A bespoke scheme of learning for History

Subject: History	Year group: Year 3
Prior Learning Year 1 -, Toys now and then, The Gunpowder Plot, Victorian Homes Year 2 –Seaside now and then, Great Fire of London, Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole Year 3 – Prehistory: Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age	Unit of Learning: The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain This unit is structured around 3 sequential history enquires: 1. When did the Romans invade and why? 2. Did Britain welcome or resist the Romans? What is the evidence? 3. How did the Romans influence Britain?
Learning Objectives **Chronological Understanding –** To be able to identify when the Roman invasion occurred. To use their mathematical knowledge to work out how long ago events happened. **Knowledge and Interpretation** To understand that people would not have communicated and eaten as we do. To gain an understanding of what life would have been like for early settlers. To understand that items found belonging to the past help us to build a picture of how people lived in the past. **Historical Enquiry** To know that archaeologists help us understand more about what happened in the past. To be able to use a variety of sources to piece together information about prehistory time periods. To be able to use their research skills to write information about the past.	**National Curriculum objectives;** • Develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. • Identify Julius Caesar's attempted invasion in 55-54 BC, the Roman Empire by AD 42 and the power of its army, successful invasion by Claudius and conquest, including Hadrian's Wall, British resistance, for example, Boudica

Autumn Term			
Concept Thread	To Know Knowledge	Suggested Activities	Vocabulary and Resources
Power The Romans were ruled by Emperors and Generals. There was a clear hierarchical structure in the Roman Empire. The Roman Army was lead well and very successful	To know when the Romans invaded Britain and why? The first Romans lived in Italy nearly 3000 years ago. They founded the city of Rome in 753 BC and, over the centuries, conquered many lands to create a huge empire. Timeline Roman invasion https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-h-253-roman-timeline **Julius Caesar** Julius Caesar Invades in 55 BC and 54 BC The Roman General Julius Caesar made two attempts to conquer Britain. He wanted to add the rich land to the	**Enquiry 1** When did the Romans invade and why? Identify the Roman period on a timeline. Who were the Romans? Identify major events in the Roman period, illustrate them on a timeline.	Romans, Britons, Britannia, England, Britain, Rome, Italy, conquer, conquest, Calendar, worship, chronology, order, timeline, law, myths, trade, economy, garrison,

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because of the leadership.

Religion
Romans worshipped their own gods (see poster attached) when they came to Britain and later introduced Christianity.

Roman Technology /Inventions introduced to Britain:
•Roads
• Calendars
•Aqueducts
• Concrete
• Surgical Processes
• Tools
•Underfloor Heating
•Newspapers
• Books
• Buildings | Roman Empire and punish the Celts for helping his enemies. His legions weren't able to overcome the Celts in 55 BC /54 BC, but some leaders did pay tributes (a tax) so the Romans would leave. This meant the Celts could continue to live as they were.

Emperor Claudius
Emperor Claudius Conquers Britain in AD 43, Emperor Claudius launched a third attack on Britain. He sent a powerful and well-organised army of around 40,000 men (that landed in southern England) to conquer the Celtic tribes. This time, much of Britain (or Britannia as the Romans called it) did become another province of Rome.

Boudicca Queen of the Iceni Tribe
Boudicca Rebels in AD 60/61 The Romans seized the land and wealth of the Iceni tribe after King Prasutagus died. Queen Boudicca objected and she led a rebellion against the Romans. At first, her army was very successful but in the Battle of Watling Street, the Roman army finally defeated Boudicca and the Celts. Many people were killed in the rebellion.
Boudicca https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-h-228-boudicca-information-powerpoint

Hadrian's Wall
Hadrian's Wall in AD 122 In AD 122, Emperor Hadrian gave an order to build a wall in the north of the country. Roman legions had tried to conquer Caledonia (Scotland), but the Picts would not give up their lands and they also raided land that the Romans controlled. Hadrian's Wall took around six years to build and it was 73 miles long. Around 15,000 troops lived at Hadrian's Wall so they could defend this northern border of the Roman Empire.

Technology and inventions
The Roman army are famous for building long, straight roads. Special engineers planned these roads and they criss-crossed the whole Roman Empire. They boosted trade, communication with the Emperor and helped the legions to keep control of all the different provinces. | **Enquiry 2**

To find out about some significant people during the Roman invasion.

Who were these people that led change?

What did they want to achieve?

Enquiry 3

How did the Roman invasion change Britain?

What influence did the Romans have on Britain?

What were the positives and negatives of the Roman Invasion?

