Hemingbrough History Curriculum

Theme: The Romans Phase: Year 4 Year Group: Upper Key Stage 2 Strand: Historical Ages

British History: Roman Invasions of Britain

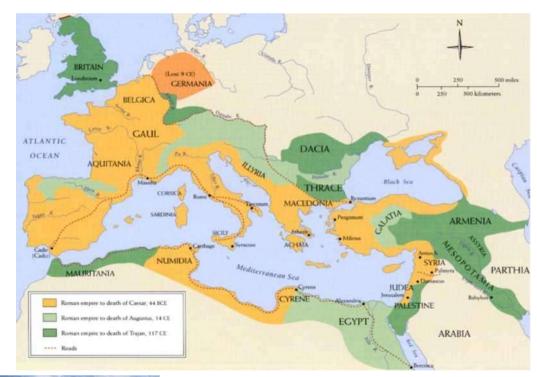
In which time period did the Romans exist?

Key Dates and Events

	Emperor	Year	Event
Century			
Pre 1st		753BC	Rome is founded by Romulus
	Augustus	55BC	Julius Caesar attempts to invade Britian for the first
		54BC	Julius Caesar attempts to invade Britain for the second time
1 st	Claudius	41D	Claudius successfully invades Britain
		50AD	London is founded and known as Londinium
	Nero	60AD	Boudicca rebels against the Roman occupation of Britain
	Domitian	83AD	Julius Agricola and his armies have captured a large area of Scotland
2nd	Hadrian	122AD	Building of Hadrian's Wall begins
	Pius	142AD	Antonius Pius builds the 'Antonine Wall'
	Commodus	192AD	Great political unrest in Rome
3 rd	Severus	208AD	Septimus Severus splits Britain into Britannina Superiour and Inferior
	Aurelian	273AD	Aurelian brings provinces back under Roman control
	Diocletian & Maximian	End of 3 rd Century	Saxons begin to invade Britain
4 th	Honorius	End of 4 th Century	Roman power over Western Europe begins to decline
5 th		410AD	Honorius withdraws Roman armies from Britain

What was the Roman Empire?

The Roman Empire began in Rome and spread across most of Europe and some of Africa and Asia. Over a period of 400 years, most of Britain was part of this empire.





Why did the Romans want to invade Britain?

Britain, or Britannia as the Romans called it, was said to be rich in gold and silver. The Romans wanted it to be part of their expanding empire and thought that they could invade easily.

In 54BC, Julius Caesar attempted to invade but he was unsuccessful. He tried again in 55BC but was again unsuccessful.

Over 100 years later, Emperor Claudius decided to invade for a third time. This invasion was successful and 41AD marks the beginning of Roman rule in Britain.

Year 4 Knowledge Organiser

	Glossary		
l	Rome (n)	The capital of the Roman Empire	
2	Romans (n)	Citizens who are from Ancient Rome.	
3	Century (n)	A period of 100 years e.g. the 2 nd century is from 100 - 199AD	
1	Empire (n)	A group of nations that are controlled by the ruler of one country	
5	Britannia (n)	The Roman name for the southern part of Great Britain	
5	Gaul (n)	The Roman name for an ancient part of western Europe	
7	invade (v)	To enter another country by force and with an army	
3	conquer (v)	When a country or group of take control of land and people	
)	emperor (n)	A man who rules an empire	
O	Tribe (n)	A group of people who share a location, language and customs	
1	Catuvellauni (n)	A tribe from southeastern Britain	
2	Atrebates (n)	A large tribe from southern Britain	
3	Iceni (n)	A tribe from Eastern Britian	
4	Legion (n)	A large group of soliders who form one part of an army	
5	legionary (n)	A solider who belongs to a legion	
6	rebel (n)	People who fight against their own country's army	
7	fort (n)	A strong building with a wall or fence around which is safe from enemies	
8	barracks (n)	A group of buildings where soldiers live and work	
9	Saxons (n)	Members of a West Germanic tribe	
20	decline (v)	When something becomes less in quantity, importance or strength	

Significant People and Places Julius **Emperor** Boudicca **Tacitus** Julius **Emperor** Hadrian's Vindolanda Claudius Agricola Hadrian Wall Caesar Roman Emperor A 73mile wall Roman politician, Roman Emperor Queen of the Senator and Roman general A Roman fort responsible for military general who led the historian who is built by the built just to the British Celtic who is most south of Hadrian's and historian who Roman conquest Iceni tribe who considered to be much of the famous for Romans to keep played a key role of Britain during building led an uprising one of the Roman conquest out the Wall. in the rise of the his reign. against the greatest Roman of Britain. Hadrian's Wall in unconquered Roman Empire. occupying forces historians. northern Britain. people of of the Roman Scotland. Empire.

How were the Romans able to invade and take over Britain?

The Roman army was the largest fighting force of it's time and was both strong and well organised. The fighters were the best equipped and strictly trained - this made them unstoppable.



Did the British people fight back against the Romans?

At the time, Britain was ruled by many different tribes who had different leaders. These tribes often fought eachother.

Some of the tribes accepted the Romans and paid taxes to them but other tribes rebelled and fought against the Romans. The main rebellion was the one led by Boudicca but over the years there were other rebellions too.

What is Hadrian's wall?



Hadrian's Wall was a stone barrier built to separate the Romans and the Picts tribes in Scotland. It allowed Roman soldiers to control the movements of people coming into or leaving Roman Britain. Every Roman mile along the Wall there was a milecastle, a fortified gateway which allowed Roman soldiers to go on patrol to the north of Hadrian's Wall and control other people passing through the Wall. Between the milecastles were two **turrets** at regular intervals from which soldiers could keep watch over the surrounding countryside.