



baths - Romans created public baths heated by a central heating system

Chester - a city in Cheshire founded by the Romans

Colchester - Roman capital of Britain until it was destroyed under Boudica's rebellion.

colosseum - A huge oval amphitheatre built in Rome to watch gladiators battle

conquer - to overcome and take control of a place or people by military force

empire - The Roman empire was controlled from Rome and included most of Europe, the Mediterranean and North Africa

roads - The Romans built the first roads in Britain and were distinctively straight.

The Roaming Romans

We will be answering the enquiry question:

Were the Romans clever or cruel?

We will investigate the impact of the Roman Empire on modern day life by exploring the reach of the empire, daily life in Roman times and Roman Nantwich!

By the end of this unit you'll know:

- why the Romans invaded Britain, and some of the benefits they brought, and know what kind of evidence survives
- how to interpret evidence and why it is so important
- why the Romans chose to settle around Nantwich
- which time period the Romans belong to
- the difference between BC and AD

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Roman Towns

There were all laid out in the same way with straight streets shaped in a grid pattern, with buildings like a bath house, temple, aqueducts and an amphitheatre. They also had forums, which were big open squares where people could set up stalls to sell things.

The Iceni

In 60, a rebellion started in the SE of England, led by Queen Boudicca, widow of Prasutagus, king of the Iceni. The Iceni, who felt betrayed by the new emperor, Nero, attacked Colchester, London and then St Albans, leaving between approx. 80,000 people dead. Paulinus led his army back to England and met Boudicca's Iceni forces at the Battle of Watling Street. Despite being massively outnumbered, the superior battle skills of the Roman army won and the Iceni forces were defeated allowing the Romans to take firm control of the southern areas of England.

What Happened to the Romans?

The Empire became too big to rule and in 285, Emperor Diocletian split the Empire in two halves, East and West. The Western Empire ended in 476, and the Eastern Empire carried on until 1453. Britain was part of the Western Empire, but the Romans left it in 410 AD because the soldiers and leaders who ruled Britain were needed to defend other parts of the Empire.

DID YOU KNOW?

Coins were used to trade but were also ways for the emperor to tell people about the great things they did (or wanted people to think they did). Coins could be minted that showed pictures of them with their name or other words and symbols on it.



Watch - 'Horrible Histories' Rotten Romans

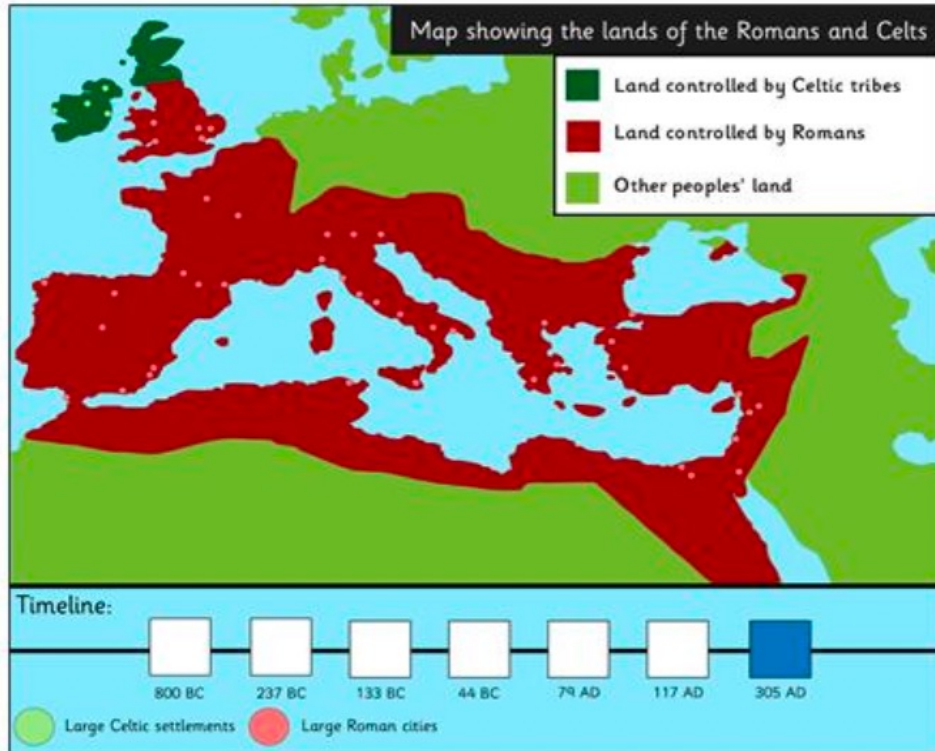
<https://horriblehistoriestv.wordpress.com/rotten-romans/>

NPA Knowledge Organiser: Year 4 History - Autumn term

Timeline

753 B.C.	264-146 B.C.	58-51 B.C.	54 B.C.	43	61	122	200	480-550
Rome was founded	Three Punic Wars between the Romans and Carthaginians	The Gallic Wars take place	Julius Caesar attempts to invade Britain	Invasion ordered by Claudius is successful	Iceni revolt led by Boudicca in Britain	Hadrian's Wall built to separate Scotland and England	Christianity introduced	Arrival of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain

The spread of the Roman empire



Important People



Julius Caesar (100 BC – 44 BC) crossed the Rubicon river and led an army into Rome to take over the government. He won many battles but was only emperor for a year until he was killed. He invaded Britain twice but did not set up any forts.

Caesar Augustus (63 B.C. - 14) was seen as the first real Roman Emperor when he took power in 27 BC, he was Julius Caesar's adopted son.



Claudius (10 B.C. – 54) led the successful invasion of Britain and was responsible for building lots of new roads and aqueducts throughout the Empire.



Make Roman burgers - https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/siteassets/home/members-area/kids/kids-rule---roman-britain/eh_web_roman_burger.pdf