

## The Romans in Britain:

After the last and successful invasion of Britain by the Romans, the Roman empire completely changed life for British citizens. The people of Britain, prior to the invasion, were witness to some advances in almost every aspect of their life. In this long enquiry, children will explore, in depth, the impact of the Roman Empire on Britain. This is also known as 'Romanisation'. Key achievements of the Romans in Britain include: introducing written language, roads, towns, religion. Children will develop an understanding of how these changed Britain.

Before the successful invasion, the Celts lived in the countryside in small settlements. They were Pagan and had tribal leaders. Children will learn about Boudica's resistance. The Romans successfully invaded Britain in 43AD and left Britain 410AD as they faced invasion across Europe.

## What I have already learnt:

Children in Year 1/2 have learnt about how the introduction of the railways impacted and changed Torbay over time. They have an understanding of what chronology is. Children learnt about why there is a Spanish Barn in Torre Abbey.

Children in Year 4 have also learnt about the Shang Dynasty. Children learnt about how historians know about ancient civilisations using archaeology and a range of primary and secondary source material.

## What I will learn:

In Year 5/6, children will compare and contrast different ancient civilisations while thinking about what they achieved and how this impacted the way that their people lived. Children will then undertake an in-depth study of the Ancient Egyptian empire.

Children will also learn about Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age.

**Topic: History—How did the Romans change Britain?**

**Term: Spring 1**

**Year: Unit 3**

**Duration: 4 Weeks**

### Week 1: What was Britain like before the Romans?

Do I know this?

I can explain who lived in Britain before the Roman invasion.

I can explain why the Romans were unsuccessful the first time they invaded Britain.

I can explain why the Romans were successful in their invasion in 43 CE.

I know that Britain wasn't a unified country before the Roman invasion but was in fact lots of different tribal kingdoms.

### Week 2: Why was the invasion successful in 43 CE?

Do I know this?

I know why Julius Caesar's invasion of Britain in 54 and 55 BCE failed.

I know what resistance the Romans faced and why.

I know why Claudius' invasion of Britain in 43 CE was successful.

I can use evidence from source material to create enquiry questions.

### Week 3: What was Britain like during the Roman occupation? What were the achievements of the Romans in Britain?

Do I know this?

I know how the Romans consolidated their power over Britain.

I know how the Romans changed life in Britain.

I know some of the main achievements of the Romans in Britain.

I can explain who Boudica was and what action she took against the Romans.

I know the similarities and differences of Britain before and after the Roman invasion.

### Week 4: How did the Romans change Britain?

Do I know this?

I can place the important events of the Roman occupation of Britain in chronological order.

I can explain what has continued as a result of the Roman invasion of Britain.







I can identify the cause and the consequences of the Roman invasion of Britain.

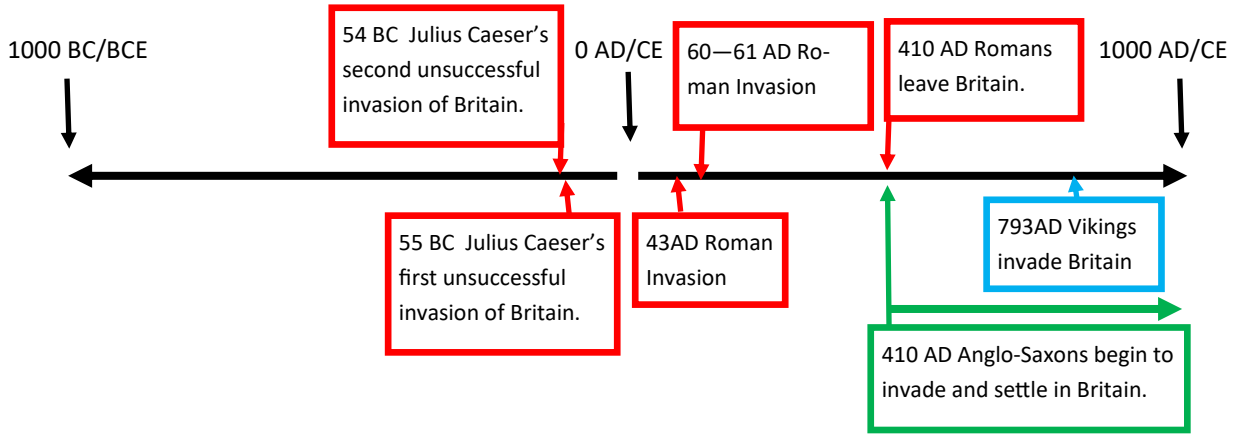
I can explain the similarities and differences in Britain before and after the Roman invasion of Britain.

I can use evidence to explain how the Romans changed Britain.

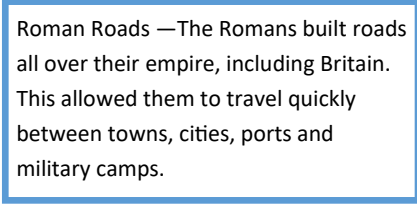
Vocabulary	Definition
Archaeology	Archaeology is a key way in which historians learn about the past. It involves looking for historical artefacts and then preserving them. The act of finding history.
Evidence	Anything directly related to an event or person. Historical evidence can include primary and secondary sources.
Enquiry	The act of posing historical enquiry questions. Children will be creating their own questions about the Romans in Britain.
Resistance	The Celts who fought against the Romans are seen as putting up as 'resistance' because they resisted the invasion.
Invasion	One country invades another when they move their armed forces into that country and try to take over.
Conquest	Taking over a country by force. The Romans had conquered throughout Europe and each country they gained power over was their conquest.
Changes over time	The way in which things change and develop over time. Historians study changes over time .
The Celts	The Celts were a collection of tribes that lived in Britain before the Roman invasion. The tribes were separate and often fought against each other.
Fortress	A strongly protected building. It is difficult for enemies to enter because it is heavily guarded by armed forces.
Consolidate	To strengthen power and control over a place and people. The Romans had to consolidate their power to ensure they did not lose it.
Achievement	Something that has been achieved or accomplished. The Romans had many achievements e.g. roads.
Tribe	A group of people with a common culture. They live in their own society and have their own way of life.
Boudica	The Warrior Queen of the Iceni tribe of Britain. She fought against the Roman invasion but was not able to win.

Disciplinary knowledge is how we learn to think like historians. We will use these skills throughout our Long Enquiry.

Chronology 	Historians put events in time order.
Interpreting History 	Historians explain past events using evidence.
Historical Enquiry using Evidence 	Historians use evidence to answer questions. Evidence can be objects, artefacts, documents, images and other things.
Change and continuity 	Historians know that some changes happen quickly and some happen slowly and some things stay the same over long periods of time.
Cause and consequence 	Historians know that one event can cause another.
Similarities and differences 	Historians Look for similarities and differences to understand life in the past.



Hadrian's Wall—This wall was built so that the Romans could defend their northern borders in Britain.



Roman Roads —The Romans built roads all over their empire, including Britain. This allowed them to travel quickly between towns, cities, ports and military camps.