

The Romans in Britain



History Year 2 Autumn

Unit learning journey:

Lesson 1: The growth of the Roman Empire

Lesson 2: The Roman Army

Lesson 3: Roman invasion of Britain

Lesson 4: Roman Towns

Lesson 5: Changes the Romans made to Britain

Knowledge Organiser- History- Romans in Britain -Year 2

Key Vocabulary	Definition
empire	A group of states or countries ruled over by a single person
legion	A large group of soldiers who form one section of an army.
cavalry	Soldiers who fought on horseback.
invasion	The entering or taking over of a place, by force
rebellion	When a group of people are angry about something, usually something done by the people in power, and rise up and fight them
emperor	A man who rules an empire
defeat	To win against someone in a fight, war, or competition
aqueduct	Bridge-like system built to move water from one location to another
centurion	Soldier in the Roman army responsible for the command of one hundred men.

The Roman Empire



54 BC: Julius Caesar tries to invade Britain but is unsuccessful



AD 61: Boudicca leads a rebellion against the Romans



AD 43: Roman Empire Claudius conquers Britain



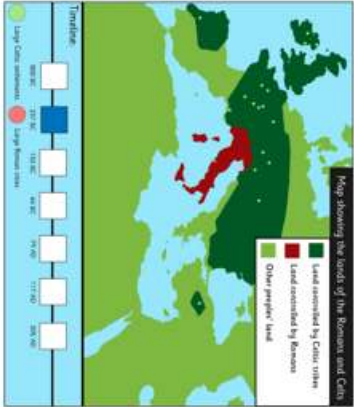
AD 401-410: Romans withdraw from Britain and Anglo Saxons enter



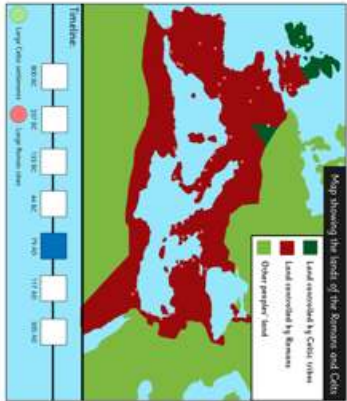
Important People

Boudicca	Led a rebellion against the Romans
Julius Caesar	Tried to invade Britain but was unsuccessful
Emperor Claudius	Successfully invaded Britain and made it part of the Roman Empire

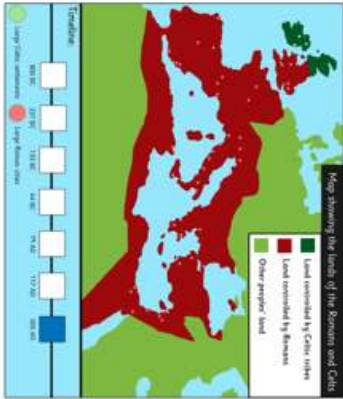
237BC



79BC



305AD



Lesson 1: The Growth of the Roman Empire



ancient



empire



Roman Empire



civilization

Key vocabulary

ancient: very old, no longer in existence

empire: group of countries ruled by one person, one government or one country.

Roman empire: group of countries that were ruled by one country – Italy.

civilization: a way of life that existed

Rome



Italy

Key vocabulary

Italy: is a country in Europe

Rome: where the Roman Empire started.

