

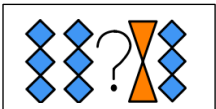
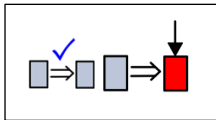
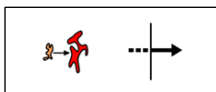
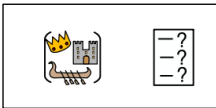
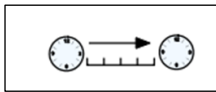
Topic: History – How was the Roman Empire built?

Term: Summer 1

Year: Unit 3

Duration: 4 Weeks

## The Powerful Knowledge we will take away from this Learning Enquiry (what children will be learning):



- According to legend, the city of Rome was founded in 753BC by Romulus and Remus. Britain was ruled by the Roman Empire from invasion in 43AD to 410AD.
- The Roman Empire was able to expand rapidly due to its large army and central governance from Rome.
- Children will study the successes and failures of the invasion of Britain and explore how the Romans Empire expanded through conquest.
- For roughly five centuries, the Romans were ruled under a republic until Julius Caesar was assassinated for gaining too much influence and as a result, his nephew Augustus had the conspirators killed and became the first Roman Emperor in 27BC.
- The Roman army was large (a legion could have as many as 6000 soldiers in it) and they expanded their Empire into many countries we know today e.g., Spain, France and Germany as well as parts of Northern Africa and the Middle East.
- The Romans faced opposition to their rule. An example of this is the Iceni people in Southern England. They were ruled by King Prasutagus and when he died, the Roman Empire tried to exert control over the Iceni people. His wife, Boudicca, led a rebellion and fought off legions of Roman soldiers. While initially successful, the Celts lost, and the Romans took control of their people.

## Our Key Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning
Republic	A form of government in which a state is ruled by representatives of the citizen body.
Empire	A group of countries ruled by one country and its monarch or government.
Settlements	A place where people establish a community.
Chronology	The passing of time and the skill of being able to order events.
Invasion	An event where an armed force enters a foreign country.
Central governance	The Empire was ruled by one ruler from Rome. The army and its leaders followed their instructions and citizens were expected to abide by the rule of Rome.
Auxiliaries	Groups of between 500-1000 men from the provinces and were not citizens of the Roman Empire. They fought alongside the Roman army.
United	People in the Roman Empire were united (brought together) under the leadership of Rome. They were forced to respect and live according to the Roman way of life.
Celts	The Celts inhabited Britain before the Roman Empire settled.

### Website links:

[History KS2: Life in Roman Britain \(animation\) - BBC Teach](#)

This video shows what life may have been like for a typical Roman family in Britain.

[How the Romans conquered Britain - BBC Bitesize](#)

This information page and video shows how Rome attempted to invade and conquer Britain before it was successful.

[BBC iPlayer - Horrible Histories](#)

Here is a link to the Horrible Histories page on the BBC iPlayer. There are plenty of episodes that feature the Romans.

### What I already know:

Children will know other events in history that have taken place: The Great Fire of London and the Roman occupation of Britain. Children have studied the Viking invasion of Britain and the effect this had on the Anglo-Saxons. They have discussed the definition of Empire and will continue to relate this to their history education. Children have been exposed to timelines and have an understanding of chronology and have previously placed the Roman occupation of Britain on a timeline when learning about the Viking invasion.

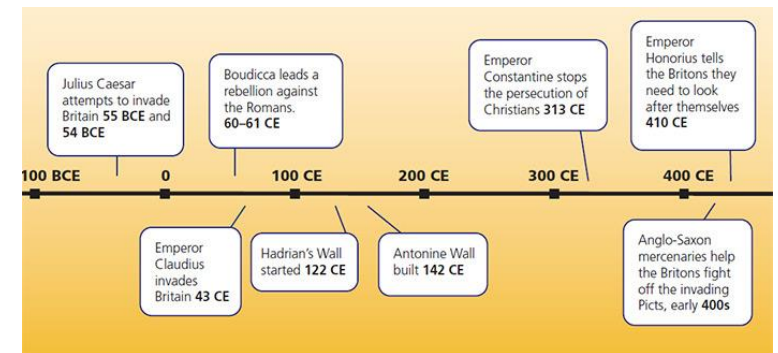
Roman roads stretched across Britain and played a vital role in how the Romans protected their empire. Smooth roads meant that troops and supplies could be transported quickly.



This map shows the extent of the Roman Empire at its peak. We can see they had invaded countries such as France, Britain, Greece, and Spain.



Hadrian's Wall is an example of a wall built by the Romans to fortify their Empire and protect it against invasion. It is on the border between England and Scotland and can be seen today.



An example of a timeline to show the Roman occupation of Britain. Children will be creating their own timelines to develop their understanding of the skill of chronology.