

The Roman Impact on Britain



Sticky Facts

- The Romans were people who lived in Rome, Italy and ruled many countries.
- The Romans ruled Britain between 43AD and 410AD
- Romans were excellent engineers; they built towns, amphitheatres, aqueducts public baths, straight roads and central heating.
- Chester (Deva), was built by the Romans in 70AD and was a fortress town.
- Historical Roman landmarks in Chester include the amphitheatre – used for entertainment.
- The walls of Chester were built by the Romans to protect the city; they are almost 2000 years old.
- The Romans spoke Latin; many English words come from Latin.
- The Romans introduced new foods and farming ideas like apples, cabbages, rabbits, and better ploughs.
- The Romans created the calendar we use today.

Key Vocabulary

Romans	people from the country of Rome (in Italy) who ruled Britain nearly 2,000 years ago
engineer	a person who designs and builds things
aqueduct	a special bridge that carries water from one place to another
amphitheatre	a big open-air arena where people sat in a circle to watch fights, shows or plays
calendar	a way to measure time in days, weeks, and months
Chester	a city in England that was first built by the Romans
towns	places where many people live and work together, with homes, shops and streets
fortress	a strong building or area with walls used to protect soldiers
landmark	a building or place that is well known like a castle or famous clock
farming	growing plants and raising animals for food
Latin	the language spoken by the Romans



BC

AD

Stone Age
800, 000 - 2500 BC

Bronze Age
2500 – 800 BC

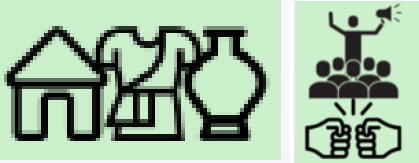
Iron Age
800 BC – 43 AD

Roman Rule in Britain
43AD – 410AD

Great Fire of
London 1666

Victorians
1837 -
1901

Year 4 Parklands



The Anglo Saxons

Sticky Facts

- The Anglo-Saxons arrived after the Romans, around 450 AD.
- Anglo Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles, Saxons and Jutes. They came from Germany, Denmark and Holland.
- Britain was divided into Kingdoms: Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, Kent and East Anglia.
- Cheshire was part of Mercia and Offa was King.
- Each Kingdom had its own King and laws.
- Many place names come from Anglo-Saxon words: -ham means village (Frodsham); -ton means farm (Little Sutton/Hooton); mere means lake (Ellesmere Port); which means salt (Northwich).
- Saxon houses were made from wood with thatched roofs. They had one room where everybody ate and slept.
- The biggest and most important house in an Anglo-Saxon Village was the Hall used for feasts.
- Villages were built near rivers, forests and good farmland so that food and water was easy to get.
- They were farmers and skilled craftsmen, growing food and making tools, pottery and jewellery.

10
Decade

100
Century



King Offa



Anglo-Saxon hall

Key Vocabulary

Anglo-Saxons	people who came to live in England a long time ago
Angles	A tribe who invaded Britain to become the Anglo- Saxons
Saxons	A tribe who invaded Britain to become the Anglo- Saxons
Jutes	A tribe who invaded Britain to become the Anglo- Saxons
tribes	groups of people who live together and follow the same leader
Kingdom	areas of land ruled by a King or Queen
Christianity	a religion that teaches people to follow Jesus Christ
Village	small groups of houses where people live together
Hierarchy	a way of organising people from most important to least important
AD	Anno Domini – the time after the birth of Jesus Christ

BC

AD

Stone Age
800, 000 - 2500 BC

Bronze Age
2500 – 800 BC

Iron Age
800 BC – 43 AD

Ancient
Greece
800BC –
146BC

Roman Rule in Britain
43AD – 410AD

Anglo-Saxons
410AD – 1066AD

Great Fire of
London 1666

Victorians
1837 -
1901

Year 4
Parklands