



# Can we always believe our eyes?



## Sticky Knowledge

- A legend tells that Rome was created by two brothers, Romulus and Remus who were abandoned after they were born.
- Julius Caesar was the best-known Roman leader. He invaded in 55BC and 54BC, but did not succeed and withdrew.
- Claudius invaded in 43AD and they successfully settled in Celtic Britain.
- Boudicca was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire.
- The Roman army was organised and efficiently helped to establish the Roman Empire in Britain.
- The Romans invented and introduced new technology to Britain including: roads, central heating, and aqueducts, they also established a written language and introduced coins.

## Prominent Figures / Events

### The Mildenhall Treasure

In 1942, tractor driver Gordon Butcher unearthed one of the greatest hoards in British history from Mildenhall in Suffolk - 34 pieces of Roman silver dated to the 4th century AD. He enlisted the help of his employer Sydney Ford to unearth all of the pieces and left them in his care. Ford only reported it to the police four years later when it was discovered at his home by Dr Fawcett. The treasure is now exhibited in the British Museum.



### Boudicca

Boudicca was a Celtic Queen who ruled the Iceni people with her husband in south east England. In 60 AD, when her husband died, the Romans refused to keep the Iceni people as allies and took their land. Boudicca objected and was flogged. In retaliation, she led a revolt against the Romans and overtook three significant Roman cities, including Londinium, before being defeated near modern-day St Albans. Historians are unsure of how she died, though some speculate that she poisoned herself.



### Claudius (10 BC – 54 AD)

Claudius became Emperor of the Roman Empire in 41 AD and, although not very successfully militarily, he led his men across the English Channel to land in England and fought successfully against tribes resisting Roman rule. After four years, southern England was controlled by the Romans but it took until after his death for the final conquest of all of England.



Responsibility

Change

Consent

## Timeline of Significant events

55BC Julius Caesar heads first Roman invasion, but later withdraws

44BC Julius Caesar is murdered in Rome,

43 AD – Romans invade and Britain becomes part of the Roman Empire

61 AD – Boudicca leads the Iceni in revolt against the Romans

122– 128 AD Hadrian's Wall is built on the Scottish border

140 AD – Romans conquer Scotland

350 AD – The Picts and Scots attack the border

401-410 AD – The Romans withdraw from Britain. Anglo Saxon migrants begin to settle.

## The Romans

### Subject Specific Vocabulary

|                       |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                     |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Roman Gods            |  | The Romans believed in and would pray to many different gods and goddesses. Each one had a particular purpose, e.g. god of love, war, wisdom, etc. In the 4th Century AD, the Roman Emperor Constantine made Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire.      | Who?<br>Jupiter, the god of love, was the King of the Roman gods                                                          | Key Fact: The Romans adopted Greek gods and changed their names and called them their own.                                          |
| Treasure trove        |  | Treasure Trove is an amount of money, coins, plates or precious metals found hidden underground, where the treasure seems old enough for it to be presumed that the true owner is dead and no one owns it.                                                                | Where?<br>Treasure Troves have been discovered all over the British Isles.                                                | Key Fact: In the 1940s, the UK Treasury would pay finders the full value of the objects they found.                                 |
| Invasion              |  | An invasion is when an army uses force to enter and take control of a country. The Romans invaded Britain on 3 separate occasions, In 54 B.C, 55 B.C, and 43 A.D.                                                                                                         | How?<br>During the 55 B.C invasion there were 30,000 Romans on foot and 2,000 on horses that came over to Britain.        | Key Fact: After invading, the Romans effected our language, our culture, our geography, our architecture and even the way we think. |
| Empire                |  | The ancient Romans were based in Rome in Italy, but they ruled over land that stretched far beyond the borders of Rome. This was called the Roman Empire.                                                                                                                 | Where?<br>It covered large parts of land all around the Mediterranean Sea including parts of Great Britain.               | Key Fact: The Roman Empire began in 27BC.                                                                                           |
| The Colosseum at Rome |  | The Colosseum was a giant amphitheater built over 10 years and opened in 80 AD by the Emperor Titus. It could seat up to 50,000 spectators and was used for hand-to-hand combat between gladiators and mock battles.                                                      | What?<br>A Roman amphitheater is an open air circular or oval-shaped theatre with raised seating.                         | Key Fact: The Colosseum at Rome is the largest of any Roman amphitheater.                                                           |
| Julius Caesar         |  | Julius Caesar was a Roman politician who made two unsuccessful attempts to invade Britain in 55 and 54 BC. He became Emperor of the Roman Empire in 46 BC but only ruled for a short period until he was assassinated in 44 BC by his enemies.                            | How?<br>Julius Caesar crossed the English Channel with over 25,000 soldiers and fought up to the Thames before giving up. | Key Fact: He created the Julian calendar which is the basis of the calendar used in Britain today.                                  |
| Public Baths          |  | The Romans believed it was important to keep clean and built a number of public baths. These were used for cleaning, socialising and doing business. They had a range of differently heated pools and the use of a hypocaust (underfloor heating) to keep the baths warm. | How?<br>Water was brought to the baths either through natural springs or an aqueduct system developed to transport water. | Key Fact: The Roman Baths in the city of Bath are a site of continuing archaeological work to find out more about the Romans        |
| Inventions            |  | New things that are made or created are called inventions. The Roman invented many of the things we still use today such as, roads, central heating and water systems.                                                                                                    | How?<br>The Romans invented concrete which they used for many of their long-standing building designs.                    | Key Fact: The Roman are referred to as 'the great builders'.                                                                        |