



St Bernadette's Catholic Primary School - Eucalyptus Class

The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain

Gospel Value
Resilience and
Determination

What I should know by now - I know that primary sources of evidence can tell us about people's lives. I know that houses were made using wooden beams and wattle and daub. I know that inventory was a list of what Tudor people left in their house when they died. I know that poor Tudor houses had a smoke hole in the roof and that rich houses were made from bricks.

Timeline

43 AD Romans invade, and Britain becomes part of the Roman Empire
60-61 AD Boudicca leads the Iceni in revolt against the Romans.
70 AD Romans conquer Wales and the North
122 – 128 AD Emperor Hadrian builds a wall on the Scottish Border
401 – 410 AD The Romans withdraw from Britain: Anglo Saxons migrants begin to Settle.
1823 Lancaster Museum was founded.
1973/4 Discovered and excavated the Roman bathhouse in Vicarage Field, Lancaster.



Key Knowledge

- The Romans launched a successful invasion of Britain in 43 AD under their emperor, Claudius. They left in 410 AD because Rome was under attack.
- Boudicca was the tribal leader of the Iceni (a British tribe), who led an uprising against the Romans in 60 AD. It was eventually beaten by the Romans in 61 AD.
- Roman society was ordered:
Emperor
Patricians (Aristocracy)
Plebians
Slaves
- The Celts were a pre-Roman grouping of people who inhabited England, Wales and some of Scotland during the Iron Age.

Key Vocabulary

Empire – An empire is the collective name for a group of countries ruled by a single person, government or country.

Aqueduct - A structure of channels built to take water from the hills into the towns.

Centurion – a member of the Roman army who had 100 men in his command.

Emperor—supreme ruler of Rome

Boudicca – A Celtic Queen who led a rebellion against the Roman occupation of Britain.

Chariot – The Roman chariot was a two or four-wheeled cart usually pulled by horses.

Invasion – an attack from an enemy, by force, in order to conquer.

Archaeology – The study of things that people made, used, and left behind.

Ruins – The remains of a building or a city.

Chronology – The arrangement of events by time.

