

Romans

Overview of unit / topic

This topic will look at the Romans and their time in Ribchester. It will also look at the wider impact of the Romans on Britain.

Key Questions

When did the Romans invade Britain and who was leading them?

Why did the Romans want to invade Britain?

Who was Julius Caesar and what happened when he invaded Britain?

How did the Roman invasion in AD43 take place and who was Caratacus?

Where did the Romans settle in Britain?

Who was Queen Boudica and what was she like?

What happened during Boudica's rebellion and why might opinions of her have differed?

Key Vocabulary

Timeline: Timelines are a listing of events, such as historical periods, which can make history much easier to understand. Timelines are used to show the time relationships between different events and different periods in history.

BC: BC is before Jesus was born, before Christ.

BCE: Before the Common Era

AD: AD comes from Latin Anno Domini meaning "In the year of Our Lord".

Invasion: An occasion when an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country.

Invader: a person or group that enters by force and conquers.

Settler: a person who moves with a group of others to a new place or area, with a plan to stay there.

Legionaries: a Roman citizen over the age of 17 (in the Roman army)

Auxiliaries: non-Roman citizens from countries that the Romans had conquered (in the Roman army)

Legions: what the Roman army was made up of.

Tent: a group of 8 roman soldiers

Century: ten tents were put together to form a century of 80 men

Cohort: six centuries put together to form a cohort.

Legion: ten cohorts put together to make a legion.

Centurion: in charge of a century

Legate: in charge of a legion

Scutum, gladius, pilum, cassis, lorica segmentata, caligae: latin names for a Roman's soldier's equipment

Celts: the people who occupied Britain before the Romans invaded.

Londoninium: London today.

Bremetennacum: the Roman name for the Roman fort in Ribchester.

Hadrian's Wall: Manned with castles at every Roman mile, Hadrian's Wall was a mark of imperial power and was intended, as one early chronicle records, 'to separate the Romans from the Barbarians.

Fort: A military building designed to be defended from attack, consisting of an area surrounded by a strong wall, in which soldiers are based.

Cavalry: In the past, soldiers who fought on horseback.

Revolt: when a person or group refuse to accept the rules of another person or group.

Emperor: the person in charge of an empire.

Key Knowledge and Understanding: What will we be learning about in this unit / topic?

To understand why and how the Romans successfully invaded Britain.

To be able to identify Roman Britain on a timeline.

Exploring the main events of Boudica's rebellion and finding out why the Celts and the Romans may have differed in their opinions of Boudica.

To find out who was in Britain before the Romans invaded and learn about their way of life.

Comparing the Celtic and Roman ways of life and finding the contrasts between Celtic warriors and the Roman army.

Explore who Boudica was and find out the results of her revolt.

To identify key emperor linked with the Roman army and the invasion of Britain.

To find out about Roman life in Britain.

To know how Romans influenced our lives today.

Timeline

