

Year 5—Invaders and Settlers—Romans 43—410

Know when the Roman invasion took place.

55BC Julius Caesar and his army invaded England. He realised that his army wasn't powerful enough to invade fully and returned to Gaul (France).

In 54 BC Julius Caesar and his army invaded again but he brought more men. The British tribes agreed to pay tributes to Rome and they were left in peace.

43 AD The Claudian Invasion. The Roman army attacked again. The Celtic tribes realised how strong the army was and made deals to keep peace. They agreed to obey Roman laws and paid taxes to the Romans.



Statue of Julius Caesar

Know that the Romans did not want the land above Scotland and built Hadrian's Wall to keep the Scots out and that parts of the wall still exist today.

Although the Romans attacked Scotland they never controlled it.

To control their territory in England the Romans, under the order of Emperor Hadrian, built a coast to coast wall across northern England to keep the Scots out. The wall was between 8 and 10 feet wide and 15 feet tall.

The wall was so well built that parts of it still exist today at sites such as Cawfields, Birdoswald, Steel Rigg and Waltown Quarry.



Hadrian's Wall

Know that the Romans built towns and roads some of which still exist.

The first roads in England were built by the Romans. They built the roads as straight as possible as they knew it was the quickest way to get somewhere.



Cobbled surfaces were common place in towns but usually the roads were made of gravel. One road called the Fosse Way was built by the Romans. Now some of it is a farm track, other parts of the road are now the A46.

Each town had a Basilica, where lords would hold meetings and taxes were taken. The Forum was where people would sell their goods. There were also temples built for the Romans to worship.

Roman towns also had aqueducts, baths, shops, houses and often barracks.

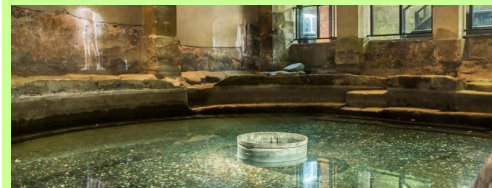
London, York, Lincoln were cities built by the Romans. Around the United Kingdom evidence exists of the Romans with remains of forts, walls, baths, bridges, amphitheatres, villas, temples and roads.

Know about the Roman baths in Bath and other structures that still exist today.

Ruins can still be found today in many places across Britain including Chedworth Roman Villa, Fishbourne Roman Palace, Hadrian's Wall and the Roman Baths in Bath.

The Romans went to the baths for personal hygiene reasons but it was also a community and social place to visit. Large complexes had several baths that were at different temperatures and there was also a swimming pool and a gymnasium.

Roman Baths in Bath



Mosaics at Fishbourne Roman Palace—the largest Roman home in Britain.

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Know why the Romans left England.

A large amount of Roman troops were withdrawn from Britain to assist with the war against Alaric I who was attempting to sack Rome, Italy.

Barbarian forces attacked the borders of Roman Britain. The Roman Empire was more focused on threats to Italy. Britain was left to defend itself.

410 AD with increasing attacks on Britain by the Saxons, Scots, Picts and Angles Britain asks Emperor Honorius for help. He wrote back telling Britain to look after their own defences and refuses to send any help. This marked the end of Roman Britain.



Timeline

753 BC	The building of Rome begins.
510 BC	Rome becomes a republic. Officials are elected.
202 BC	Rome conquers territories outside Italy and its power spreads.
130 BC	Rome conquers Greece and Spain
43 AD	The Romans conquered Britain.
61 AD	Boudicca rebels against the Romans.
122 AD	The building of Hadrian's wall begins.
410 AD	Roman rule in Britain comes to an end.
455 AD	Vandals destroy Rome and the Empire collapses.



A Roman Fort Arbeia—South Shields

Vocabulary

invade— where an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country.

roads - the Romans built the first roads in the country from cobbles or gravel.

basilica—a building where lords held meetings and taxes were taken.

mosaics—a picture or pattern made by arranging small pieces of stone, glass or tile.

barracks - a building lived in by the military

amphitheatre—the centre of entertainment—gladiatorial games

baths— public community baths for cleaning and socialising.

Hadrian's wall— a wall built by the Romans in the north of England from coast to coast to keep the Scots out.

fort—a military building occupied by troops to defend against an attack.

conquer—to take control of people or a place by military control.

rebel— a person or group that opposes the authorities.