

What should I already know?

- How we can use different ways to find out about events from the past and identify different ways in which it is presented.
- Where some key people/events fit within a chronological timeline and be able to identify similarities and differences between ways of life within different periods.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

Where the Roman Empire began

- The Roman Empire started in Rome, Italy.
- The main countries the Roman Empire conquered were England/Wales (previously known as Britannia), Spain, France, Greece, the Middle East and The North African coastal region.

Julius Caesar's attempted invasion



- In 55BC the Roman general, Julius Caesar wanted to extend his Roman Empire, so he attempted to invade Britain.
- He took with him two Roman legions. However, the Celts fought back, and the Romans returned to Gallia (modern-day France).
- In 54BC Caesar came to Britain again, this time he took no fewer than 5 Roman legions (30,000 soldiers) 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.

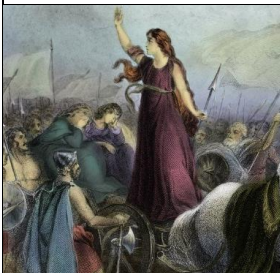
What a Roman Soldier wore and why

- Galea (a helmet) – it had special guards to protect the cheeks and neck.
- Armour – the armour was very heavy and tough as it was made from overlapping iron plates held together by leather straps and brass clasps.
- Gladius – a Roman's sword. It was small and light which made it good for battles.
- Tunic – worn under the armour.
- Scutum – to protect the soldier's body.
- Caligae – made from leather and had little iron studs on the soles.
- Javelin – to hurl into the ranks of the enemy. This was known as a pilum.



The successful invasion by Claudius

- In AD43, the new emperor, Claudius, was determined to make more of Britain part of his Roman Empire and he 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.



Boudicca's Rebellion

- In AD60, 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

BC	Before Jesus Christ was born.
AD	After Jesus Christ was born.
Conquered	To overcome and take control of (a place or people) by military force.
Celts	People living in Britain
Legion	A large section of the Roman Army made up of 5,000 soldiers.
Roman Empire	The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans, including parts of Europe, Middle East and North Africa.
Invasion	An act or instance of invading by an enemy or hostile army.
Iceni	A tribe of Celts who lived in the east of Britain.
Emperor	The new ruler of an empire.
Galea	A Roman soldier's helmet.
Gladius	A Roman soldier's sword.
Scutum	A large rectangular shield.
Caligae	Roman army boots otherwise known as sandals.
Pilum	A Roman soldier's spear/javelin.

Timeline

753BC – The building of Rome begins.
 202BC – Rome conquers territories outside of Italy and its power spreads.
 130BC – Rome conquers Greece and Spain
 55BC – Julius Caesar's first failed invasion of Britain.
 54BC – Julius Caesar's second failed invasion of Britain.
 AD43 – The Romans conquered Britain.
 AD61 – Boudicca rebels against the Romans.
 AD122 – The building of Hadrian's wall begins.
 AD200 – Rome is attacked by the Barbarians.
 AD410 – Roman's rule in Britain comes to an end.
 AD455 – Vandals destroy Rome and the Empire collapses.