Year 3 – Through the Ages – Revolting Romans

	Term	Definition
1	Arrange	Put things in a neat, attractive or required order.
2	Romans	People who lived in mainland Europe within the area now known as Italy between the years 509BC and 1453AD.
3	Timeline	A representation of a period of time where important events are marked.
4	Britain	The island made up from England, Scotland and Wales.
5	Roman Empire	A group of countries that were ruled by the Romans.
6	army	A large group of people trained and armed for war.
7	Invasion	To forcefully enter a place with the aim to take over.
8	Settlements	The places where people choose to live.
9	Romanisation	The adoption of Roman ways of behaviour, culture and religious practises by people in the Roman Empire.
10	resistance	Refusing to accept or do something.



AD 43: Invasion

The new emperor, Claudius, was determined to make more of Britain part of his Roman Empire and started a successful invasion. Many Celts realised how powerful this Roman army was and agreed to obey Roman laws and pay taxes. Other tribes of Celts continued to fight against the Romans, who never gained full control of Britain.

Who were the Romans and where did they settle? (History)

Why was the Roman army so successful?

(History)

Why did Emperor Claudius invade Britain?

(History)

Why did Boudicca stand up to the Romans and how do we remember her today?

(History)

In 60AD, **Boudica** led an attack on Roman tribe rulers with her army called the Britons.

She is a heroine because she achieved a lot and fought for her country, her people and herself. Although she lost the final battle, she never let the Romans conquer her.

Gaius Julius Caesar was a general in the Roman army who eventually became the ruler of the Roman Empire. Before he took power, Rome had been republic. This meant it was ruled by a group of elected leaders with no leader being in power for life. In February 44BC, Caesar was appointed dictator of Rome for life. He died on 13th March 44BC.







AD 122: Hadrian's Wall
The Caledonian tribes fought battles against the Romans who had tried to take their land.
The Romans wanted a way to separate their land from the Picts so the Roman emperor, Hadrian, ordered a wall to be built to protect the Romans' land. The wall was 117km long with castles, guarded turrets, major forts, barracks, bathhouses and even hospitals.

