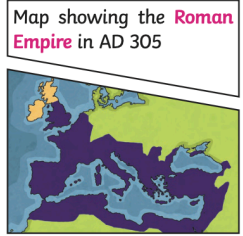
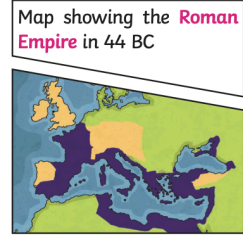
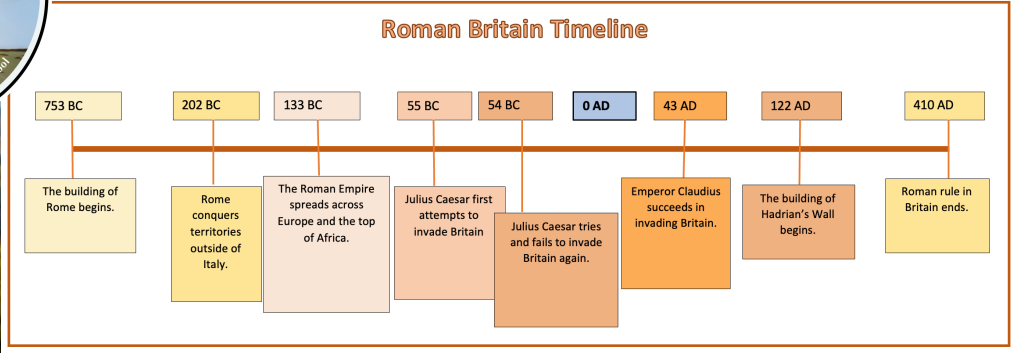


Year 3 - Romans - Spring Term



Key Vocabulary	
Caledonia	The name used in Roman times for Scotland.
Celts	People living in Britain.
emperor	The ruler of an empire.
Iceni	A tribe of Celts who lived in the east of Britain.
legion	A large section of the Roman army, made up of 5000 soldiers.
Picts	Tribes from Caledonia .
Roman Empire	The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans, including parts of Europe, Middle East and North Africa.

55 BC: The First Raid
Julius Caesar wanted to extend his **Roman Empire** so he attempted to invade Britain but the **Celts** fought back and the Romans returned to Gallia (modern-day France).

54 BC: The Second Raid
Julius Caesar tried to take over Britain again. This time, he took bigger and stronger **legions** and had some success. Some British tribes were forced to pay tributes (luxury items, such as gold, slaves or soldiers) in order to carry on living how they were.

AD 43: Invasion
The new **emperor**, Claudius, was determined to make more of Britain part of his **Roman Empire** and started a successful invasion. Many **Celts** realised how powerful this Roman army was and agreed to obey Roman laws and pay taxes. Other tribes of **Celts** continued to fight against the Romans, who never gained full control of Britain.

To know statements



I know about the spread of the Roman Empire.

I know the key facts about the invasion of Britain.

I know why the Romans built new roads in Britain, know where some of the main roads ran from and to and know how the roads were made.

I can understand how the Roman empire affected different people and how they felt and reacted to the changes that were being made.

I know about Emperor Hadrian.

I know when and why Hadrian's wall was built.

I know about the religious beliefs the Romans had and know about some of the gods and goddesses that they worshipped.

I know what the Roman baths were and know about the different amenities they contained.

AD 60: Boudicca's Rebellion

The Romans decided that the **Iceni** tribe needed to start paying taxes but Queen Boudicca, the ruler of the tribe, refused to let this happen and formed an army to fight the Romans. Thousands of people died in these battles but the Romans eventually won.



AD 122: Hadrian's Wall

The **Caledonian** tribes fought battles against the Romans who had tried to take their land. The Romans wanted a way to separate their land from the **Picts** so the Roman **emperor**, Hadrian, ordered a wall to be built to protect the Romans' land. The wall was 117km long with castles, guarded turrets, major forts, barracks, bathhouses and even hospitals.



The Romans were famous for building long, straight roads to transport **legions**, supplies, trading goods and messages from the **emperor**. You can still see some Roman roads today, 2000 years after they were built.



The Romans built elaborately designed Roman baths where people would go to relax and socialise. Some of these impressive buildings still remain today.



Early in Roman times, the Roman people believed in many different gods and goddesses whom they believed controlled different aspects of their lives, such as time, love and the seas.



What can you remember from previous work?

- How and why railways were developed.
- What was Stevenson's Rocket?
- The impact of railways on society.

Anything else you have learnt? What have you enjoyed?

