



St Bernadette's Catholic Primary School -Eucalyptus Class

The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain.

Gospel Value
Resilience and
Determination

What I should know- Primary sources of evidence (bones, tools) can tell us about Stone Age lives. In Tudor times Houses were made using wooden beams and wattle and daub. Poor Tudor houses had a smoke hole in the roof. Rich houses were made from bricks. An Inventory was a list of what Tudor people left in their house when they died

Timeline

43 AD Romans invade, and Britain becomes part of the Roman Empire

61 AD Boudicca leads the Iceni in revolt against the Romans

70 AD Romans conquer Wales and the North

122 – 128 AD Emperor Hadrian builds a wall on the Scottish Border

140 AD Romans conquer Scotland

401 – 410 AD The Romans withdraw from Britain: Anglo Saxons migrants begin to Settle.



Key Knowledge

- Today, Rome is a city in the country called Italy but nearly 3000 years ago it was the centre of a huge empire stretching over most of what is now Western Europe and parts of Northern Africa.
- Rome was more developed than Britain - it had better roads, better buildings made from stone, better farming and used reading and writing.
- One of the main reasons the Romans invaded Britain was because of their anger towards the British. The British had helped the French battle against the Roman Emperor, Julius Caesar.
- Britain also had a lot of resources, riches and land that the Romans wanted.
- Some native Britains did not like being invaded, however, and Boudicca was a Celtic Queen who led a rebellion against the Roman occupation of Britain.
- The Roman influence on Britain can still be felt today. Before the Romans came, very few people could read or write.
- We also had no proper roads and they introduced the idea of living in large towns and cities.

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.