

What did The Romans leave behind?

In this unit of work the children will be transported back over 1000 years and learn about the construction of The Roman Empire and how The Romans became one of the most powerful groups of people in history. The journey will start looking at the founding of Rome and how Romulus and Remus came from two unwanted twins to strong rulers!

In this unit children will:

- Develop knowledge of Italy and Rome and be able to locate these on a map.
- Developing knowledge of a timeline and how times changed from BC to AD.
- The children will explore how Roman Britain was a province of the Roman Empire from 43 to 409. Before the invasions the tribes of Britain had already established cultural and economic links with continental Europe, but the Roman invaders introduced new developments in agriculture, urbanisation, industry, and architecture. We will be researching these areas.
- We will be looking into life in The Roman times. How did the Romans dress and what food did they eat?
- We will be developing knowledge of what The Romans invented and what they left behind. All inventions including the road and small towns left behind in Britain by The Romans will be looked at.
- The children will build their knowledge of the Romans and use this in other subjects, such as writing in Literacy.

Prior Learning

Year 1 People through History.

Year 2 Timelines through History.

Cross Curricular Links

Geography Map work and comparing our local area.

Key Vocabulary

Aqueduct – A manmade channel used for delivering water to Roman towns

Barbarian – A term used used by the Romans to refer to people who lived outside the Roman Empire

Century – A division of the Roman army made up of 80 soldiers and led by a centurion

Consul – The highest position in the Roman government

Emperor – The leader of an empire

Gladiator – A person who fought for the entertainment of Roman audiences

Invade- When an army or country takes over another country

Legion – The main unit of the Roman army

Senate – A group of prestigious men who advised the consuls.

Slave - Person who was owned by and worked for another.

Taxes- Money people had to pay to the government

Trade- Buying and selling goods.

Key Knowledge

- In 753BC Romulus and Remus became the founders of Rome and entering the new world of The Roman Empire.
- There were 12 Roman Gods who looked over the Roman Empire, all with their own special powers.
- In 55BC The **Emperor Julius Caesar** heads first Roman Invasion but later withdraws. Later in 44BC he was murdered in Rome.
- Romans invade Britain and it becomes part of the **Roman Empire**.
- Boudicca leads the **lcei** in revolt against the Romans.
- **Boudicca** was a Celtic queen who is famous for rising up against the Roman occupation in AD60 or 61. She was the joint ruler of the British Iceni tribe.
- The Romans **conquer** Wales and the North.
- The Emperor Hadrian is born.
- **Citizenship** in ancient **Rome** was a privileged political and legal status afforded to free individuals with respect to laws, property, and governance.
- A male **Roman citizen** enjoyed a wide range of privileges and protections defined in detail by the **Roman** state.
- Starting in 122AD-128AD, Emperor Hadrian builds a wall on the Scottish border naming it Hadrian's Wall and not knowing how famous it will become!



Key Questions

- How much did Rome expand over the years?
- Who was the most powerful Roman ruler?
- How did the Romans make their clothes?
- Did the Romans have electricity?
- Why are they called the Romans?

Substantive Concepts

- Trade
- Power
- Settlement
- Empire

Iron age

Romans

55 BC

Julius Caesar's army lands and briefly defeats some tribes and then leaves



43 AD

Claudius invades and stays. Romans begin 367 years of continuous occupation



61 AD

Queen Boudica of the Iceni leads rebellion against Romans but is defeated



122 AD

Romans start to build Hadrian's Wall, marking the northern edge of their empire



410 AD

Roman army leaves Britain

