

How did the Roman Empire impact Britain?

How did the Britons resist occupation?



Name :

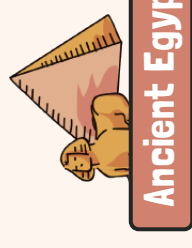
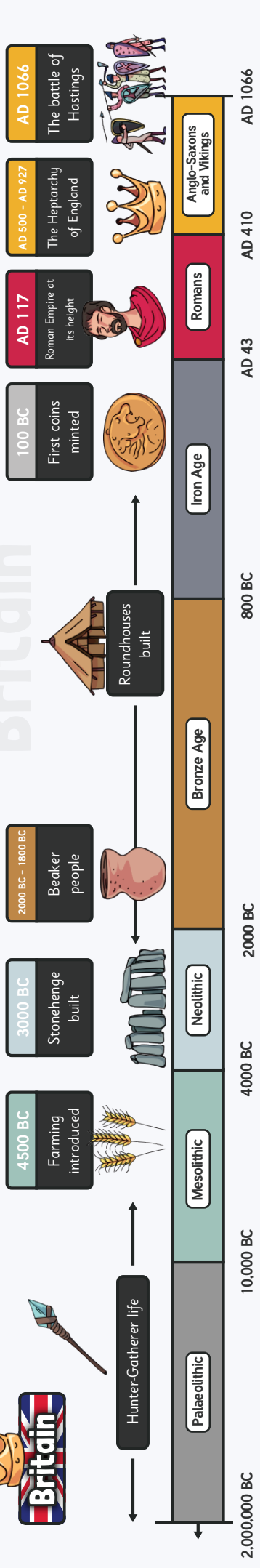
Y3-Y4 History Booklet

✓ Verified by archaeologists

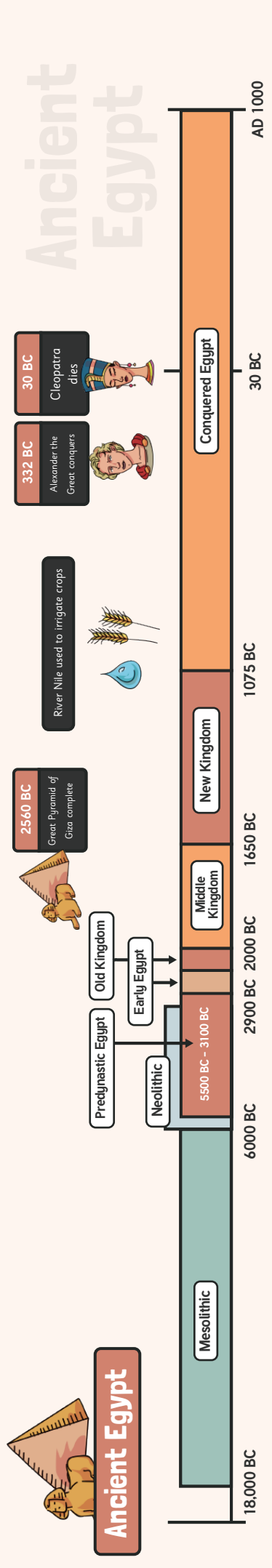
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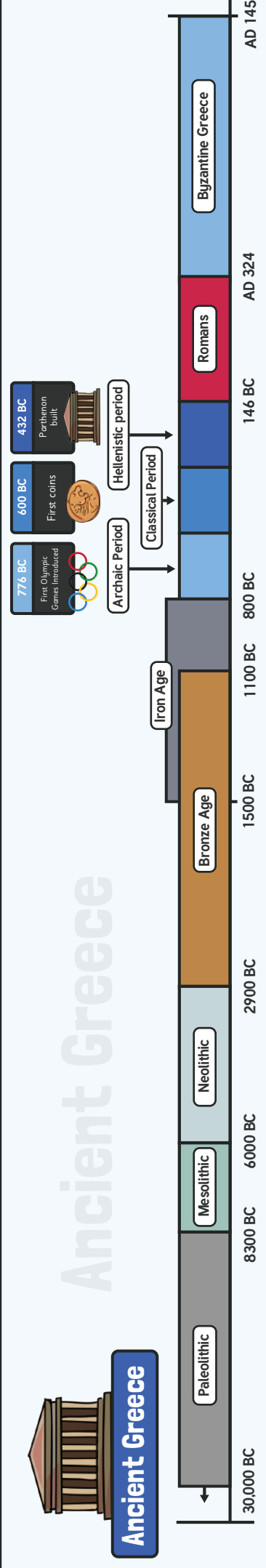
Britain



