses Invasion Conquer

Reading sources:

Escape from Pompeii, Thieves of Ostia,Meet the Romans

Sparkly start and Enrichment Romans Day Romans at Rutland Museum Current Learning – Enquiry questions.

Why did the Roman Emperor Claudius leave hot sunny Italy to invade cold, wet Britain? The Roman Invasion: have the books got it right? Should the Celts take on the Romans?

NC objectives

• The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain.

Want more information? Please refer to the knowledge organiser! Future Learning Georgians: British Empire

Job Role leading to Fabulous finish: Radio hosts- listen to our Roman podcasts!

Relevant links to other curriculum areas: Aquaducts (DT) Art- Roman busts

Invaders and settlers: The Romans –Are invasions always bad? Knowledge Organiser

4	753 BC The building σf Rome begins	510 BC The people of Rome overthrow their leaders so they can create their own government.	The Romans conquer Greece and Spain to grow their empire.	54 BC Emperor Julius Caesar leads the first invasion of Britain	O BC / AD Jesus is born.	AD 43 Emperor Claudius organises the final invasion of Britain.
	61 AD A Celtic Queen of Britain called Boudicca leads a war against the Romans.	71 AD The Romans conquer northern England and take control of the land.	122 <u>AD</u> The Romans begin building Hadrian's wall to separate Scotland and England.	235 – 285 AD Over 20 Roman emperors are killed in battle.	410 AD Roman rule in Britain ends.	455 AD Vandals destroy the city of Rome.

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Date of Birth/Death 30 - 61

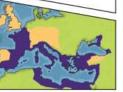
BOUDICA

Place of Birth South East England

Famous for Leading a large Celtic army against the Roman invaders in the year AD 60. Attacking and capturing three major Roman cities in Britain.

Who Are They? A Celtic queen of the Iceni tribe. She joined with other tribes to fight against the Roman army.

Map showing the Roman Map showing the Roman Empire in 44 BC Empire in AD 305





Claudius 1 August 10 BC - 13 October 54 AD) was the fourth <u>Roman Emperor</u>. He ruled from 24 January 41 AD to his death in 54 AD. His reign saw an expansion of the Empire, and the conquest of Britain.

conflict	A serious disagreement or argument Buying or selling goods or people			
trade				
Christianity	The Christian religion was brought to Britain by Roman traders.			
Slaves	Non-free members of roman society were owned by a master and had no rights.			
Roman Baths	Every Roman city had a public bath where people came to bathe and socialize. The public bath was something like a community centre where people worked out, relaxed, and met with other people. The main purpose of the baths was a way for the Romans to get clean.			
Aqueduct	The Romans constructed aqueducts throughou their Republic and later Empire, to bring water from outside sources into cities and towns.			
Villa	A Roman villa was typically a farmhouse or country house built in the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire, sometimes reaching extravagant proportions.			

Gaius Julius Caesar (born 13th July 100 BC - 15th March 44 BC), usually called Julius Caesar, was a Roman politician and general who played a critical role in the events that led to the demise of the Roman Republic and the rise of the Roman Empire.

ROMANS