

Dial Park Primary - History - Romans Boudicca & Caesar—UKS2 Autumn Even

Key Outcomes

- *What did Romans do for Britain?
- *Does Boudicca still inspire us now in the same way that she used to?
- *To ask and address historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity, difference and significance.

Key Places and Vocabulary

Caledonia	The name used in Roman times for Scotland.
Roman Empire	The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans, including parts of Europe, Middle East and North Africa.
Battle	A fight between two armed persons or forces during a war.
Invasion	One country attacking another to take it over.
Rebel (noun)	A person who fights against an authority.
Rebel (verb)	To refuse to be controlled by an authority.
AD (Anno Domini)	Used to show the years after Jesus was born.
BC (Before Christ)	Used to show the years before Jesus was born.
Celts	People living in Britain and some parts of Europe after the Iron Age.
Senate	The Roman government.
Mosaic	One picture made up of thousands of small tiles (tessellates).
Amphitheatre	Where the Romans would go to be entertained.
Emperor	The leader of an empire. Similar to a king or queen.
Legion	One unit of the Roman army; had 4,000 to 6,000 soldiers in. Lead by a centurion.
Barbarian	A person who lived outside the Roman Empire, seen by Romans as violent and uncivilised.
Emigrate	To leave one country or region in order to settle in another.
Immigrant	To come to live permanently in a country where one was not born.

Books/Websites

- Book: [Truth or Busted: Fact or Fiction Behind the Romans](#)
 Book: [Horrible Histories – The Rotten Romans](#)
<http://historysheroes.e2bn.org/hero/minitimeline/2>
<https://www.history-rocks.com/ancient-romans-planning>
<https://www.history.org.uk>
<https://www.keystagehistory.co.uk/ks2/teaching-primary-history-roman-britain-for-key-stage-2/>
<https://www.show.me.uk/topicpage/teachers/tRomans.html>
<https://www.runnymedetrust.org/uploads/publications/pdfs/Runnymede%20Romans%20Revealed%20A4%2056pp%20LoRes%20v6.pdf>
<https://berryhillprimary.co.uk/discover-project/>

Impact of Romans in Britain

The new rulers brought Central Government, coinage, towns, baths, circuses, gladiators, taxes, roads, country villas. Many Britons became Romanised and urbanised: they wore togas, learnt Latin, built town houses and villas. For others, particularly small rural farmers, the pattern of life probably did not change much, apart from the obligation to pay taxes to their Roman rulers.

Where did the Romans come from?

The Romans lived in Rome, a city in the centre of the country of Italy. Rome started to grow from a small town into a larger and larger city around the year 753 B.C. They were one of the most powerful, clever and successful ancient civilizations ever. They ruled over nearly all of Europe and most of north Africa, including Egypt. It is thought that one of the reasons the Romans invaded Britain was to conquer land, gain more slaves and collect the many precious resources in Britain including met-

Key Events

- *Julius Caesar's two brief visits 55 and 54BC
- *Invasion and settlement 43AD
- *The attack on the Druids' stronghold on Anglesey 60AD
- *Boudicca's rebellion 60/61AD
- *The building of Hadrian's Wall 122AD

Facts

1. We now call the people that lived in Britain between 750BC and 12BC Celts. They lived in settlements like hill forts. They were ruled by chiefs.
2. The Romans had a huge, organised army that included very skilled soldiers.
3. In 55BC and 54BC, the general of Rome called Julius Caesar, invaded Britain.
4. He bought his organised army that had 25,000 men and 800 ships.
5. The Celts in Britain were disorganised and fought in small groups.
6. Julius Caesar won some battles but had to return to Gaul (an area we now call France) as people had begun to rebel against him.
7. The Romans invaded Britain to conquer land, gain more slaves and collect the many precious resources in Britain including metals such as lead, tin, gold and silver. Ultimately, they wanted more power.



Significant people

Boudicca	Queen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe, she led a revolt against the
Prasutagus	King of the Iceni, husband of
Tacitus	One of Rome's greatest historians and wrote only about 50 years after the events.. Much of Tacitus' work survived the fall of the Roman Empire, with a few copies being preserved in monastery libraries.
Julius Caesar	Military general and politician; ceased power of the Roman Republic; later assassinated by Senators
Mark Anthony	Military general and supporter of Caesar; fought Octavian for con-
Alfred the Great	King of Wessex, father of Aethelflaed
Edward of Wessex	Son of Alfred the Great and brother of Aethelflaed. Almost wrote her out of the chronicles of the time.

13 July 100BC

Julius Caesar was born

75BC

Caesar was captured by pirates in the Mediterranean Sea

69-68 BC

Caesar was elected to be a quaestor, which was like a financial administrator

65BC

Caesar was elected to be an aedile, looking after temples and public buildings

63BC

Caesar was elected pontifex maximus, which was a chief priest

61BC

Caesar was appointed governor of Spain

59BC

Julius served as Consul for Rome, and formed the First Triumvirate with Crassus and Pompey

58-51BC

Caesar led armies in the Gallic Wars

55-52BC

Julius Caesar invaded Britain twice

49BC

Caesar crossed the Rubicon and led an army into Rome to take over the government, starting a civil war

46BC

Caesar created the Julian calendar

45BC

The Roman Civil War ended, and Julius was declared the dictator of Rome for the rest of his life

15 March 44BC

Julius Caesar was murdered by Cassius and Brutus

43AD

Large Roman Army invades Britain. Some tribes, like the Iceni, make friends with the Romans.

49-60AD

Boudicca marries Prasutagus, king of the Iceni. They have two daughters.

60AD

Prasutagus dies. He leaves half his wealth to Roman emperor Nero, the other half to his daughters. The Romans took all Prasutagus' wealth. Boudicca protests. Boudicca is whipped in public and her young daughters are beaten and abused. Boudicca calls an army together from the Iceni and their neighbours, the Trinovantes.

60-61AD

Boudicca's army destroys Colchester, London and St. Albans, killing 80,000 people.

61AD

Boudicca's army marches to the battlefield with many of their families in wagons. Boudicca's army much larger is defeated by the better Roman soldiers. 80,000 are killed. Boudicca and her daughters take poison so they are not captured alive. Romans in Britain for +350 years.