



Year 4

The Romans

Golden Threads: Power, Design, Invasion

Stone Age	Iron Age	Ancient Egypt	Ancient Greece	Romans	Anglo Saxons	Vikings	Mayans	World War II

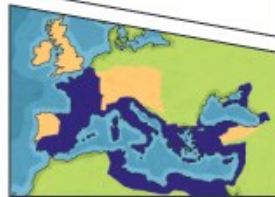
Retrieval. Can I still recall...?

- Where was Ancient Greece? How is it different to modern Greece?
- What was life like in Ancient Greece?
- How did Greece change during this time period?
- What were the religious beliefs at this time? Who were the Greek Gods and Goddesses?
- What was the Greek culture like? Who were the key philosophers? What was an amphitheater?
- What were the Olympics? Why were they held?
- What was the Trojan war?
- What are the famous Greek myths and legends?
- Can we always rely on the accuracy of historical sources? Do we need to compare sources?

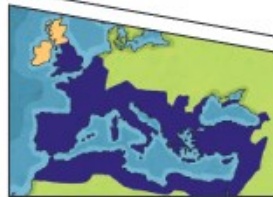


The Empire

Map showing the Roman Empire in 44 BC



Map showing the Roman Empire in AD 305



Key Figures

Julius Caesar	Famous Roman leader who attempted to invade Britain
Emperor Claudius	First Roman emperor to successfully invade Britain .
Boudicca	Queen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of Rome.

Key Texts

- Horrible Histories - The Rotten Romans
- Romans on the Rampage - Jeremy Strong
- Empire's End. A Roman Story - Leila Rasheed
- Ancient Romans - Joshua George

Key Questions



- Where did the Roman Empire begin?
- Who were the leaders during Roman times?
- Who was Julius Caesar?
- How was their army constructed and what made them so powerful?
- How did the Romans invade Britain?
- Who resisted the Roman invasion?
- How did the Romans change Britain?

Enquiry questions?

- What was Britain like at the time when the Romans invaded?
- How did the Roman invasion change Gloucester?
- Why did the Romans leave Britain?



55 BC	54 BC	AD 43	AD 60	AD 122	AD 410
<i>The First Raid</i> Julius Cesar wanted to extend his Roman Empire so he attempted to invade Britain but the Celts fought back and the Romans returned to Gallia (France).	<i>The Second Raid</i> Julius Cesar tried to take over Britain again. This time he took bigger and stronger legions and had some success. Some British tribes were forced to pay tributes (luxury items) in order to carry on living as they were.	<i>Claudius conquers?</i> The Romans under the order of Emperor Claudius, started a successful invasion. Some Celts agreed to obey but some continued to fight back.	<i>Boudicca's Rebellion</i> The Romans decided that the Iceni tribe needed to start paying taxes but Queen Boudicca, the ruler of the tribe refused. The Romans eventually won.	<i>Hadrian's Wall</i> The Caledonia tribes fought battles against the Romans who had tried to take the land. The Romans wanted a way to separate their land from the Picts so the Emperor Hadrian ordered a wall to be built. The wall was 117km long with castles, guarded turrets major forts, barracks, bathhouses and even hospitals.	<i>Leaving the empire behind</i> Romans leave Britain. Angles, Saxons and Jutes migrate from south Denmark and Germany.

Vital Vocabulary

	<i>Etymology</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Emperor</i>	Early 13c., from Old French empereor "emperor, leader, ruler", from Lat- in imperatorem (nominative imperator) "commander, emperor."	The ruler of an empire.
<i>Caledonia</i>	Caledonia (/kɛlɪˈdɒniə/) is the Latin name given by the Romans to the land north of their province of Britannia, beyond the frontier of their empire, roughly corresponding to modern -day Scotland.	The name used in Roman times for Scotland.
<i>Iceni</i>	Latin.	A tribe of Celts who lived in the east of Britain
<i>legion</i>	Seen in the Latin words legio, legionis, to describe a group of fierce fighters in reference to the Roman Legion.	A large selection of the Roman army, made up of 5000 soldiers.
<i>legionnaires</i>	Comes from French -aire -ary -ary. French legion (Ancient Rome, military) English legion-naire (A member of a legion, especially the French Foreign Legion.)	Roman soldiers
<i>Picts</i>	The Latin word Picti first occurs in AD 297 and is taken to mean "painted or tattooed people" (from Latin pingere "to paint"; pictus, "painted". Greek pyktis, "picture").	Tribes from Caledonia
<i>Roman Empire</i>	From Latin imperium "a rule, a command; authority, control, power; supreme power, sole dominion; military authority; a dominion, realm," from imperare "to command".	The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans, including parts of Europe, Middle East and North Africa.
<i>Centurion</i>	Borrowed from Latin centurio, centurionis, from centum ("a hundred"). (historical) An officer of the ancient Roman army, in command of a century of soldiers.	A centurion was a professional officer of the Roman army after the Marian reforms of 107 BC. Centurions commanded a century of around 80 legionaries.
<i>Invasion</i>	Mid-15c., invasion, "an assault, attack, act of entering a country or territory as an enemy," from Old French invasion "invasion, attack, assault" (12c.), from Late Latin invasionem (nominative invasio) "an attack, invasion".	One country attacking another to take it over
<i>Amphitheatre</i>	Amphitheater (n.) late 14c., from Latin amphitheatrum, from Greek amphitheatron "double theater, amphitheater;" neuter of amphitheatros "with spectators all around," from amphi "on both sides"	A large, open-air arena, usually circular.
<i>Mosaic</i>	From Italian mosaico, from Medieval Latin mosaicum, from Late Latin musivum (opus), from Latin museum, musaeum, probably from Ancient Greek.	One picture made up of thousands of small tiles (tessellates)
<i>Senate</i>	From Old French senat or Latin senatus "highest council of the state in ancient Rome," literally "council of elders,"	The Roman government.