technology: use of scientific knowledge

army: group of soldiers

roman: a native of Rome

Romans



army



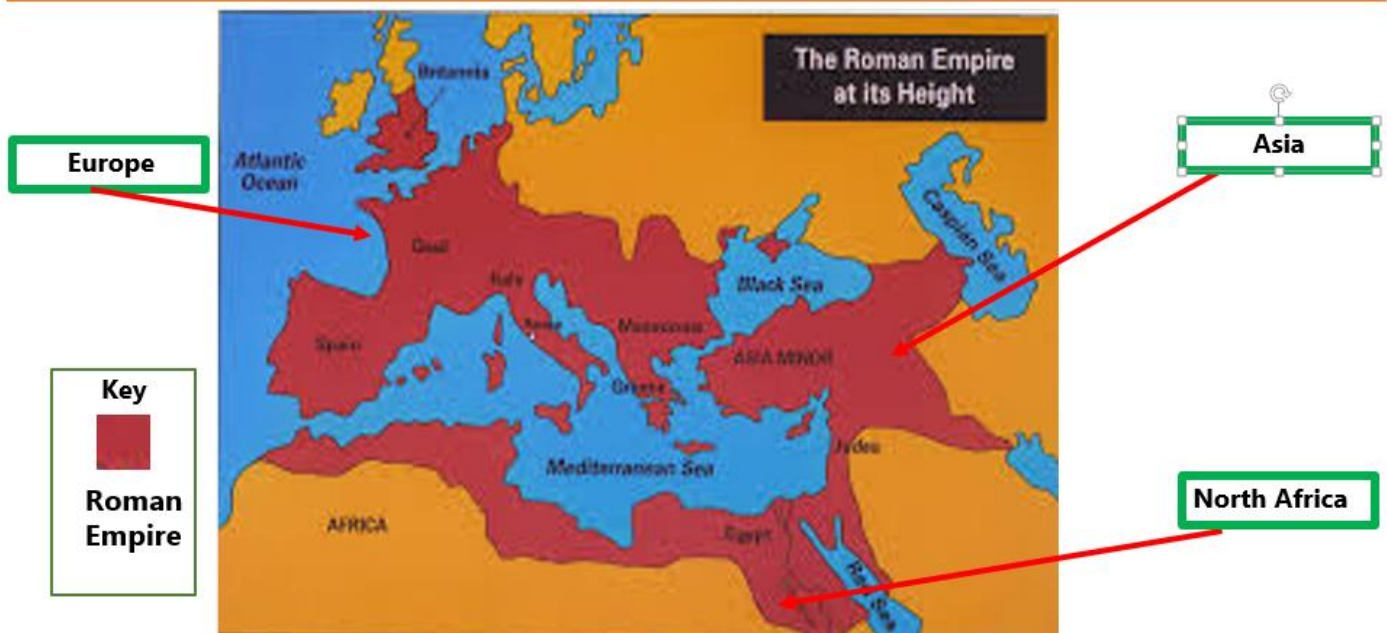
technology

The Romans were a famous **civilization**. Rome used to be the centre of a huge **empire**.



Rome

The **Roman empire** spread across Europe, North Africa and parts of Asia.



The **Romans** were excellent engineers and builders. Many of their designs are still around today.



Aqueducts were long channels that the Romans built to carry water into the cities. Many of them were below ground.

The water that was carried into the cities was used for drinking, having a bath, and for sewers. It was carried to a public fountain where people could then use buckets to get their water.

Roman plumbing became so advanced that many of the large wealthy houses had running water.

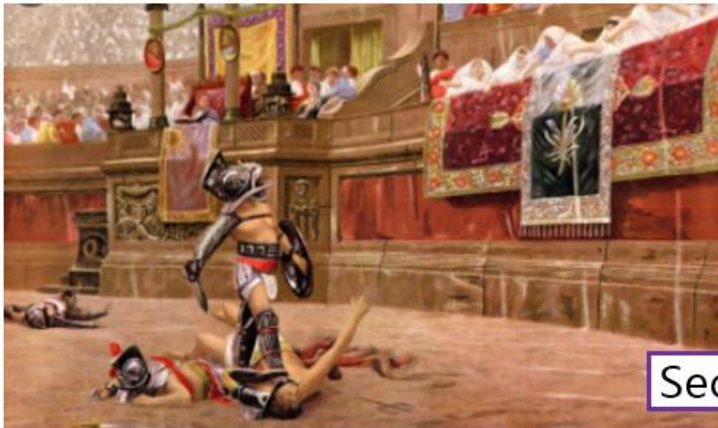


It is 615 feet long and 510 feet wide and took around 131,000 cubic yards of stone to make.

The Colosseum was a large outdoor stadium that could seat around 50,000 people for different forms of entertainment such as gladiator games, mock battles, and dramas.

The huge Colosseum is free standing and built with multiple arches to give it strength. Much of it still stands today, although earthquakes have knocked portions of it down.

Primary source



Secondary source





The Romans knew that the shortest distance from one place to another is a straight line. So they made all their roads as **straight as possible** to get around quickly.



Hadrian's Wall was built by the Romans between Roman Britain and Scotland. It ran for 73 miles from Wallsend-on-Tyne to Bowness. Hadrian was the Roman emperor at that the time.



These are the Roman baths in the city of Bath in Somerset. People came here to get fit, get clean and meet friends. The Romans realised it was a good place for a warm dip, because the water is naturally heated by the rocks deep below the ground.



