

Temple

Year Group 3/4

Unit Title – How did the arrival of The Romans change Britain? Year B Spring Term



Block Rational: This unit of work focuses on the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain at the time and the legacy it left us. We explore the concept of invasion as for the first time in British History a foreign power succeeded in an invasion. Also, why Boudicca is a historical heroine and why the Romans were only one battle away from being forced to retreat Britain. As the Romans used stone, brick and cement, a lot of the construction remains today (Hadrain's Wall), children will discuss this importance.				Subject Links: English – Roman Road instructions English – Narrative bases on the Escape from Pompeii Guided Reading Class Reader – The Romans are Coming by Jeremy Strong DT – Chocolate Roman Road Art – Sketching Roman Coins			
Key Texts: Escape from Pompeii FIGURE 1 FIGU				Fieldwork/Practical Opportunities: DT – Making of Roman weapons using foliage.			
Links to Prior Learning: Links to development of British History in Year A				Links to Future Learning: Links to Vikings and Saxon in UKS2.			
Steps to Learning							End Point:
Who Were the Romans and How Did They Build Their Empire?	Why Did the Romans Invade Britain?	Why Did the Romans Build New Roads and Towns?	Who Was Boo Why Did She Rebellion?		Why Was Hadrian's Wall Important and Who Lived There?	What Was Life like in a Roman Villa?	Why Do We Remember the Romans?
Core Concepts: Change Continuity Progression Interpretations of History				Substantive Concepts: Empire Invasion Society Monarchy			
Key Vocabulary: Invasion Emperor Legion Senate Settlement				National Curriculum: Pupils should be taught about the Roman empire and its impact on Britain This could include: Julius Caesar's attempted invasion in 55-54 BC the Roman Empire by AD 42 and the power of its army successful invasion by Claudius and conquest, including Hadrian's Wall			

British resistance, for example, Boudica

Sticky Knowledge:

- Julius Caesar was the best-known Roman leader. He created the Julian Calendar. which is what the calendar we use today is based on.
- Two brothers, Romulus and Remus, who were abandoned after they were born, created Rome.
- The Romans invaded and conquered many countries in Europe before heading to
- Boudicca was a gueen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe who led an uprising against Roman occupied towns and cities.
- The Romans left their mark on Britain leaving us new towns, plants, animals, religion, and ways of reading and counting.

Home Learning Opportunities:

Roman Baths

In this activity, the children read the information about Roman baths, complete the fact check questions and describe a day at the Roman baths. Next, they design an advertisement for a new public bath house.

AD43

100 years after Julius Caesar leaves Britain, the new emperor, Claudius, invades with an army of about 40,000 that included Elephants! After a battle (thought to be on the River Medwau, Kent) the Romans establish a capital at Colchester. The fighting continues in Lincolnshire, the Midlands, Dorset and Somerset

AD73

The Romans conquer Wales. The last major rebellion is bu a tribe livina in Anglesey and Snowdonia After they are defeated, the Romans build o network of forts across Wales.

AD82

Agricola considers conquering Ireland. However, historians do not agree on whether he succeeded or not. Roman artefacts have been found on fortified sites in Ireland, but it is unclear whether this is evidence of trade, diplomacy or military activity.

AD138

After Hadrian's death the new emperor. Antoninus Pius, basically abandons Hadrian's Wall and builds a new wall called the Antonine Wall. This was about 99 miles north of Hadrian's Wall and had significantly more forts than Hadrian's Wall.

AD208

The Emperor Septimius Severus, accompanied by his sons Caracalla and Geta, leads several campaigns in Scotland. After Severus's death in York in AD211, the campaigns are abandoned along with most of the Roman forts in Scotland. Returning to Rome Caracalla and Geta rule The Empire jointly until the notoriously violent Caracalla orders Geta to be murdered.

AD410

AD306

Constantine 'the

Great' is declared

Emperor in York.

Having fought a

victory was aided

bu God and in

civil war he

believes his

thanks, he

becomes a

Christian.

The last of the Romans leave Britain as Roman troops are sent back to the continent to defend other areas of The Empire against Barbarian invasions. Roman rule ends in Britain and the Anglo Saxon era begins in AD450.

AD300 🗘 🔘 AD1 AD100 AD200 ()(AD400

AD60

The Iceni tribe of Norfolk are rebelling under the leadership of Queen Boudicca. Her army of Iceni tribesmen and women capture and burn the towns of Colchester, London, and Verulamium (St Albans). An estimated 70,000 to 80,000 Romans and Britons are killed. Eventually the rebellion is squashed in the Battle of Watling Street in The Midlands. Boudicca is believed to have poisoned herself to evade capture.

AD79 Agricola, whilst governor of Roman Britain, attempts to conquer Scotland for Rome, but is unsuccessful.

AD122

Under the rule of Emperor Hadrian, work on Hadrian's Wall begins. In addition to being a military device it also served as a way to control trade across the border. It is a common misconception that the wall marks the Scottish border it lies, in fact, totally within England.

AD164

Antoninus was unable to conquer the Northern Tribes and so when Marcus Aurelius became emperor he abandoned the Antonine Wall and reoccupied Hadrian's Wall The wall remained in the power of the Romans for the remainder of the Roman occupation.

AD216

In order to better control Britain, the Romans divided the country in two. The South became know as Britannia Superior and the North as Britannia Inferior.

AD313

Constantine announces that Christianity will be tolerated across The Empire for the first time in its history. In AD324 he becomes the sole Emperor of the Roman Empire.

Roman Timeline