

Colney Heath School ~ History

Topic: Roman Britain

Year: 4

Civilisation: the legacy of Roman Britain

What should I already know?

People have lived in Britain for thousands of years. There is a town near Colney Heath that is called St Albans. People did not always live in houses made of brick. Celtic people lived in round houses approximately 2000 years ago. Some events happened a long time before people who are alive now can remember. We know about these events from artefacts. Ancient Egyptians lived more than two thousand years ago. The Iron Age was a period in time when people used tools and weapons made from iron. Settlements became larger as tribes were better able to defend themselves.

People

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Julius Caesar | Roman Emperor who attempted to invade Britain in 55BC. |
| Emperor Claudius | Roman Emperor who successfully invaded Britain in AD 43. |
| Boudica (Boudicca) | British Queen of the Celtic Iceni tribe who lead a revolt against the Romans in AD 61. |
| Emperor Hadrian | The Roman emperor from 117 to 138 A.D. He is known for building Hadrian's Wall, which marked the northern limit |
| Gaius Suetonius Paulinus | The Roman commander who eventually defeated Boudicca and her Celtic warriors. |

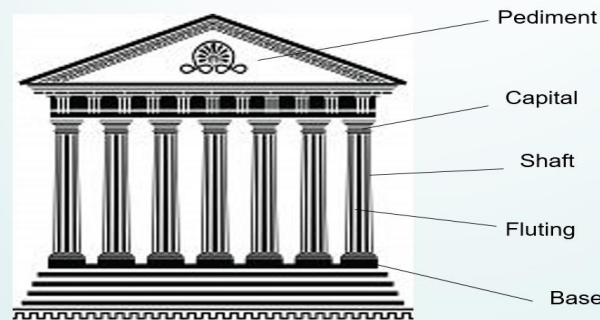
Diagrams



Roman Aqueduct



Roman Architecture and Design



Vocabulary

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| BC (BCE) AD (ACE) | BC (BCE) Before Christ – the years that came before Jesus was born; approximately 2000 years ago. AD (ACE) Anno Domini – the years after Jesus was born. |
| Archaeologist | Someone who studies the past by exploring old remains. |
| Legacy | A direct result of something in history and which continues to exist after it is over. |
| Infrastructure | The basic facilities such as transport, communications, power supplies, and buildings, which enable it to work. |
| Rebellion | Taking violent action against leaders or rulers. |
| Empire | Group of countries that belong to another country. |
| Verulamium | Roman name for the city of St Albans |
| Emperor | Ruler in charge of an empire. |
| Artefact | An object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like. |
| Settlement | Group of people living in a community. |
| Invasion | To try and take over by force. |

| Timeline | | By the end of our project we will know that |
|----------------|--|--|
| 55-54 BC | Julius Caesar leads two Roman military expeditions to Britain, but was driven back by the Celts on both occasions. | <p>Celtic people lived in Britain approximately 2000 years ago. The Roman army invaded Britain in AD 43 and Romans began to live here in the first century. They were very different to the Celts.</p> <p>The Romans established themselves in Britain and developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • paved straight roads • infrastructure (e.g. sewage) <p>They also influenced the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • written and spoken language • measurement system • way of life • cities • buildings (built out of bricks and stone) • technology • religion (e.g. Christianity) <p>Roman Britain was a nation rather than a number of tribes. Archaeologists have found evidence of these things, and use them to find out about the Romans. St Albans was a Roman town called Verulamium. Some Celts rebelled against the Romans.</p> |
| AD 43 | The Roman Emperor Claudius orders four legions to conquer Britain. This marks the end of the Iron Age. | |
| AD 47 | The Romans force their allies, the Iceni tribe of East Anglia, to give up all of their weapons. The Iceni resist but their revolt is short lived. | |
| AD 48 | AD 48 The Romans have now conquered large parts of Britain | |
| AD 49 | The Romans make Colchester the capital of Roman Britain. | |
| AD 61 | Boudica leads a rebellion of the Iceni against the Romans. After burning down Colchester, London and St Albans, Boudica was eventually defeated at the Battle of Watling Street. | |
| AD 100 | Most of the 8,000 miles of Roman roads in Britain are completed, allowing troops and goods to travel easily across the country. | |
| AD 100 | London grows to become an important location in Britain. At the same time, the Colosseum, in Rome, was completed. | |
| AD 122 | Emperor Hadrian's Wall, the border between Roman-occupied Britain and Scotland, is built. | |
| AD 250 onwards | The Picts from Scotland, as well as the Angles, Saxon and Jutes from Germany and Scandinavia, start threatening Roman lands. | |
| AD 314 | Christianity becomes legal in the Roman Empire. | |
| AD 410 | The end of Roman Britain. Romans leave Britain to defend Rome which was under attack. | |

