

Timeline								
753 B.C.	264-146 B.C.	58-51 B.C.	54 B.C.	43 A.D.	61 A.D.	122 A.D.	200 A.D.	480-550 A.D.
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

What I should already know
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the past, people didn't have the same technology we have nowadays The earliest people that lived in Britain made weapons from stones, bronze and iron Archaeologists found out about the past by looking at artefacts

Key Vocabulary	
aqueduct	Large stone waterways that delivered fresh water to cities, flowing into a holding tank (castellum)
Basilica	A type of church given special privileges by the pope. Also used for public meetings and a court of law.
baths	Made from terracotta bricks, Romans had public baths with central heating
Colchester	The Roman capital until it was destroyed under Boudicca's rebellion
Colosseum	A huge oval amphitheatre holding 60,000 people to watch gladiators battle
Empire	Controlled from Rome, the Empire included most of Europe, the Mediterranean and North Africa
Hadrian's Wall	A defensive wall separating Scotland and England with a fort every 5 miles, stretching for 80 miles
gladiator	An armed combatant who entertained audiences in violent battles
roads	Romans built the first roads in Britain (over 9000km) and they were distinctively straight
toga	Romans often wore large, white woollen pieces of fabric carefully draped over the body

Knowledge
<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>Julius Caesar (100 B.C. – 44 B.C.) His defining moment was when he crossed the Rubicon, a river that bordered Rome, 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 by his political enemies on the Ides of March (15th March). He invaded Britain twice but did not set up any forts.</p>
<p>Caesar Augustus (63 B.C. - 14) Seen as the first real Roman Emperor when he took power in 27 BC, he was Julius Caesar's adopted son. That's why 27 BC is seen as the true date of the start of the Roman Empire.</p>
<p>Claudius (10 B.C. – 54) Led to the successful invasion of Britain and was responsible for building lots of new roads and aqueducts throughout the Empire.</p>
<p>Constantine (272-337) The first Christian Emperor who tried to unite a split Empire</p>

What I will know by the end of this unit
I will know about invaders and settlers
I will know about the Roman army and Roman soldiers
I will know about the Celts before the Roman invasion
I will know about Boudica
I will know about Boudicca's revolt
I will find out about Roman life, including Roman towns, roads, construction, public baths and entertainment
I will be able to know when the Roman period was
I will understand how the Romans have influenced society today

Useful links
https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/topics/zwmpfg8
http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/Romans.html
https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/roman-empire
https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p0589xm1