


Year Group: 3	Term: Spring	Unit Title: The Romans
Enquiry: <i>What do you consider to be the main legacy of the Romans on the people of Britain?</i>		
<p>History: <u>Romans</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 55BC – The First Raid – Julius Caesar wanted to extend the Romans Empire so attempted to invade Britain but the Celts fought back and the Romans returned to Gallia (modern day France) – Ask Marie about diamond nine! 54BC – The Second Raid – Julius Caesar tried to take over Britain again. He took bigger and stronger legions and had some success. Some British tribes were forced to pay tributes (luxury items such as gold, slaves or soldiers). AD 43 – Invasion - the new emperor, Claudius, wanted to make more of Britain part of the Roman Empire and invaded. Many Celts realised the power of the Roman army and agreed to obey Roman laws and pay taxes. Other Celts continued to fight against the Romans who never gained full control of Britain. AD 60 – Boudicca’s Rebellion – The Romans decided that the Iceni tribe need to pay taxes but Queen Boudicca, the ruler of the tribe, formed an army to fight the Romans. Thousands of people died in these battles but the Romans eventually won. AD 122 – Hadrian’s Wall – The Caledonian tribes fought battles against the Romans who had tried to take their land. The Romans wanted a way to separate the Picts so the Roman emperor, Hadrian, ordered a wall to be built to protect Romans’ land. The wall was 117km long with castles, guarded turrets, major forts, barracks, bath houses and even hospitals. AD 410 – the Romans left Britain – consider the Roman Legacy The Romans built elaborately designed Roman baths where people would go to relax and socialise. Some of these remain today such as the Roman baths in Bath. The Romans were famous for building long, straight roads to transport legions, supplies, trading goods and messages from the emperor. You can still see some Roman roads today, 2000 years after they were built. <p><u>Gods and goddesses</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early in Roman times, the Roman people believed in many different gods and goddesses whom they believed controlled different aspects of their lives such as time, love and the seas. They did not have a central belief system of their own as such, but rather borrowed gods, rituals and superstitions from a number of sources and adapted them to suit their own needs. Prayer and sacrifice was important and the Romans held festivals every month to honour the gods. They would worship their gods and goddesses at temples. Some examples of Roman gods and goddesses include Saturn (time), Jupiter (king), Neptune (sea), Minerva (wisdom), Mars (war), Venus (love), Mercury (messenger). <p><u>Roman Soldiers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Roman army was the most powerful force the ancient world had ever known. Soldiers were well-equipped, well-trained, well-organised and loyal. The army was crucial to the power of the Emperor, as it conquered and controlled the new places Rome invaded. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life in the army was very hard. Soldiers spent long a long time away from their families, and there was a high chance of death. But while in the army, soldiers were guaranteed a steady income, high social status, and travelled the world to conquer new territories <p><u>Anglo-Saxons</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the Romans left Britain, they were left open to invasion including the Picts and the Scots from north of Hadrian’s wall. King Vortigan was left in charge by the Romans and called on his brothers from Jutland to help keep the Picts and Scots out. However they liked what they found in Britain and decided to stay and take land for themselves as it was rich and plentiful and the Britons could be easily defeated. Other Germanic tribes had also been invading Britain and without Roman protection they proved to be a formidable force against the Brits. These invaders are known as The Anglo-Saxons because the two biggest invading tribes were the Angles and the Saxons. Other invaders were the Jutes, Franks and Frisians. They came from the modern places of Germany, Holland and Denmark. <p><u>Geography:</u> <u>The Earth</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Earth has three layers – the crust at the very top, then the mantle, then the core at the very middle of the planet. The Earth’s crust is made up of huge slabs called tectonic plates which fit together like a jigsaw. These tectonic plates slowly move over a long period of time. <p><u>Volcanoes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A volcano is a very deep hole in the Earth’s top layer that can let out hot gases, ash and lava. Many volcanoes are also mountains. Volcanoes have long vents that go all the way down through the Earth’s first layer, the crust, to magma in between the crust and the mantle (the Earth’s second layer). It’s so hot there that rocks melt into liquid. This is called magma, which travels up through volcanoes and flows out as lava. There are three ways to describe a volcano and explain what it’s doing – active, erupting, and dormant When a volcano erupts, magma comes up and out through the vents. Magma is called lava when it’s outside the volcano. Some volcanoes are underwater. There are no volcanoes in the UK. The largest volcano in Europe is Mount Etna in Sicily (Italy). <p><u>Mountains</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When two tectonic plates of the earth's crust grind into each other the land can be pushed upwards, forming mountains. Many of the greatest mountain ranges of the world have formed because of enormous collisions between the tectonic plates. When many mountains are close together, this is called a range. The highest point of a mountain is called the peak or the summit.

