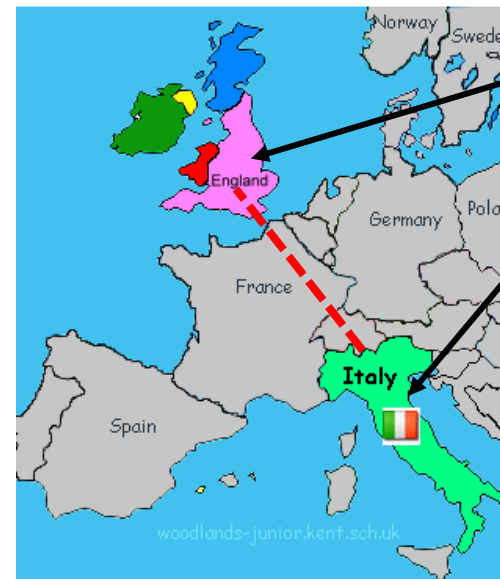
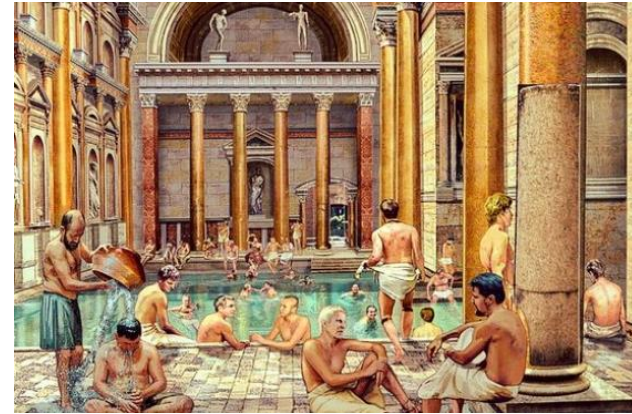


Historical Skills and Enquiry

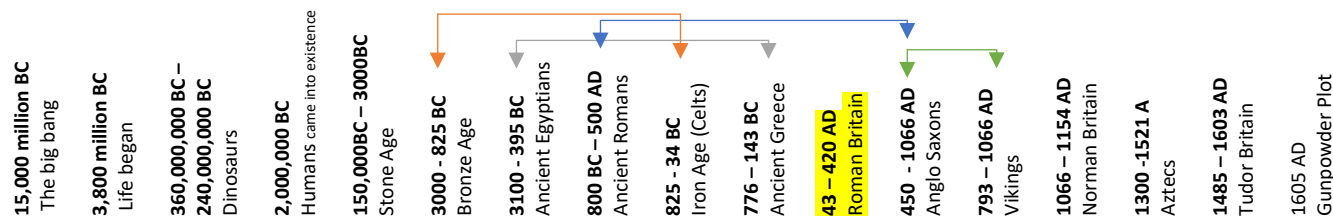
- I can place periods of history on a timeline showing periods of time.
- I can recognise that Britain has been invaded by several different groups over time.
- I realise that invaders in the past would have fought fiercely, using hand to hand combat.
- I can suggest why certain events happened as they did in history.
- I can communicate knowledge and understanding orally and in writing and offer points of view based upon what I have found out.

Important Facts

- The Romans established themselves in Britain and developed:
 - paved straight roads
 - infrastructure (e.g. sewage)
- They also influenced the:
 - written and spoken language
 - measurement system
 - cities
 - buildings (built out of bricks and stone)
 - technology
 - religion (e.g. Christianity)
- Roman Britain was a nation rather than several tribes.
- The Romans remained in Britain from 43 AD to 410 AD. That is almost four hundred years (four centuries).



The Romans lived in Rome, a city in the centre of the country of Italy and In August 55 B.C. the Roman Emperor, Julius Caesar, invaded Britain.



What should I already know?

- The Stone Age was when early humans used tools from stone. This is also known as pre-history.
- The Stone Age had three periods - Palaeolithic ('old' Stone Age), Mesolithic ('middle' Stone Age) and Neolithic ('new' Stone Age).
- The Bronze Age was a period in time when humans used tools and weapons made from bronze - it began when the Beaker People arrived from Europe and brought with them new ways of doing things.
- 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.
- The United Kingdom is a country in the continent of Europe.
- The four countries of the United Kingdom.
- London is the capital city of England, a country in the United Kingdom.



Vocabulary

archaeologist	someone who studies the past by exploring old remains
artefact	an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like
emperor	somebody who rules an empire or is the head of state in an empire
empire	a number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country
fortress	a castle or other large strong building, or a well-protected place, which is intended to be difficult for enemies to enter
influence	to have an effect on
infrastructure	the basic facilities such as transport, communications, power supplies, and buildings, which enable it to work
invasion	to try and take over a place by force
Jutes	people from the Jutland peninsula (Germany and Southern Denmark) who invaded Britain around AD 410
legacy	a direct result of something in history and which continues to exist after it is over
nation	all the people who live in a particular country
Picts	ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland
province	a large section of a country
Queen Boudica	leader of the Iceni tribe who led a rebellion against the Roman invasion.
raid	a sudden armed attack against a place
rebellion	fighting back and opposing the people who have attacked you
Roman	related to or connected with ancient Rome and its empire
Scots	people from Ireland who eventually settled in Scotland
settler/ settlement	people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement
technology	devices which are the result of scientific knowledge being used for practical purposes.
tribes	a group of people of the same race, language, and customs

Timeline

c. 55-54 BC :
Julius Caesar first
invades Britain.

c. AD 43: The Romans
conquer Britain. This marks
the end of the Iron Age.

c. AD 80: Pompeii
was destroyed by the
volcano, Vesuvius.

c. AD 122: Hadrian's Wall is built
to protect against the raiding
Northern tribes, the Picts.

c. AD 250: Picts from Scotland, Scots from
Ireland, Angles, Saxons and Jutes from Germany and
Scandinavia begin to threaten the Romans in Britain.

AD 410: Romans
leave Britain to
defend Rome
which was under
attack. Angles,
Saxons and Jutes
make their way
from Germany and
South Denmark.

c. 27 BC: Augustus
became the first
elected emperor.

c. AD 44: The Romans
capture Colchester. It is the
first fortress in Roman Britain.

c. AD 100: London grows to become an
important location in Britain. At the same time,
the Colosseum, in Rome, was completed.

c. AD 212: Roman Britain - a
plan was created to rule
Britain. It is divided into two
provinces.

c. AD 314: Christianity
becomes legal in the
Roman Empire.