

Key vocabulary	
invasion	when a group of people or an army enters a place without permission to take control
empire	a group of countries or territories that are all ruled by a single person or government
emperor	the ruler of an empire
Celts	groups of tribal people living in Britain and Europe during the Iron Age
legion	a Roman army unit with about 5,000 soldiers
Aqueduct	a large structure that carries water from one place to another



Primary historical sources:

- Structures - aqueducts, amphitheatres
- Artefacts - coins, pottery, jewellery, statues
- Texts and art
- Place names



Skills - We are historians

- Use a range of primary/secondary sources to find out about the past
- Consider why and how different sources are useful
- Describe how Britain changed during this time



Year 4 Term 2

What happened during the Roman invasion of Britain?



Key knowledge:

- The Roman **invasion** ended Iron Age Britain. The Romans wanted land and precious metals.

- The Romans built an **empire** with Rome at the centre. The empire was controlled by an **emperor**.

- Emperor Julius Caesar tried to invade Britain twice in 55 and 56 BCE but failed to defeat the **Celts**.
- Emperor Claudius was successful in 43 CE. Battles continued but eventually, Britain became part of the Roman Empire.

- The Roman army was the most successful in ancient history. Soldiers had to be tough and highly trained. They walked long distances carrying weapons, tents and food and were organised specifically into **legions** which had around 5000 men each. Roman soldiers had clever tactics, solid weapons and effective armour. The army was the key to their success!



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 Boudica was a Celtic Queen of the Iceni tribe who led a rebellion against the Romans when they attacked her family and stole land. There were successful attacks but they were eventually defeated.

- Roman Achievements

- Communal bath houses for people to bathe in - to keep clean but also to socialise and relax.
- The Romans kept towns and forts clean by using fresh water and drainage. **Aqueducts** brought water into towns and drains kept the streets and houses clean.
- The Roman calendar had 365 days and leap years like the one we used today. July and August are named after Julius Caesar and Augustus.
- Larger more durable stone buildings than the Iron Age timber forts.
- The Romans created new road systems - long, wide, straight roads that linked important places. Some can still be seen today.

