

## Facts and skills I will learn

1	Early Britain	Before the Romans invaded, there was no single king or queen ruling the nation. Britain was made up of different tribes and the people lived very differently.
2	Early invasions	55 BC: Julius Caesar lead two Roman military expeditions to Britain, but was driven back by the Celts on both occasions. Before this, Britain had traded successfully with Romans.
3	Reasons for invasion	The Romans had traded with Britain to gain precious resources, including metals found here such as lead, tin, gold and silver. They later invaded to take those resources as well as slaves and gain land and power.
4	Life under Roman rule	After a successful invasion, the Celtic tribes had to decide whether or not to fight back. If they made peace, they agreed to obey Roman laws and pay taxes. In return, they could keep their kingdoms. However, some Celtic leaders chose to fight. In AD60, one leader who chose to fight was Queen Boudicca of the Iceni tribe.
5	End of Roman rule	401 – 410 CE (AD): The Romans withdrew from Britain and Anglo Saxons migrants began to settle.
6	Roman legacy	Despite leaving Britain, the Romans changed the way we lived and did things. Many of our words came from Latin. Public baths, amphitheatres, temples, towns, cities and roads can still be found today. We still use the Roman calendar and month names, and the names of the planets.

## The Roman Army



- They used clever tactics
- They had great weapons
- They wore effective armour.
- There was good morale.
- Soldiers were well trained
- Soldiers were very experienced.
- They built good road networks.

## Roman Numerals

Can you count by only using letters?

I	1	XXX	30
II	2	XL	40
III	3	L	50
IV	4	LX	60
V	5	LXX	70
VI	6	LXXX	80
VII	7	XC	90
VIII	8	C	100
IX	9	D	500
X	10	M	1,000
XX	20	MD	1,500

## Vocabulary (Words I need to know)

 100 century	A period lasting 100 years.	 10 decade	A period lasting 10 years.
 invasion	When an army or large number of people attack and enter a place.	 conquer	To defeat a country or group of people and take them over.
 impact	A strong influence that causes something to change.	 artefacts	Objects made by humans, especially from the past and studied by archaeologists.
 aqueduct	A bridge that carries water across a valley.	 chariot	A horse-drawn vehicle with two wheels used in ancient times for fighting and racing.
 amphitheatre	A circular or oval building without a roof with rows of seats around the central area.	 gladiator	A man who fought with a sword or other weapons at public shows in the Roman empire.

## A diagram to help me understand:

