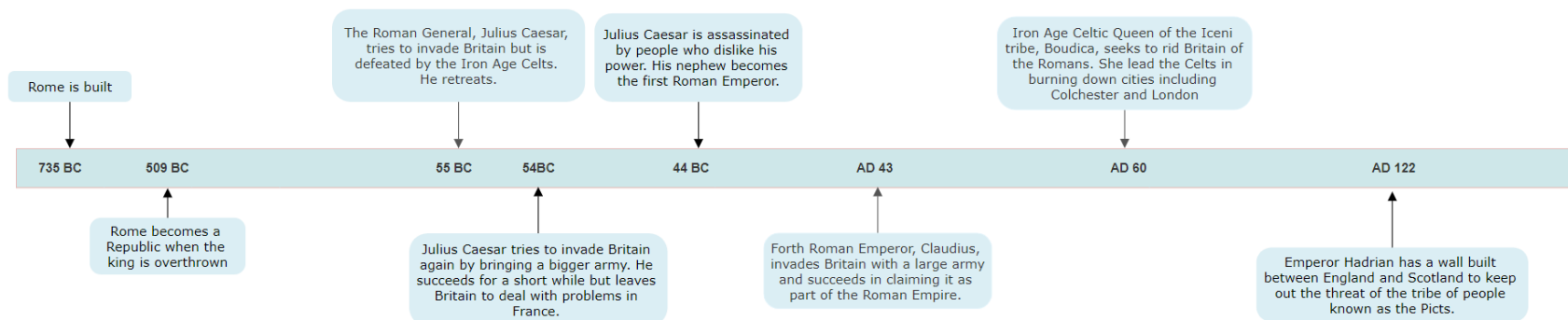




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| Subject | History | Theme | The Roman Empire and its Impact on Britain | Term | 1 |
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What should I already know?

CIVILISATION

The first civilisations occurred outside of Europe. Ancient Egypt is an example of an early civilisation I have studied in depth. Ancient Egypt had a developed society with advanced technology including pyramid structures, writing and farming irrigation which didn't exist in Bronze Age Britain at the same time.

POWER

During the Neolithic era of the Stone Age, permanent settlements developed and new roles were created to rule society. Later, during the Iron Age, Britain was not a united country but was made up of many tribes, each with Celtic kings and queens.

INVASION

During the Iron Age, owning more land meant greater status and wealth. Celtic tribes would attack neighbouring tribes and battles were common, with the aim of seizing more land. To defend themselves from neighbouring attacks, the Celts protected their tribes by building hillfort settlements.

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

“How easy was it for the Romans to invade Britain?”

I will be able to answer this enquiry by explaining that, while Britain was in the Iron Age, Rome had developed a civilisation with impressive buildings, culture and society. The Roman Republic was formed when neighbouring Italian states and nearby countries fell under Roman rule. This was possible because of the organised and advanced Roman army with Julius Caesar being one of the most successful generals. Caesar had attempted to invade Iron Age Britain but the Celts defended their settlements. Despite this, Caesar had acquired significant power, leading to others plotting his assassination. Caesar's nephew became the first Roman Emperor. The fourth Roman Emperor, Claudius, was successful in invading Britain and made it part of the Roman Empire. Celtic Queen Boudica tried to rid Britain of the Romans and set fire to Colchester, London and St Albans. The Romans built Hadrian's Wall to protect their power in Britain against invasion threats.

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 – *How do coins and statues help historians understand Roman Emperors' claims to power?*

Interpretation – *What are the differences in accounts of Boudica's rebellions?*

Similarities & Differences – *What was happening elsewhere at the same time as Britain was in the Iron Age?*

Cause – *Why wasn't Britain invaded by the Romans sooner? How did Britain become part of the Roman Empire?*

Significance – *Why do historians think that Julius Caesar and his army was so important? Why wasn't Roman Britain invaded?*

Consequence – *What happened when Caesar became too powerful?*

I will develop **chronological awareness** by recognising the Roman Civilisation grew at a time when the Ancient Egyptian civilisation had already existed for thousands of years. I will **note trends** by recognising the successful invasion of Britain followed earlier Roman military success in places closer to Italy. I can develop Year 3 knowledge to see that Caesar's initial defeat in Britain is part of a trend of the Celts' defence of their hillfort settlements.

Vocabulary

| | |
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| Invasion | To use military force to take control of land belong to others. |
| Empire | A group of countries whose people are ruled over by an individual or powerful government. |
| Emperor | A male ruler of an Empire whose power and control extends over many countries. |
| Rebellion | The response from a group of people who disagree with the power ruling them and so fight together to change that control |
| Republic | A form of power in which a government rules after being elected. |
| Assassination | A planned attack to permanently remove someone from power, often for political reasons. |
| Legionary | A Roman soldier who belonged to a legion, which contained between 3000 to 6000 soldiers |
| Centurion | The leader of a group of 100 men in the Roman army. |
| General | A high-ranking leader in the Roman army who gave military orders. |