Lesson 2: The Roman Army



legion



soldier

Key vocabulary

legion: a group of Roman soldiers

soldier: one member of the army.

centurion: an officer in charge of 100 soldiers.



centurion



helmet



shield

Key vocabulary

helmet: headgear worn by a Roman soldier

shield: used for protecting the body

armour: made of metal strips and worn to protect the body

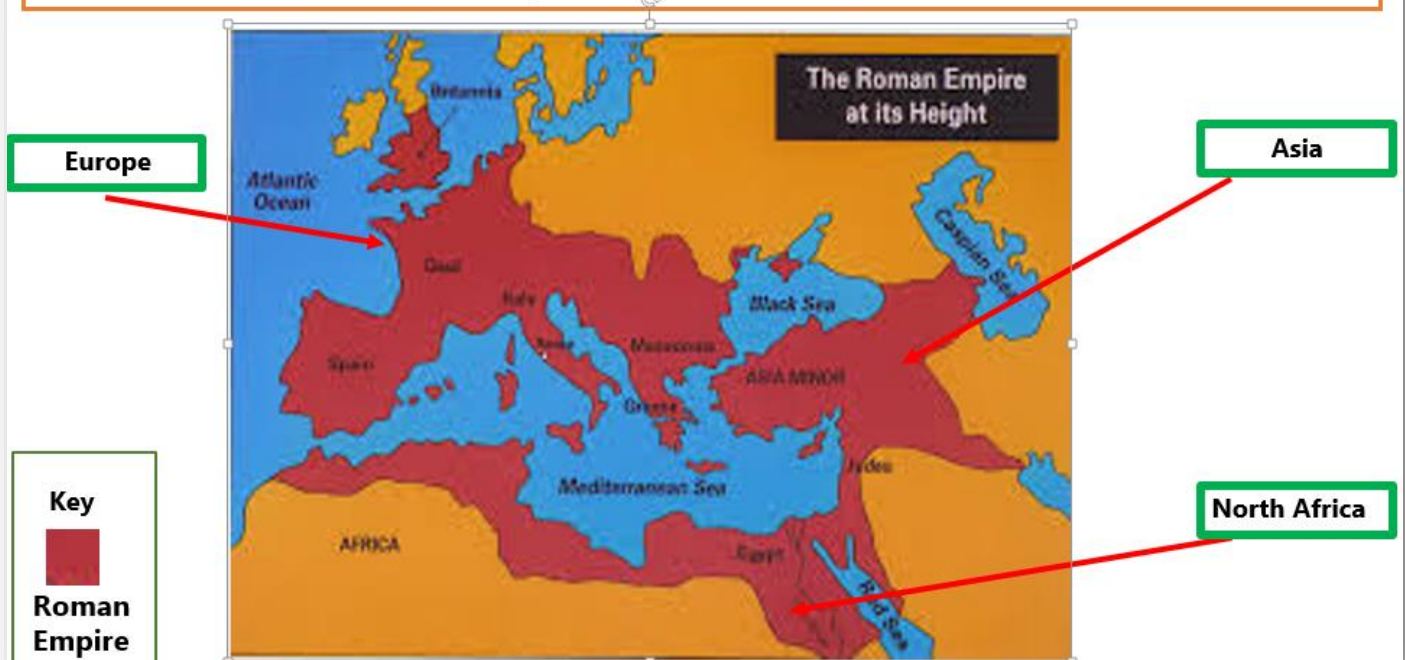


armour

The Roman army was the largest and best organized fighting force in the world at the time (27 BC- AD 286).



They **conquered** a huge area of Europe and North Africa, recruiting more soldiers from these places.



The Romans experienced great success in battle because they were highly organised and well trained.



Roman soldiers attended weapons training every morning.



Roman soldiers were grouped into larger numbers called **legionaries**.

There were about 30 legions in the Roman Army.

Legions were divided into cohorts then centuries.

The Roman Army was made up of about 5000 **legionaries**.



Part of their training was to march 18.4 miles in 5 hrs carrying a full pack of weapons, shield, food rations, a cooking pot, a short spade and their personal kit. 18.4 miles is the same as walking into central London and halfway back , everyday!



In each century there were 100 soldiers. A century was led by a centurion. Cent means 100. You will come across this in many words- century (100 years), cent (1/100 that makes a dollar), percentage (per 100).

centurion



This is a Roman soldier.

What uniform does a Roman soldier wear?

Tunic made of wool

Linen undershirt

Sandals made from leather



Body Armour

Made from overlapping strips.

The strips were fastened with hooks and laces at the front.

The strips were held together with leather so the soldier could bend and be **flexible**.

The whole body armour was strengthened by front and back iron plates below the neck.



This is a helmet.



The helmet of a Roman soldier was called a **cassis**.

It was made from metal.

It was designed to protect the head from sword blows.

The shield was called a **scutum**.

It was very light so it could be held in one hand.

It was curved so that it would fit around a soldier's body.



This is a shield.

It was wide enough so that soldiers could join them in battle.



What do you think this is used for?

Each soldier had the same armour, weapons and equipment.



sword



dagger

spear



Lesson 3: Roman Invasion of Britain



invasion

invasion: when army uses force to take control of another country



Claudius

Key vocabulary

Claudius: Roman emperor who successfully invaded Britain



emperor

emperor: ruler of an empire



tribe

tribe: group of people living and working in the same area



defeat

defeat: when an army uses force to take control of another country



rebellion

Key vocabulary

rebellion: resistance to a leader or government



Boudicca

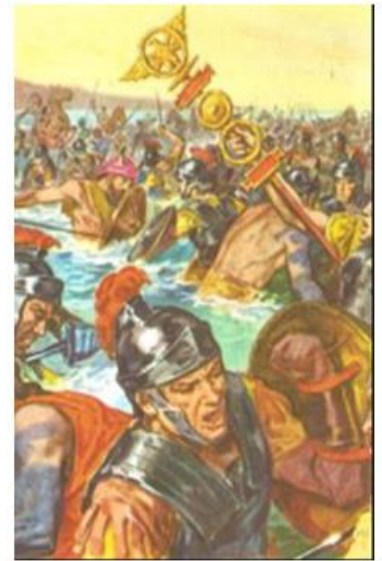
Boudicca: Queen of the Celtic Iceni tribe.



Iceni

Iceni: tribe of British Celts who used to live in the area of modern Norfolk

Although the Roman had a large and successful army they struggled to **invade** Britain. **General Julius Caesar** first tried in **55 BC** with two legions but was unsuccessful.



In 43 AD, **Emperor Claudius** organised a successful **invasion** of Britain. It took four legions with 25,000 men and 25,000 auxiliary soldiers to **defeat** the Brattish tribes. They crossed the channel in three divisions. landing at Richborough, Dover and Lympne.



Auxiliary soldiers were from non Roman tribes. The word auxiliary means extra help.

Some of Britain's **tribes** tried to resist the invasion. One of the most famous **rebellions** was led by **Boudicca**, queen of the **Iceni** tribe.



She was the wife of the ruler of the Iceni tribe who lived in Eastern England.

Queen Boudicca was born around 30 AD.

She did not like the Romans.



When her husband died, the Romans claimed the Iceni lands. When Boudicca protested she was beaten and her daughters attacked.

In revenge, Boudicca led an army to attack the Romans.



Boudicca marched her army to Colchester. On her way she was joined by other tribes. They attacked Colchester (capital of Roman Britain). and destroyed the temple and the people.



1 Colchester



The Roman Governor was in North Wales when news of the rebellion reached him.

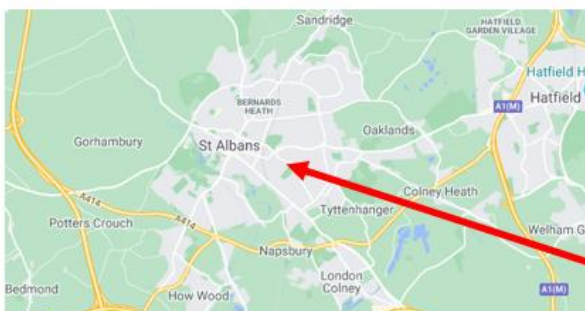
He sent nine legions to confront the rebels but they were **ambushed**.



The rebels then attacked London and St. Albans burning them to the ground and killing all the people.



2 London 3 St Albans



The governor and the rest of the army then returned from Wales to confront the rebels. They managed to defeat the Britons.

Although Boudicca had 10 times more soldiers than the Romans, they were more skilful and defeated her.

Boudicca and her daughters poisoned themselves to avoid capture.



Today there is a famous statue of Boudicca in London which was made hundreds of years after she died. Sited at Westminster Bridge.



