Bishop Bronescombe C of E Primary School

Topic: The Romans

Year 3/4

History—The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain



What your child should already know:

- Events beyond living memory, where they have studied The Great Fire of London.
- Remembrance Day and the events that occurred.
- Know the main jobs that people would have in different periods of history (i.e. castles).
- Place key events on a timeline of British history.
- Use words such as before, after, past, present, then and now to describe the history of space travel.
- Find answers to simple questions about the past from a range of sources.

By the end of the unit, your child will know:

- How the Roman Empire expanded
- Who Boudicca was and what she did
- What made the Roman army so successful
- What Roman towns were like
- Why the coliseum was so important to Romans

Key Knowledge

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.



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Queen Boudicca's Rebellion

- Leader of the Iceni tribe.
- · Romans stole her land and attacked her family
- · She persuaded Celts to join her.
- Defeated Romans in Colchester.
- · Eventually her forces were defeated.
- · Proved tribes could stand up to Romans.



A Roman Town

- · A town was laid out in a square or rectangle.
- There were 2 main axes: North to South and East to West.
- 4 main gates protected each entrance.
- · Houses were made out of stone or brick.
- Thick town walls were built for protection.
- Aqueducts brought water into the town.
- The Basilica was in the centre and was where the town was run from
- Amphitheatres were for entertainment.
- · Temples were where they worshipped their gods and Emperors.
- · Baths were close to the town centre.
- Shops ran along the side of houses.
- A Circus Track ran outside the town for chariot racing.
- · Roman villas were for the wealthy and had central heating.



Key Vocabulary

Empire	A group of territories under one rule
Emperor	A man who rules an Empire
Invasion	To enter as an enemy, by force, to take control
Conquest	A military invasion
legionary	A solider in a Roman legion
legion	A division or 3,000 – 6,000 men and cavalry in a Roman army
Auxiliary soldier	A 'helper' recruited from a non- Roman tribe

Celts	The people if the Iron Age who occupied Britain
Archaeology	The study of history by looking for things people in
	the past have left behind.
Evidence	A sign to show something existed or is true
Excavation	To dig out and remove.
Taxes	The way government collects money to pay for things
Barbarian	A person from a different land believed to be inferior