

# Learning Organiser: How did the arrival of the Romans change Britain?

## Key objective

Explain why the Romans invaded Britain and some of the effects their settlement had.

## Important concepts I will understand

Change	The process or actions by which something or someone becomes different.
Causation	The connections between events where one thing happens as a result of another.
Significance	Identifying events, sources, people, places or ideas which are most important.
Similarity and difference	Comparing ways of life at different times.
Sources	Evidence that is used to gather information and reach judgements.
Chronology	Arranging historical events in their correct order.
Empathy	Placing yourself in another's position to better understand their actions.
Border	Artificial lines or boundaries that separate different states, countries, provinces or cities.
Civilisation	An advanced society with its own system of government, laws and written language.
Empire	The man or woman (often a monarch) who rules over an empire.
Military	The armed forces of a country.
Slave	A person who is the legal property of another and is forced to obey them.
Conflict	A struggle or clash between opposing forces, interests or ideas.
Conquest	Gain control of a place or people by military force.
War	Armed conflict between different countries or people within a country (civil war).
Trade	The buying and selling of goods and services.
Tribe	A group of people who live and work together.

## Important things I will know and understand

What an empire is.

Modern day countries that were once part of the Roman Empire.

Why Claudius invaded Britain in AD 43.

Who Boudica was and why she was such a threat to the Romans.

The lifestyle of many high status Romans living in Britain.

Why the Romans constructed Hadrian's Wall in AD122.

How and why the Romans designed and built many towns in Britain.

What a gladiator was and why gladiatorial games were organised in Britain.

Why so much evidence remains today of the Roman occupation.

Why most Romans eventually left Britain and returned to Rome.

## Important Artefacts

### Fibula



## Important Vocabulary

Natural resource	A material occurring in nature used by people.
Occupied	Being invaded and then ruled by a foreign power.
Epitome	A perfect example of a particular thing or type of person.
Pacify	Calm down people who are angry or in revolt.
Uprising	An act of revolt or rebellion against the ruling power.
Plebian	Someone belonging to the general common people.
Ianista	The head of a gladiator training school.
Philosopher	Someone who studies or writes about the meaning of life.

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## Important People



Boudica



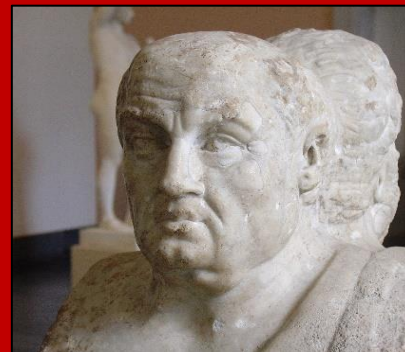
Emperor Claudius



Calgacus



Gladiators



Seneca



General Julius Agricola

## Important Historical Skills

Describing	Giving an Account of something.
Select	Choosing the information most suitable and relevant.
Reason/ Speculate	Thinking and forming ideas about something without necessarily firm evidence to back it up.
Synthesising	Bringing together a range of ideas and facts from different sources to develop an explanation.
Explaining	Showing understanding of how or why something happened.
Empathising	Placing yourself in another's position to better understand their actions.

## Timeline of Roman Britain

43 AD: Emperor Claudius invades Britain

51 AD: Leader of British resistance Caractacus captured

61 AD: Rebellion led by Boudicca defeated

78 AD: Wales conquered

84 AD: Roman armies reach as far as the modern day city of Aberdeen

122 AD: Construction of Hadrian's Wall

211 AD: Britain divided into Upper Britain (capital London) and Lower Britain (capital York)

367 AD: Beginning of raids on Roman Britain by Scots, Picts, Franks and Anglo Saxons

400 AD: Roman troops begin to be withdrawn from Britain

410 AD: Rome falls to Goths

449 AD: End of Roman authority over much of Britain

## Important Places



Roman Empire AD 43



Hadrian's Wall



Caerwent