



St Bernadette's Catholic Primary School -Eucalyptus Class

The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain- A local history study,

Gospel Value
Respect, Tolerance
And Compassion

What I should know-Primary sources of evidence (bones, tools) can tell us about Stone Age lives. The Romans attempted to invade twice before they were successful on their third attempt. They wanted to control the minerals and exports from this country.

Timeline

1823 Lancaster Museum was founded. Among its highlights is the Lancaster Roman Tombstone, a memorial dating from c. 100 AD which was found locally in 2005. It depicts a Roman soldier on horseback with a decapitated opponent at his feet, and is described as "an iconic piece of Lancaster's dramatic past [giving] a crucial insight into the history of the county.

1973/4, Discovered and excavated the Roman bath-house in Vicarage Field, Lancaster, formed one end of a large courtyard house, probably the home of a Roman official.

It was demolished in about 340AD to make way for a new and massive stone fort. Part of the fort wall, known as the 'Wery Wall', can also be seen.



Wery Wall on the east slope of Castle Hill

Key Knowledge

What evidence is there to suggest that the Romans existed in Lancaster?

- Evidence of kilns have been discovered at Quernmore.
- Evidence of industrial activity has been found at Warton Cragg (an Iron Age hill fort) therefore that site would have existed at the time of the Roman Invasion.
- A number of coins dating back to the Romans have been found in our district.
- A bronze cockerel was found at Slyne-with-Hest which could suggest a very important Roman settlement.
- Roman walling has been discovered on the east slope of Castle Hill, Lancaster, alongside the foundations of a small Roman bath house, uncovered in 1973.

- The Insus Tombstone (cAD 75-100) was discovered in Lancaster by a team from the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit in 2005.
- The tombstone refers to Insus as Curator. The title Curator means he was a junior officer of the Roman army. As he is only referred to by a single name, this means that he was not a Roman citizen.
- The tombstone is kept today at Lancaster City Museum.

Key Vocabulary

Empire – An empire is the collective name for a group of countries ruled by a single person, government or country.

Aqueduct - A structure of channels built to take water from the hills into the towns.

Centurion – a member of the Roman army who had 100 men in his command.

Emperor—supreme ruler of Rome

Boudicca – A Celtic Queen who led a rebellion against the Roman occupation of Britain.

Chariot – The Roman chariot was a two or four-wheeled cart usually pulled by horses.

Invasion – an attack from an enemy, by force, in order to conquer.

Archaeology – The study of things that people made, used, and left behind.

Ruins – The remains of a building or a city.

Chronology - The arrangement of events by time.



Remains of a Bath House with pilae stones for underfloor heating.