Positives of the Roman Invasion	Negatives of the Roman Invasion

Roman invasion on Britain
https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/roman-trading-powerpoint-t2-h-5767 | sacrifice, amulet, javelin, tunic, archaeologist, artefact, tablet, Queen, Boudicca, Iceni tribe, resistance, Celts, centurion, dictatorship, gladiator, legion, republic, invasion, rebellion, gods, baths, citizen, empire, assassination, Latin, etymology, slave, toga. |

	The Romans built new towns all over Britain. Each one had a marketplace, town hall, shops, temples and homes; larger towns had an amphitheatre. Bath houses were elaborately designed and were popular places to relax and meet friends.		
Learning outcome:	To be able to talk about history and its meaning. To be able to talk about the time periods – Pre learning: Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Present learning: The Roman Invasion	Conclusion piece of writing For and against the Roman invasion | Advantages of the Roman Invasion	Disadvantages of the Roman Invasion | |---|---| | | |	
Key Assessment Criteria	To know why the Romans invaded Britain To know to some significant people from the Roman era To know how the Roman influenced change in Britain		

Timeline of dates linked to the Roman Invasion

c. 54 BC Julius Caesar attempts to invade Britain.

   43 AD Romans invade and take over Britain.

   49 Roman London founded.

   60 Queen Boudica's revolt against the Romans fails. (She drank poison so she wouldn't be taken prisoner)

   70 ~ 84 Romans conquer Wales and Scotland.

   122-133 Construction of Hadrian's Wall to keep the Picts of Scotland out of the Roman lands in England.

   140-142 Construction of Antonine Wall in Scotland. (this did not last long)

   155 Pictish (tribes from Scotland) attacks breach Roman defences.

   211 Romans control Caledonia (Scotland).

   306 Constantine the Great proclaimed emperor in York.

   409 The last Roman troops withdraw from Britain.

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Julius Caesar's invasion of Britain

Roman Numerals

Can you count by only using letters?

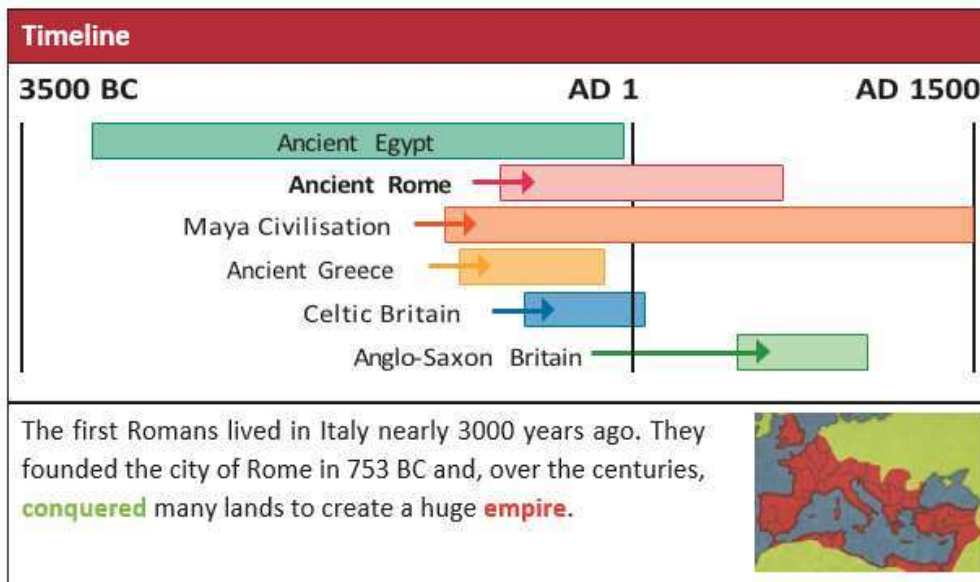|			
I	1	XXX	30
II	2	XL	40
III	3	L	50
IV	4	LX	60
V	5	LXX	70
VI	6	LXXX	80
VII	7	XC	90
VIII	8	C	100
IX	9	D	500
X	10	M	1,000
XX	20	MD	1,500

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The Roman Empire
in 117 AD, at its greatest extent

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Timeline

3500 BC		AD 1	AD 1500

- Ancient Egypt
- **Ancient Rome**
- Maya Civilisation
- Ancient Greece
- Celtic Britain
- Anglo-Saxon Britain

The first Romans lived in Italy nearly 3000 years ago. They founded the city of Rome in 753 BC and, over the centuries, conquered many lands to create a huge empire.

Key Vocabulary

Celts	People living in Britain in tribes, including the Iceni, Brigantes and Catuvellauni.
citizen	A person with all the rights and protections of a nation or land. In the Roman Empire, only citizens were able to vote.
conquest	Taking control of a place by force, often with an army.
emperor	The ruler of an empire.
empire	A group of countries controlled by one ruler (emperor or empress) or government.
legion	A large section of the Roman army, made up of around 5000 soldiers.
rebellion	An uprising or revolt by people who want to challenge what they believe is unfair treatment by rulers.
Roman Empire	The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans, including large parts of Europe plus parts of North Africa and West Asia.
tribe	A group of people who share the same culture and values.

Julius Caesar Invades in 55 BC and 54 BC

The Roman General Julius Caesar made two attempts to conquer Britain. He wanted to add the rich land to the Roman Empire and punish the Celts for helping his enemies. His legions weren't able to overcome the Celts in 55 BC or 54 BC, but some leaders did pay tributes (a tax) so the Romans would leave. This meant the Celts could continue to live as they were.

