



Year 4 History: What impact did the Roman Empire have on Britain?

Key Topics: Roman invasion of Britain, Boudicca's rebellion, daily life in Britain, roads and towns, culture and diversity



Key Vocabulary

Ancient history	This is the history of people who lived thousands of years ago in places where writing was being developed (3000BC to 500AD).
aqueduct	A man-made channel to take water from one place to another, it was often be in the form of a bridge that carries the water.
archaeologist	A person whose job is learning about the past by digging up and studying remains and objects left behind.
basilica	A large building used for meetings and discussing legal matters in ancient Rome.
Celts	The people of southern Britain who were living in round houses and small settlements near to their farms when the Romans invaded.
empire	A group of countries that have been taken over and are ruled by one person or country.
forum	A large, outside area often in the centre of a Roman town. It was used for public gatherings, shop stalls and celebrations and was surrounded by public buildings, temples and statues.
invasion	An unwelcome arrival of a large number of people (e.g. an army) who usually come with force and may cause harm.
Latin	The common language of the Roman Empire
legion	A large group in the Roman army usually made of 5000 soldiers.
mosaic	Picture or patterns made of small tiles. They were used to decorate walls or floors in Roman buildings.
rebellion	An act of rebellion is when people refuse to follow someone who is in charge, in a rebellion people may try and overthrow the ruler
villa	A Roman villa is a large country house around a rectangular courtyard, owned by the rich.

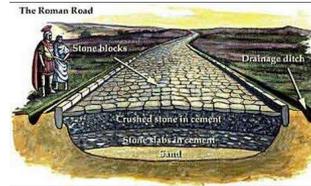
People and Places



Boudicca, an Iceni leader who led a **Celt rebellion** against the Roman invaders.

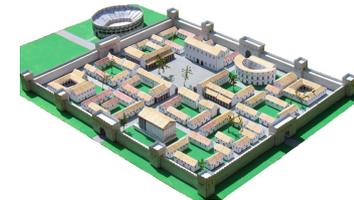


Claudius, Emperor who successfully invaded Britain in **43AD**



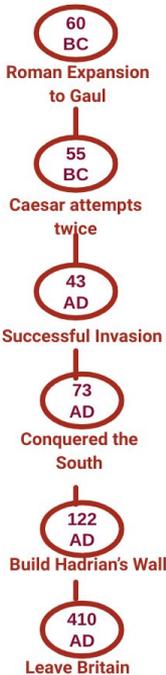
The Romans built new towns. They had a grid structure and featured a **forum, basilica and public baths**.

Long, straight **roads** were built across the empire. They helped move armies quickly and let **trade** travel across long distances.



Hadrian's wall was built, **122AD**, as the northern **border** of the empire. It was 120 km **coast to coast** and kept Scotland (Caledonia) out.

Ancient Romans (Europe, N.Africa)



Ancient Egypt (Africa)

Ancient Greece (Europe)

Bronze Age (UK)

Iron Age (UK)

3000BC 2500BC 2000BC 1500BC 1000BC 500BC 0AD