## Year 4- What impact did the Roman Empire have on Britain?

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| Key People                 |   |  |  |
|----------------------------|---|--|--|
| Boudicca                   | Queen of the Iceni Tribe (the Britons) who did not like the<br>Romans ruling Britain.   |  |  |
| Cassius Dio<br>(150-235AD) | A Greek man who wrote about Roman times. He was born 100 years after Boudicca died. Cassius said that Boudicca got sick and died, and this made the Iceni too sad to carry on fighting.                                     |  |  |
| Tactitus<br>(56-117AD)     | A Roman living in Italy writing about the times. Tacitus claimed that Boudicca took poison to kill herself as she was too afraid of the Romans.   |  |  |
| Key Historical Concepts    |   |  |  |
| Empire                     | When one leader or group runs lots of other groups/countries.   |  |  |
| Resources                  | Valuable things that belong to a person or a country. This could be things like gold, coal or even people.  |  |  |
| Legacy                     | How a civilisation or a person is remembered and whose ideas and tools are still used today.  |  |  |
| Invasion                   | When one group of people decide to take over another person's land.<br>This is often done in a war.   |  |  |
| BC                         | A way of dividing time within history- BC refers to Before Christ<br>and counts backwards from year 0 as the year Christ is born. 20BC<br>is only 20 years away from Christ being born, whereas 200bc is 200<br>years away! |  |  |
| AD                         | A way of dividing time within history- AD refers to Anno Domini and counts forward from year 0 as the year Christ is born. AD40 is 40 years after Christ being born, whereas AD2022 is 2022 years after.                    |  |  |

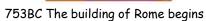
| How to be a Historian              |  |  |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Primary Sources                    | Historical evidence from that time made by someone who was there.<br>I.e. a photograph taken at the time or a diary. |  |
| Secondary Sources                  | Can be written after the event or by someone not there. They may have used a primary source to help them.            |  |
| Geo-Physical<br>Surveys (Geo-phys) | This is a tool archaeologists use to detect things buried under the ground without having to dig them up first.      |  |
| Archaeology                        | The study of human history through digging up sites and looking at what they find.                                   |  |

| Key Knowledge for this unit                                   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| Why did the Romans<br>built an empire?                        | The Romans wanted to invade other countries to show how powerful they were.<br>They also wanted to take control of that countries resources (such as gold, metals and coal) so they could have it.   |  |  |
| What legacy did the<br>Romans build which help<br>life today? | The Romans developed straight and better roads which helped with transporting resources across the empire. They also had better built homes and a written language. The Romans taught this language to some of the Britons too.  |  |  |
| Why is Boudicca a significant historical person?              | Boudicca was a Tribe Queen and did not like the Romans ruling over Britain. The Romans were considered great fighters but Boudicca was able to defeat their army in 3 places (London, Colchester and St Albans). In the end, the Romans defeated her in Watling Street. There is a Watling street in Northamptonshire! |  |  |
| How do we know about<br>life during Roman<br>Britain?         | The Romans had a written language so wrote about events (either on scrolls or carved into stone). They wrote in a language called Latin, which some people still learn today. We know very little about the Briton's point of view as they did not have a written language so therefore, didn't write anything down.   |  |  |



This is an example of a Geo-phys survey. The black lines show where a possible wall might be buried under the ground!







202-130BC The Roman invades Europe



AD43 Romans invade Britain for resources such as gold, tin and our farming land



AD461 Boudicca, a Briton, tried to stand up to the Roman Army