Lesson 4: Roman Towns



forum



basilica

Key vocabulary

forum: a market square

basilica: where council meetings were held

Public baths: like a large swimming pool where many people came to wash.

road: built by the Romans to help with transportation



public baths



road



city



town

Key vocabulary

city: a place where lots of people live and work and has a cathedral

town: many streets and buildings where people live and work. Smaller than a city

Eboracum (York): town built by the Romans

Londinium (London): capital of Roman Britain



Eboracum (York)



Londinium (London)

When the Romans invaded Britain, they needed somewhere for all the soldiers to live.

They decided to build towns.



A Roman town.

People in Britain used to live in villages, mostly made of wooden structures.



The Romans decided to build towns using stone, brick and tiles.



A Roman town house.

Roads



The Romans built roads so their armies could travel from place to place and conquer Britain faster.

They were sloped so water ran off the sides into ditches.
Roman roads were straight so they could take the shortest route.

They were built on layers of clay, chalk and gravel to cope with heavy usage.



Each town had shops, workshops, houses and yards for animals.

- The towns had many small shops:
 - butchers
 - bakers
 - pie shops
 - cloth merchants
 - shoemakers
 - goldsmiths
 - potters



The Forum and Market

- People meet here every day to discuss business and news
- Around the forum are shops, offices and places to eat
- The most important buildings are around the edge of the forum including the basilica which is a town hall and law court



Public Baths in Bath



Public Baths were used to keep clean. They were also a good place to meet friends. Large ones had restaurants, game rooms, snack bars and even libraries.



They warmed these rooms using an clever under floor heating system called a Hypocaust. This is very similar to the type of central heating we have today in our houses. This is one piece of evidence that suggests how advanced the Romans were.

The floor in public baths would sometimes get so hot that you had to wear sandals to stop your feet from burning.

Amphitheatre



The **amphitheatre** was used for entertainment. 'Amphi' is Greek for around.

This included gladiator's fights, mock battles and animal fights.

There were also theatrical performances, circus shows, and sports games.

To defend their Empire, the Romans built a wall, on the orders of Emperor Hadrian.



It was built to protect Roman England from the tribes who lived in Scotland.

Parts of this wall still stand today.



Soldiers from all over the Empire came to guard the wall.

There is evidence that a group of soldiers from North Africa guarded Hadrian's Wall in the 3rd century AD, possibly making them Britain's first black community.

Lesson 5: Changes that Romans made to Britain



canal



sewage



villa



influence

Key vocabulary

canal: used to bring water into towns and cities

sewage: waste water system

villa: home of a rich Roman.

influence: to have an effect on

The Romans stayed in Britain for around 400 hundred years.

202 BC



Rome conquers territories outside Italy.

55 BC



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

43 AD



The Roman army lands in England.

410 AD



Roman rule in Britain ends.

122 AD



The building of Hadrian's Wall begins.

61 AD



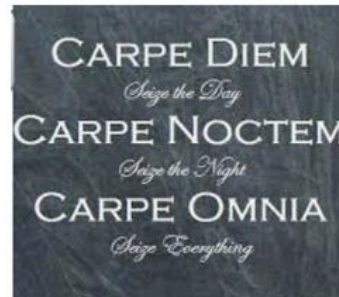
Boudicca rebels against the Romans.

Most of the Romans left Britain because their armies were needed elsewhere to defend the empire. They left their **influence** on the way we speak, read and write. They also left behind the roads and towns they had built.

Before the Romans came, very few people could read or write in Britain. Information was usually passed from person to person by word of mouth.



The Romans wrote down their history, their literature and their laws. Their language was called Latin.



It wasn't long before some people in Britain started to use Latin too.

We've still got lots of words and phrases today that come from Latin.



exit - 'go out'



AM - 'before midday'



pedestrian - 'going on foot'

What did the Romans leave behind?



numerals



towns



roads



Londinium



City of Bath, Somerset England



Pontcysyllte Aqueduct in Wales



Vindolanda tablets –
oldest written Roman records

The calendar we use today was started by Julius Caesar.

January	February	March	April
S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
May	June	July	August
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September	October	November	December
S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Which month was named
after Julius Caesar?



Our court
system came
from the
Roman
empire.

After the Roman armies left, a new group of people arrived in Britain. They came from across the North Sea, the place we now know as **northern Germany and Denmark**. They were called **Anglo-Saxons**. Anglo-Saxons won an important victory over native Britons.