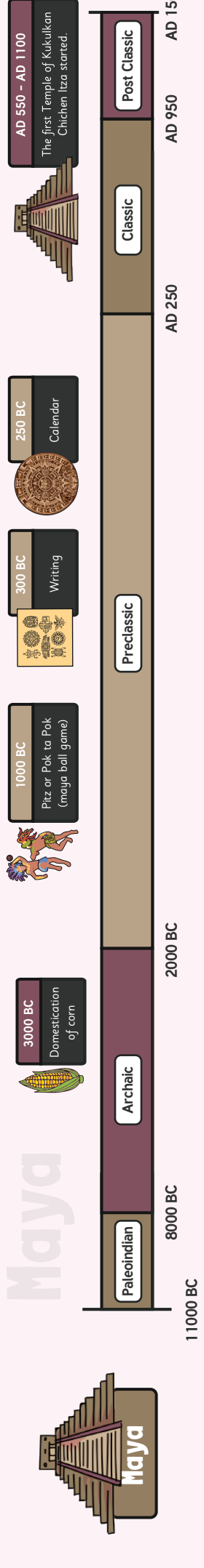
Ancient Egypt



Ancient Greece



Maya



Overview

This is booklet two of three of the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain.

Over the course of the three booklets, the children will learn the following:

How did the Roman Empire impact Britain?

1. How did early Rome grow to become the Roman Empire?
2. How did the Britons resist occupation?
3. How did the Roman Empire maintain control over Britain?

Vocabulary

settlement

a place where people have settled to live



kingdom

a country ruled by a king or queen



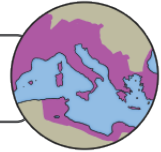
emperor

the male ruler of an empire



empire

a group of nations under one ruler or government



revolt

to rise up and fight against a leader



occupation

the act of taking over an area of land that does not belong to you



outnumber

to be larger in number than another



peninsula

a piece of land surrounded on nearly all sides by water



Review of booklet 1:

What modern-day country is Rome the capital city of?

What three methods did early Rome use to expand its lands?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Who did Augustus defeat at the battle of Actium?

Tick whether the statement is true or false:

True

False

Octavian and Augustus are the same person.

The battle of Actium was a sea battle.

A peninsula is nowhere near water.

The Roman Army was well trained.

