

Year: 3

Term: Autumn 2

Topic: How did the Romans change Britain?



Location



Settlements

St Dennis Primary Academy

"Everyone matters, everyone succeeds, every moment counts"



Legion of Roman soldiers

Forever Facts

- Emperor Claudius invaded Britain with the Roman army in 43AD after many failed attempts he conquered Britain to show that he was the best leader in Rome.
- Boudicca, the warrior of the Iceni people, revolted against the Romans in AD 60-61 to stand against living under the new Roman law.
- Hadrian's wall was built to help protect the Roman territory from Caledonia in 122AD. The wall stretches 73 miles along the border with England and Scotland.
- Roman Bath houses were built to hold up to 3000 people at a time. These were built to maintain higher hygiene levels during the Roman era. The bathhouses would include a wide range of minerals to wash your skin with. The rich would often have servants to help them protect their belongings while in use.
- The first Roman road built in Britain was 'The Fosse Way' reaching 230 miles. The road was built to help move the Roman army towards the North of England. The road was built straight so that equipment, food and supplies could reach the area quickly.



Roman settlement including houses and public baths



Boudicca the Queen of the Celts

54 BC	AD 43	AD 49	AD 60	AD 70-84	AD 122-133	AD 211	AD 306	AD 409
Julius Caesar attempts to invade Britain	Romans invade and take over Britain	Roman London founded	Queen Boudicca's revolt against the Romans fails	Romans conquer Wales and Scotland	Construction of Hadrian's Wall to keep the Picts of Scotland out of Roman Britain.	Romans control Caledonia (Scotland)	Constantine the Great proclaimed Emperor of York	The last Roman troops withdraw from Britain

Glossary

- amphitheatre** Open circular building with central space for performance.
- aqueduct** An artificial channel for conveying water, typically in the form of a bridge across a valley or other gap.
- Caesar** Julius Caesar was a leader of Ancient Rome.
- centurion** The commander of a century in the ancient Roman army.
- chariot** A small two wheeled cart pulled by horses.
- Coliseum** A large theatre, cinema, or stadium.
- emperor** The ruler of the empire.
- empire** A group of territories ruled by one single ruler or state.
- gladiator** Man trained to fight with weapons against other men or wild animals in an arena.
- hypocaust** An ancient Roman heating system.
- legionary** A large section of the Roman army made up of 5000 soldiers.
- mosaic** A picture or pattern produced by arranging together small pieces of stone, tile, glass.
- Pantheon** A group of particularly respected, famous, or important people
- republic** A state in which supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives.
- sanitation** Providing clean drinking water, sewage system and clean bathing water.
- senate** The state council of the ancient Roman republic and empire.
- territories** An area of land under the jurisdiction of a ruler or state.