

Year 4

# The Romans



~Golden Thread of Reading~

History Reading Spine  
The Romans



## Where am I in History?

What came before?

What comes next?

|  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|

Star Moment





### Skills covered this half term:

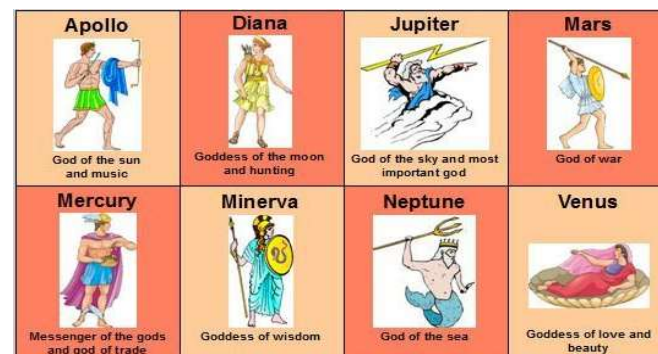
- Research what it was like for children in a given period of history and present my findings to an audience.
- Plot events on a timeline using centuries.
- Round up time differences into centuries and decades.
- Explain some of the times when Britain has been invaded.

The Romans built elaborately designed Roman baths where people would go to relax and socialise. Some of these impressive buildings remain today.



The Romans were famous for building long, straight roads to transport legions, supplies, trading goods and messages from the Emperor. You can still see some Roman roads today, 2000 years after they had been built.

Early in Roman times many people believed in different gods and goddesses whom they believed control things like time, love and the seas.

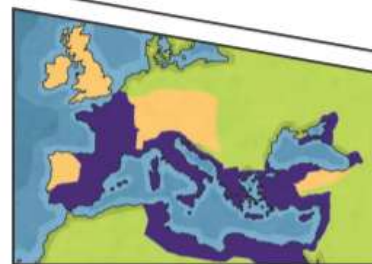


#### AD 122: Hadrian's Wall

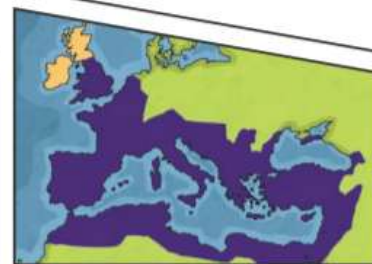
The **Caledonian** tribes fought battles against the Romans who had tried to take their land. The Romans wanted a way to separate their land from the **Picts** so the Roman **emperor**, Hadrian, ordered a wall to be built to protect the Romans' land. The wall was 117km long with castles, guarded turrets, major forts, barracks, bathhouses and even hospitals.



Map showing the **Roman Empire** in 44 BC



Map showing the **Roman Empire** in AD 305



**55 BC: The First Raid**  
Julius Caesar wanted to extend his **Roman Empire** so he attempted to invade Britain but the **Celts** fought back and the Romans returned to Gallia (modern-day France).



**54 BC: The Second Raid**  
Julius Caesar tried to take over Britain again. This time, he took bigger and stronger **legions** and had some success. Some British tribes were forced to pay tributes (luxury items, such as gold, slaves or soldiers) in order to carry on living how they were.

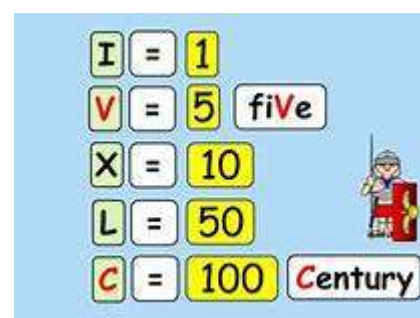
#### AD 43: Invasion

The new **emperor**, Claudius, was determined to make more of Britain part of his **Roman Empire** and started a successful invasion. Many **Celts** realised how powerful this Roman army was and agreed to obey Roman laws and pay taxes. Other tribes of **Celts** continued to fight against the Romans, who never gained full control of Britain.



#### AD 60: Boudicca's Rebellion

The Romans decided that the **Iceni** tribe needed to start paying taxes but Queen Boudicca, the ruler of the tribe, refused to let this happen and formed an army to fight the Romans. Thousands of people died in these battles but the Romans eventually won.



### Vocabulary

|           |                                                                            |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Celts     | People living in Britain                                                   |
| Conquer   | When a country or group takes control over land and people                 |
| Emperor   | A man who rules an Empire                                                  |
| Fort      | A strong building with a wall or fence around it to keep safe from enemies |
| Invasion  | To enter another country by force with an army                             |
| Legion    | A large group of soldiers who form one part of an army                     |
| Legionary | A soldier who belongs to a legion                                          |
| Romans    | Citizens of the Roman Empire                                               |
| Rome      | Capital of the Roman Empire                                                |
| Tribe     | A group of people who share language, location and customs                 |