Lesson 1

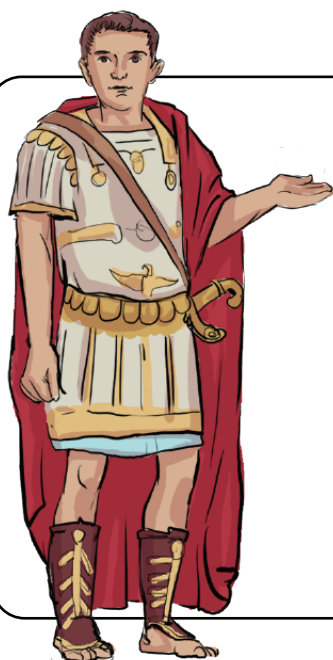
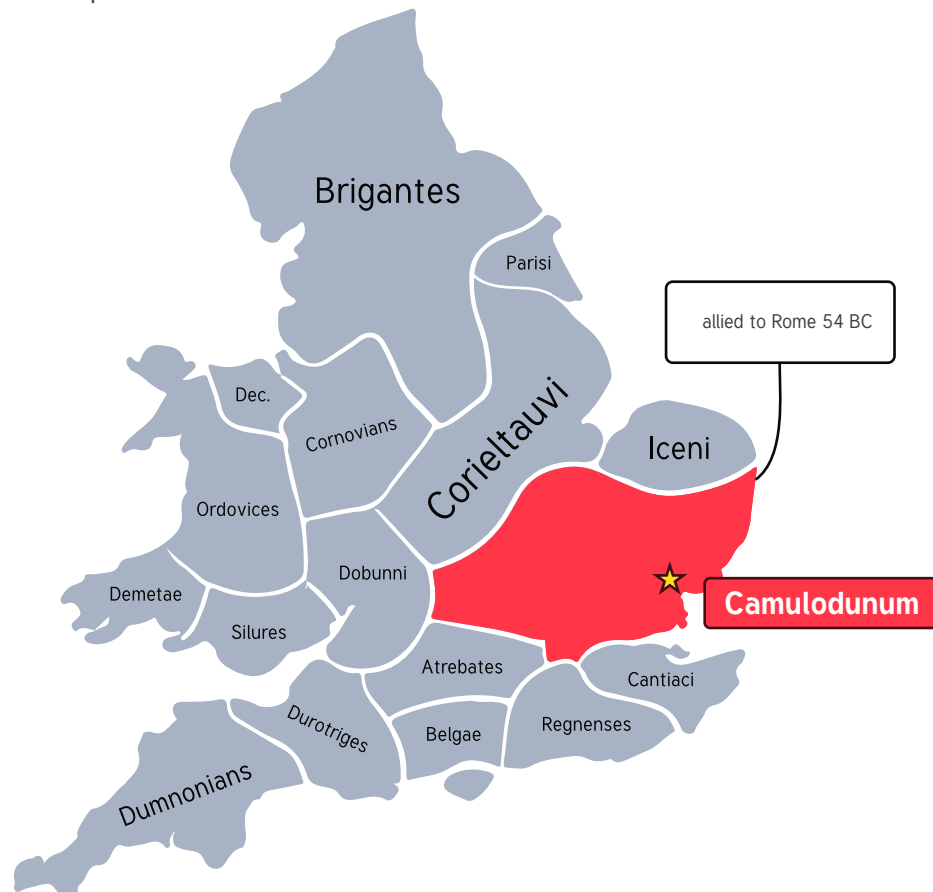
Previously, in 55 BC Julius Caesar landed in Britannia but had been defeated. The people who lived in Britannia at this time are known as the Celts. These Iron Age people were divided into tribes and small kingdoms. In 54 BC Caesar invaded again, the Britons banded together and fought back. The battles were hard with each side having wins and losses, until the Britons fell out with each other. One tribe, the Trinovantes, switched to Caesars' side and others followed. The king of the Trinovantes made a treaty with Caesar, agreeing to pay money yearly (a tribute) if the Romans went home. This made the king of the Trinovantes a client king.



In 27 BC, after beating Mark Antony and Cleopatra, Octavian became the first emperor of Rome and called himself Augustus.

Augustus and other Roman leaders had eyed Britannia as a way to expand the Empire over the last half a century, but there were too many problems in Rome for either annexation or colonisation to take place.

This all changed when Cunobelinus, king of the Catuvallauni tribe, conquered the Trinovantes after fighting for many years. After conquering them, he declared the settlement of Camulodunum (modern Colchester) as his capital.



Ave! I am Emperor Caligula - the great-grandson of Emperor Augustus.

The son of King Cunobelinus has just arrived in Rome after being banished from Britannia by his father. He has persuaded me to gather a great army to take back Trinovantes so that it is once more under Roman control.

I am preparing a great army of 200,000 troops to take back this kingdom!

