

## N.C Statements:

- Know and understand significant aspects of the history of the wider world: the nature of ancient civilisations; the expansion and dissolution of empires; features of past non-European societies;
- Gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms such as 'empire', 'civilisation', 'parliament' and 'peasantry';
- Understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections and draw contrasts;
- Study the successful invasion by Claudius, the conquest of Britain and construction of Hadrian's Wall;
- Learn about the power of the Roman army;
- Know about the British resistance to the Roman conquest.

## Key Vocabulary

| Spelling     | Definition  |
|--------------|---|
| auxiliaries  | soldiers from the wider Roman Empire.   |
| Boudica      | queen of the Iceni in 60AD and leader of the famous revolts against Roman rule                    |
| civilisation | an organised human society.   |
| conquer      | to take over through the use of force, often violent force.                                       |
| emperor      | ruler of an empire, with total power  |
| empire       | a group of countries or large area ruled by a single person or place                              |
| impact       | the result and lasting effect of something  |
| invasion     | to invade; to go into another place or country and try to take over with the use of force         |
| legionaries  | soldiers trained in Italy (the best trained soldiers in the Roman army)                           |
| revolt       | to revolt is to rebel, to take violent action against a ruler or government.                      |
| tactics      | an action or strategy carefully planned, in this instance linked especially to methods of warfare |

## Key Knowledge

| Area                | Information  |
|---------------------|--|
| Chronology          | The Roman civilisation originally arose in central Italy in approximately 600 BC. The empire grew a lot between 275 BC and 117AD. Britain was invaded and conquered in 43 AD by Emperor Claudius.  |
| Settlements & Sites | Some of the key Roman sites in Britain were: Londinium, Colchester, St. Albans, Chester, Gloucester, Lincoln, Hadrian's Wall and Antonine Wall.  |
| Society             | Roman governors ruled Britain. They brought new laws and introduced taxes. British nobles ruled their tribes in the Roman way. Latin became the main language spoken. Baths, gyms and theatres were all used for entertainment.                    |
| Lasting Impact      | The Romans invented many things and brought them to Britain. These achievements included: sewers; tiled and plastered houses; flat, straight roads; forts and strong stone walls; more advanced schools; and a well-organised system of rulership. |

Subject:

Topic:

Year:

Term:

History

Romans

3 & 4

Summer 1

## Key Questions

Can I use a timeline to place events?

Can I describe events from the past using dates when things happened?

Can I understand why the Romans wanted to invade Britain?

Can I research the Roman army and learn why it was successful?

Can I understand why the Iceni revolted?

Can I learn why Boudica's revolt was unsuccessful?

Can I understand what the Roman lasting impacts were?

## Misconceptions

Understanding why the Iceni and Romans did bad things.

Confusion about the meaning of BC and AD, and which comes first and second.

Knowing the difference between the two types of soldiers: legionaries and auxiliaries. Knowing that Roman soldiers succeeded through formation, discipline, training and teamwork (not brute strength).

Thinking the Romans conquered Scotland and Ireland.

## Important diagrams

