

Ancient Rome

Lostwithiel Primary School

Year 4/5

Stone Age

(From  
350,000  
BC)

Year 3

Ancient

Egypt

(3100BC—  
395BC)

Year 3

Maya

Civilisation

(2000BC—  
1500AD)

Year 4/5

Ancient

Greece

(776BC—  
146BC)

Year 4/5

Ancient

Rome

(800BC—  
500AD)

Year 4/5

Anglo-

Saxons

(450AD—  
1066AD)

Year 4/5

Christopher

Columbus

born (1451)

Year 2

Tudor

Period

(1485—  
1603)

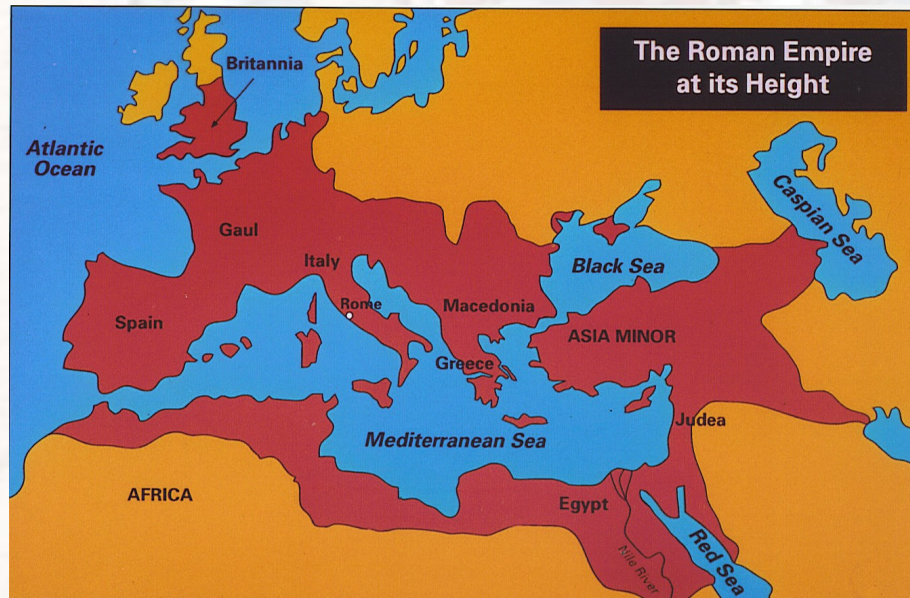
Year 1

Great Fire

of London

(1666)

Year 1



Around 2,000 years ago, Britain was ruled by tribes of people called the Celts. But this was about to change. For around a century, the Roman army had been building an Empire across Europe. Now it was coming for Britain!

### Key vocabulary

Invasion

One country attacking another to take charge of it

Tribe

A group of people who live together, sharing the same language, culture, and history,

Empire

A group of lands or people ruled by an emperor

Settlement

A place where people live

Raids

A surprise attack on an enemy by armed forces

Resistance

The refusal to accept or comply with something

Conquest

A territory that has been taken control of by military force

Legion

One unit of the Roman army (usually between 4,000 and 6,000 soldiers)

Centurion

A leader of a legion



## Key learning

Julius Caesar attempted to invade Britain twice in 55 and 54AD but was successfully fought off by the British tribes.

Emperor Claudius returned 100 years later. Many Celtic tribes realised how strong this Roman army was and made deals to keep the peace. They agreed to obey Roman laws and pay taxes. In return, they were allowed to keep their kingdoms.

Many changes were made in Roman Britain that remain with us to this day. Some of the most significant being roads, food, houses, sewage, animals, temples, Gods, Christianity, reading and writing, latin, units of measurement, coins, numerals.

After years of heavy taxes and the Romans taking their land, some Celtic tribes were desperate for revenge. In AD60, one leader who chose to fight was Queen Boudicca of the Iceni tribe. She raised a huge army and went on a rampage, burning the Roman towns of Colchester and London, before heading north to St Albans.

The Roman's didn't want to take over land as far north as Scotland, so they built the wall to separate England and Scotland and keep out the Celts.

## Significant individuals:

- Emperor Claudius
- Julius Caesar
- Queen Boudicca
- Emperor Hadrian

## Key historical skills:

- Continue to develop chronologically secure knowledge of history
- Establish narratives within and across periods studied
- Note connections, contrasts and trends over time

## Legacy:

- Straight Roads
- Central Heating
- Sewage
- Units of measurement
- Coins
- Concrete

## Cross-curricular links:

- DT—Catapult lever toys
- Art—Mosaics
- Geography—Continents reinforcement

## Timeline of significant events:

55-54BC	43AD	47AD	49AD	60-61AD	122-128AD	250AD+	401-410AD
Julius Caesar leads 2 failed military expeditions to Britain	Romans invade and Britain is part of the Roman Empire	The Romans force their allies, the Iceni, to give up all of their weapons	The Romans make Colchester the capital of Roman Britain.	Boudicca leads the Iceni in revolt against the Romans	Emperor Hadrian builds a wall on the Scottish border	The Picts, Angles, Saxon and Jutes threaten Roman land	The Romans withdraw from Britain