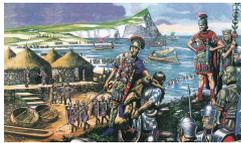


# The Romans - Year 4 - Autumn 2

Historical Themes		Tier 2	Key Vocabulary			
empire	leadership	legacy	Roman Empire	conquer	invade	legion
A group of countries that are controlled by one ruler for example the Roman empire, the British Empire.	The person or people who are in control of a group.	Something that is part of your history or remains from an earlier time.	An empire is lots of countries or states all ruled by one person or state. The Roman Empire was the largest empire of the ancient world.	To overcome and take control of a place or people by military force.	To enter a country by force with an army in order to occupy it.	The Roman army was made up of groups of soldiers called <b>legions</b> . There were over 5,000 soldiers in a legion.
In Year 3 you learnt that the Egyptian <b>Empire</b> was an ancient empire centred on the Nile River and ruled by a Pharaoh.	In Year 3 you learnt that The Pharaohs of Ancient Egypt were <b>leaders</b> of the land. The Pharaoh was often thought of as one of the gods.	The <b>legacy</b> of different groups of people over time has shaped the way we live in the world today.	The <b>Roman Empire</b> lasted from 700BCE to AD476. and at the height of its power Rome ruled across Europe, North Africa and Asia.	The Roman army had been building an empire across Europe and wanted to <b>conquer</b> Britain.	In 54-55 BCE Julius Caesar tried to <b>invade</b> Britain but failed. In AD43 Emperor Claudius tried again and succeeded, Britain became part of the Roman Empire.	Only men who are at least 20 years old could join the Roman army once they joined they had stay in the army for at least 25 years and were not allowed to get married.
The Romans migrated across Europe to expand their <b>Empire</b> . The Roman <b>Empire</b> lasted from 700BCE to AD476.	Julius Caesar was an army general from Rome who <b>led</b> the invasion of Britain in 55 BCE. He was not prepared for the British weather and his ships were too big to anchor near the shoreline.	When the Romans arrived in AD43, they introduced new ideas and ways of living to Britain. They built brick and stone buildings with central heating, sewage systems and straight roads to connect up all the new Roman towns.	The <b>Roman Empire</b> included the whole of Italy, all the lands around the Mediterranean and much of Europe, including England, Wales and parts of Scotland.	A number of Roman emperors wanted to <b>conquer</b> Britain and add it to the empire.	The Romans <b>invaded</b> Britain to make their empire as big and powerful as possible. They were also seeking natural resources, such as precious metals, slaves, and farmland.	Only Roman citizens could be regular soldiers as part of the <b>legion</b> in the Roman army.
The bigger the Roman <b>Empire</b> got, the more soldiers it needed to pay to defend the land. It got too expensive to keep the <b>empire</b> under control.	The Iceni were a Celtic tribe. Roman soldiers started to take over Iceni lands, stole money and crops. Boudica <b>led</b> the Celtic tribes into a rebellion against the Romans.	When the Romans invaded, they built a fort beside the River Thames. Londinium grew until it was the most important city in Roman Britain.				

## How this connects with previous learning

You know the names and places of important continents and countries, towns and cities in Britain.

You know that an empire is controlled by one ruler.

During Year 1 you learnt about The Great Fire of London in 1666. The fire destroyed the medieval City of London inside the old Roman city wall.



## How this connects with future learning

The Roman army left Britain in AD 410. Britain was again invaded by tribes from northern Europe: the Jutes, the Angles and the Saxons.

In Year 5 you will be learning about the Ancient Greeks The name 'Greeks' was given to the people of Greece by the Romans.

In Year 6 you will be learning about how Britain has changed over time and became an empire.