Emperor Claudius Conquers Britain in AD 43

In AD 43, Emperor Claudius launched a third attack on Britain. He sent a powerful and well-organised army of around 40,000 men (that landed in southern England) to conquer the Celtic tribes. This time, much of Britain (or Britannia as the Romans called it) did become another province of Rome.
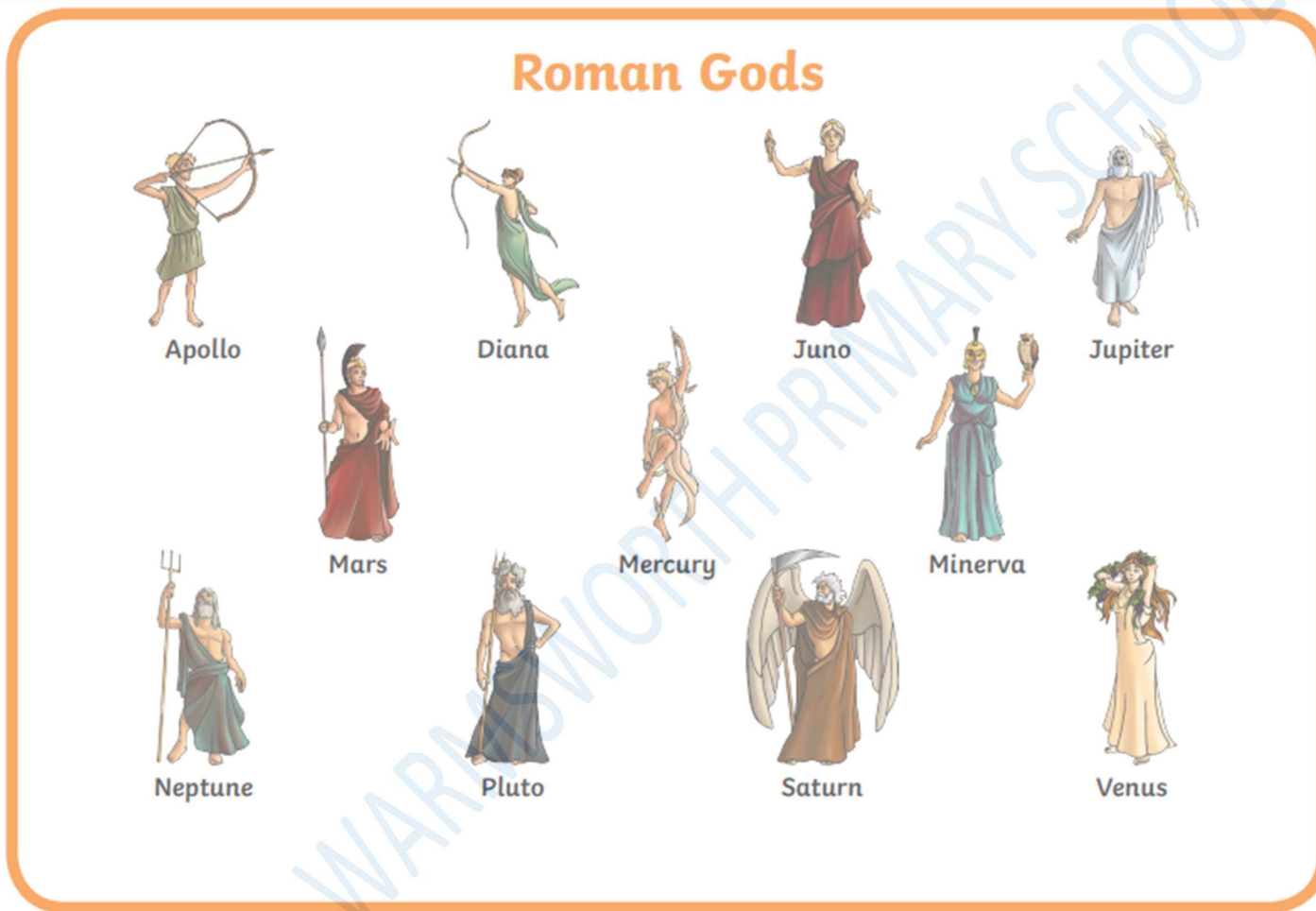
Roman Roads and Towns

The Roman army are famous for building long, straight roads. Special engineers planned these roads and they criss-crossed the whole Roman Empire. They boosted trade, communication with the Emperor and helped the legions to keep control of all the different provinces.

The Romans built new towns all over Britain. Each one had a marketplace, town hall, shops, temples and homes; larger towns had an amphitheatre. Bath houses were elaborately designed and were popular places to relax and meet friends.

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Roman Gods

Apollo · Diana · Juno · Jupiter · Mars · Mercury · Minerva · Neptune · Pluto · Saturn · Venus

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