Key Vocabulary: Romans and Anglo-Saxons

Boudicca – Queen of the Iceni tribe

Caledonia – the name used in Roman times for Scotland

Celts – people living in Britain

emperor – the ruler of an empire

Iceni – a tribe of Celts who lived in the east of Britain

legion – a large section of the Roman army made up of 5000 soldiers

Picts – tribes from Caledonia

prayer – a message sent to God

ritual – a religious ceremony with actions carried out in a prescribed order

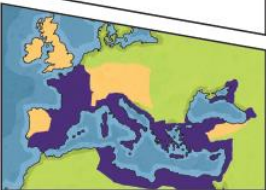
Roman Empire – the name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans, including parts of Europe, Middle East and North Africa.

sacrifice – an offering to a god which may include the killing of a person or animal

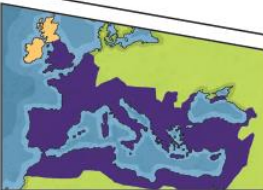
superstition – a belief in something that may bring about good or bad luck

temple – a religious building where people worshipped gods or goddesses

Map showing the **Roman Empire** in 44 BC



Map showing the **Roman Empire** in AD 305



Key Vocabulary: (Roman Army)

Auxiliary – a non-Roman citizen who volunteered to fight for Rome

caligae – Roman soldier's sandals

cassis or **galea** – Roman soldier's helmet

Cavalry – a soldier who fought on horseback

Centurion – a man in charge of a century (80 legionaries)

General – a man in charge of several legions

gladius – short sword used for fighting at close quarters

legionary – a foot soldier who was a Roman citizen

legate – a man in charge of a whole legion

pilum – javelin used to throw at the enemy

scutum (plural **scuta**) – Roman soldier's shield

Key Vocabulary: Natural Geography

active – An active volcano has erupted recently or is expected to erupt quite soon

climate – the general weather conditions that are typical of a place

continent – a very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent.

core – the central part of the earth, beneath the mantle

crust – The Earth's crust is its outer layer

dormant – not active but is capable of becoming active later on

earthquake – a shaking of the ground caused by movement of the Earth's crust

erupt – When a volcano erupts, it throws out a lot of hot, melted rock called lava, as well as ash and steam

fault lines – a long crack in the surface of the earth. Earthquakes usually occur along fault lines

gas – something that is neither liquid nor solid. A gas rapidly spreads out when it is warmed and contracts when it is cooled.

lava – the very hot liquid rock that comes out of a volcano

layers – If something has many layers, it has many different levels or parts

location – the place where something happens or is situated

magma – molten rock that is formed in very hot conditions inside the earth

mantle – the part of the earth between the crust and the core

melt – to change from a solid to a liquid state through heat or pressure

molten – Molten rock, metal, or glass has been heated to a very high temperature and has become a hot, thick liquid

mountain – a very high area of land with steep sides

peak – the highest point of a mountain, Also known as a summit.

pressure – force that you produce when you press hard on something
range (mountains) A range of mountains or hills is a line of them

summit – the highest point of a mountain, Also known as a peak.

tectonic plates – any of the several segments of the Earth's crust that move

vegetation – plants, trees and flowers

vent – the part of a volcano through which lava and gases erupt

volcano – a mountain from which hot melted rock, gas, steam, and ash from inside the Earth sometimes burst.