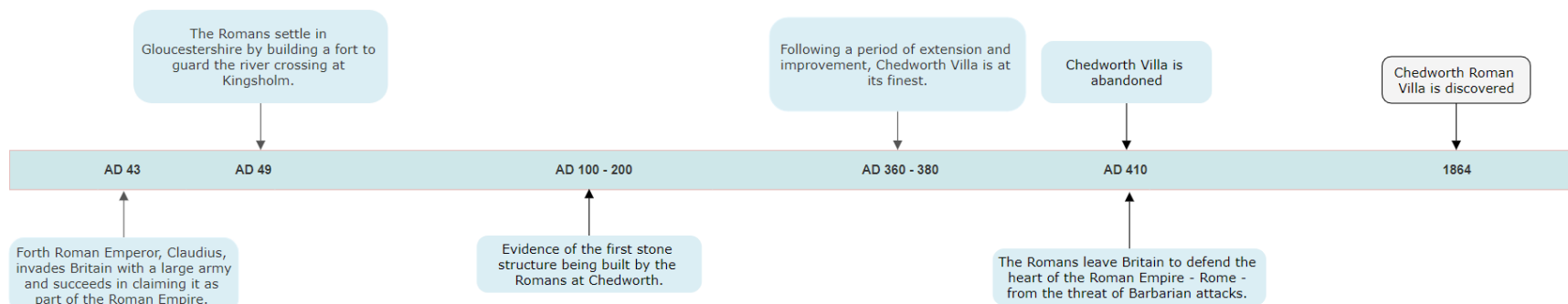




<b>Subject</b>	History	<b>Theme</b>	A Local History Study – Roman Settlement in Gloucestershire.	<b>Term</b>	2
----------------	---------	--------------	--	-------------	---



### What should I already know?

**SETTLEMENT**  
Settlement has been closely linked to the need for food and farming: during the early Stone Age, people led nomadic lifestyles as they sought the most advantageous land for food and survival. Permanent settlements occurred during the Neolithic era when farming had been introduced by people from Europe who re-settled in Britain. The Romans settled in Britain after an invasion when it became part of the Roman Empire.

**SOCIETY**  
A change in society and the way of life occurred in Britain during the Bronze Age because of the arrival of the Beaker People from Europe who buried their dead. Iron Age Britain was not equal as tribes were ruled by Celtic Kings and Queens.

**TECHNOLOGY**  
The tools used to provide shelter and food developed from basic stone tools into stronger materials of bronze, then iron. Evidence of these tools exists as archaeological evidence to this day which historians have used to make interpretations of the past. Civilisations, such as the Ancient Egyptians, had advanced technology.

### What knowledge should I know by the end of the unit?

**“How did the Romans live in Gloucestershire?”**  
I will be able to answer this enquiry by explaining how the successful Roman invasion and establishment of power over Britain resulted in a process of Romanisation, as seen in the local area. I will understand that Chedworth Villa was built because of the good farming conditions and trade links that attracted the Romans to settle in Gloucestershire. By visiting the settlement location, I will observe evidence of Romanisation including the temple, bath house and mosaic floors and use this to learn about Roman society and religion. I will see how the Romanisation of the area included technology such as hypocausts and the unequal structure of Roman society which included slaves to operate the hypocaust. In learning of Roman Gloucestershire, I will recognise that not all Romans lived locally in villas, but that land in Gloucestershire was also granted to retired Roman soldiers.

### What historical enquiry and knowledge of historians’ work will I have done by the end of the unit?

I will complete historical enquiries about:  
**Sources & Evidence** – *What do the remains of Chedworth Villa tell historians about Roman life in Gloucestershire?*  
**Cause** – *Why was Chedworth Villa Built?*  
**Change** – *How had settlements changed from prehistoric to Ancient times? What did the Romans ever do for us?*  
**Similarities & Differences** – *Did all Romans in Gloucestershire live in villas?*

I will develop **chronological awareness** by understanding that Roman Gloucestershire was founded early in the history of Roman Britain and only on the AD side of a timeline. I will learn how to **read timelines** to deduce facts, such as the collapse of the Roman Empire shortly after the Romans left Britain. I will **note trends** and link these to prior learning by recognising the settlement of Glevum by the River Severn is part of a trend of the earliest known civilised settlements appearing by rivers. I will **understand the work of historians** through first-hand observations in the locality and know this **evidence led to interpretations** about Roman beliefs, society and legacy.

### Vocabulary

<b>Villa</b>	Latin for ‘a rural building or property’.
<b>Glevum</b>	The Roman name for what we now call Gloucester. It was a Colonia for retired soldiers.
<b>Colonia</b>	The highest rank of Roman cities. Nearly all citizens of a Colonia would be Roman. Gloucester was one of only four Colonia in Britain.
<b>Nymphaeum</b>	A Roman shrine to a natural spring of water before it was pumped into Chedworth villa buildings.
<b>Slave</b>	A feature of Roman society, slaves worked for the Romans.
<b>Mosaic</b>	Decorated tile floors found in Roman homes and settlements.
<b>Hypocaust</b>	An underfloor heating system as seen at Chedworth Villa. It was operated by slaves to keep the villa warm.
<b>Bacchus</b>	One of many Roman gods. Bacchus was the god to agriculture and wine and features in many mosaics at Chedworth Villa. This may be a clue that the villa owner’s wealth came from farming the fertile land in the local area.

