

# Invaders and Settlers - The Romans - Year 4 - Term 1



Roman Britain followed the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages and was between **43CE – 410CE**.

The Romans came from Latin tribes in **Italy**.

The **Celts** ruled Britain before the Roman's invaded.

The Roman invasion was led by **Julius Caesar** - he wanted Britain to belong to Rome.

The Roman's wanted Britain's **precious metals** gold, tin and iron, and its **cattle**.

The Roman's were successful but a famous Celt, **Boudicca**, decided to fight.

The Roman invasion created many advances in Britain:

- Towns
- Christianity
- Trade into Britain
- Mining
- Agriculture
- Architecture

**Archaeologists** discover **artefacts** from the Roman period:

- For example - Shields
- Weaponry - sword
- Clothing & shoes
- Coins
- Mosaics

## Gods and Goddesses

The Romans believed in **gods and goddesses** who ruled over different areas of life.  
Saturn  
Jupiter  
Juno  
Neptune  
Pluto  
Venus

## What do you already know?

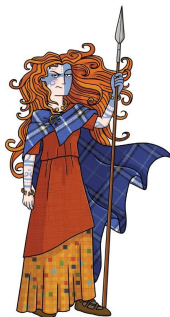


- Do you know of any other ancient Civilisations?
- How do we use sources of evidence to tell us about the past?



## Julius Caesar:

He was a Roman general best known for being the dictator of Rome and putting an end to the Roman Republic.



## Boudicca:





She was the queen of the Iceni tribe and fought against the Romans when they came to take her land.

## The Roman Empire



# Vocabulary

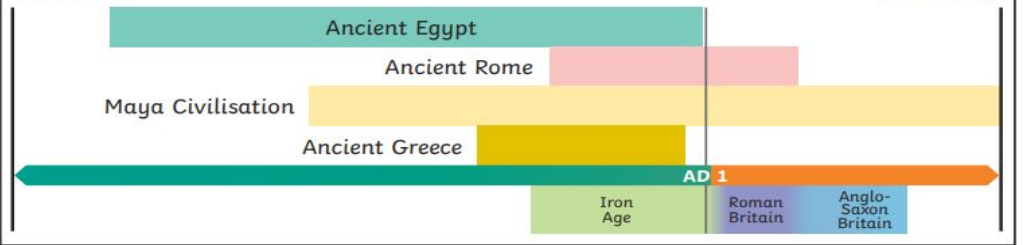


<b>Celts</b>	People who lived in Britain and northwest Europe during the Iron Age (600 BC to 43 AD) which is when the Romans arrived.																														
<b>Chariot</b>	A type of carriage driven by a charioteer, usually drawn by two horses 																														
<b>Colosseum</b>	An outdoor stadium built in Rome. 																														
<b>conquer</b>	To gain something by force.																														
<b>emperor</b>	A male who rules an empire.																														
<b>gladiator</b>	A man trained to fight with weapons against other men or wild animals in an arena. 																														
<b>Iceni</b>	Ancient British tribe who fought against the Romans in 60AD.																														
<b>legion</b>	A large unit of men in the Roman army.																														
<b>Roman numerals</b>	A numeral system that originated in ancient Rome. Numbers in this system are represented by combinations of letters from the Latin alphabet. <table border="1" data-bbox="600 794 817 910"> <tr> <td>1</td><td><b>I</b></td> <td>6</td><td><b>VI</b></td> <td>10</td><td><b>X</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td><b>II</b></td> <td>7</td><td><b>VII</b></td> <td>50</td><td><b>L</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td><b>III</b></td> <td>8</td><td><b>VIII</b></td> <td>100</td><td><b>C</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td><td><b>IV</b></td> <td>9</td><td><b>IX</b></td> <td>500</td><td><b>D</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td><td><b>V</b></td> <td>10</td><td><b>X</b></td> <td>1000</td><td><b>M</b></td> </tr> </table>	1	<b>I</b>	6	<b>VI</b>	10	<b>X</b>	2	<b>II</b>	7	<b>VII</b>	50	<b>L</b>	3	<b>III</b>	8	<b>VIII</b>	100	<b>C</b>	4	<b>IV</b>	9	<b>IX</b>	500	<b>D</b>	5	<b>V</b>	10	<b>X</b>	1000	<b>M</b>
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<b>shield</b>	A broad piece of metal, held by straps attached to the back, used as protection against blows or missiles. 																														

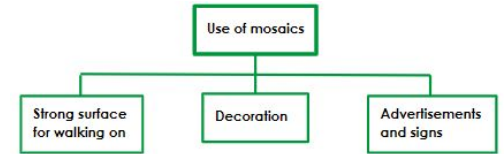
# Timeline

3500 BC














AD 1500



# Roman Mosaics



- Roman mosaics were popular in public buildings and homes.
- Mosaics were made from hundreds of small pieces (or tesserae) of coloured stones and gems put together to make a picture.

Dinosaurs	Stone Age	Bronze Age	Ancient Egypt	Ancient Greece	Iron Age	Romans	Vikings	Anglo-Saxons	Mayans	Normans	Tudors	Victorians	WWII
													
145 million years ago	30,000 - 3,000BC	3300 BC - 1200 BC	3100 BC - 332 BC	800 BC - 320 BC	800 BC - 43 AD	750 BC - 47AD	783 BC - 1066 AD	410 BC - 1066 AD	250 BC - 900 AD	1066	1485-1603	1837-1901	1939 - 1945
BC means before the birth of Jesus							AD means after the birth of Jesus						