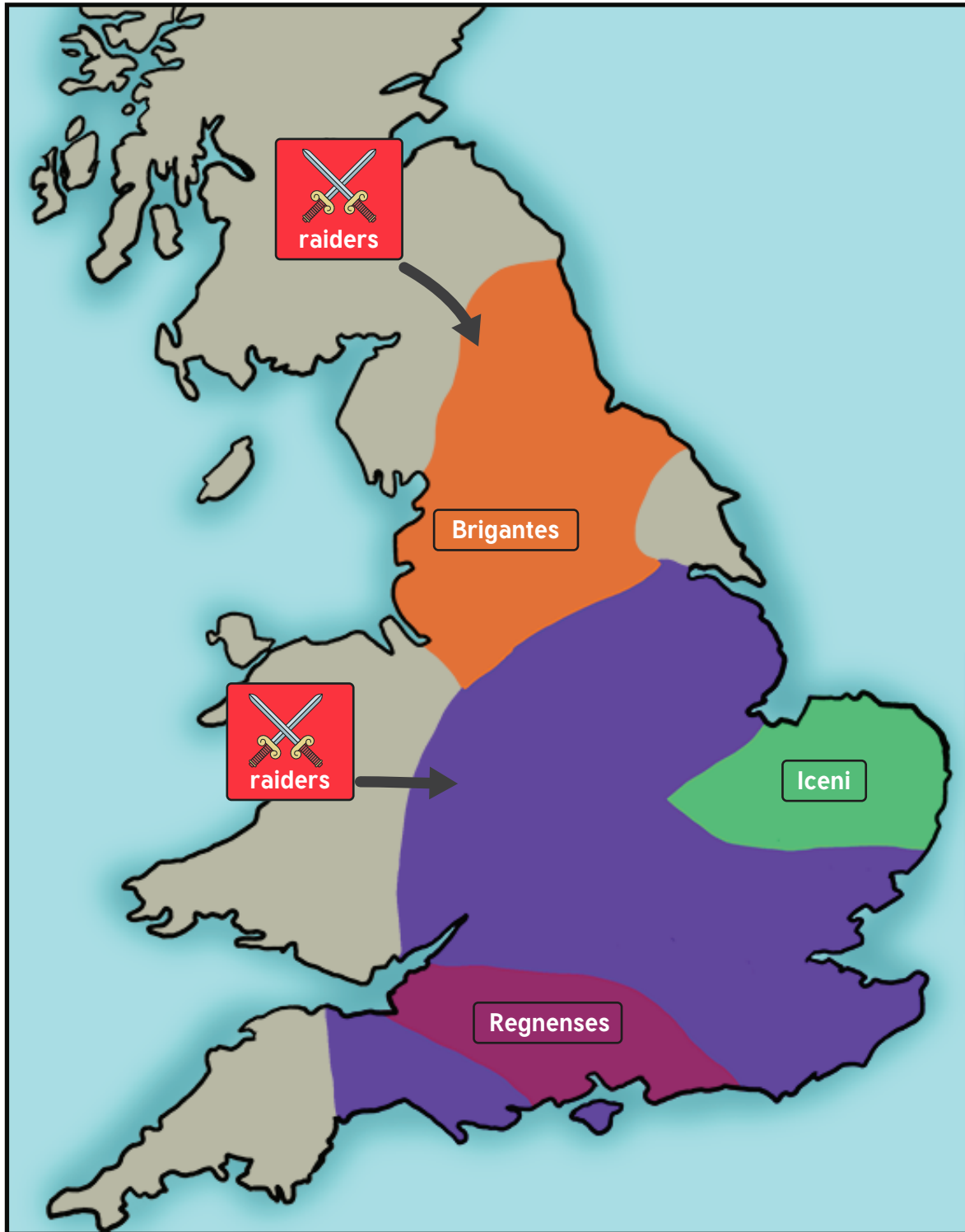
The invasion never took place and not long after, **Emperor Caligula was murdered** – he was not a very popular leader!

Upon his death, his uncle **Claudius** was named emperor of Rome and he swore to successfully invade Britannia after so many of his ancestors had failed to do so.

So, in AD 43, Emperor Claudius launched an **invasion of Britannia**. The Britons (Celts) tried to fight back, but were beaten by the heavily armoured and organised soldiers in the Roman legions.



Within four years, Rome controlled large regions of Britannia. Some Celtic tribes like Regnenses in the south, the Iceni in the east and the Brigantes in the north, were allied to the Roman Empire and helped Rome to control Britannia against attacks from the north and west.



Stop and jot 1

Tick whether the statement is true or false:

True

False

Julius Caesar led the first invasion of Britannia.

Emperor Caligula was going to send 200,000 troops to Britannia.

Julius Caesar conquered all of Britannia.

Emperor Caligula was murdered.

What year did Emperor Claudius invade Britannia?

Name the three tribes who allied with Romans.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Lesson 2

Do now

- a) settlement b) kingdom c) emperor

a country ruled by a king or queen

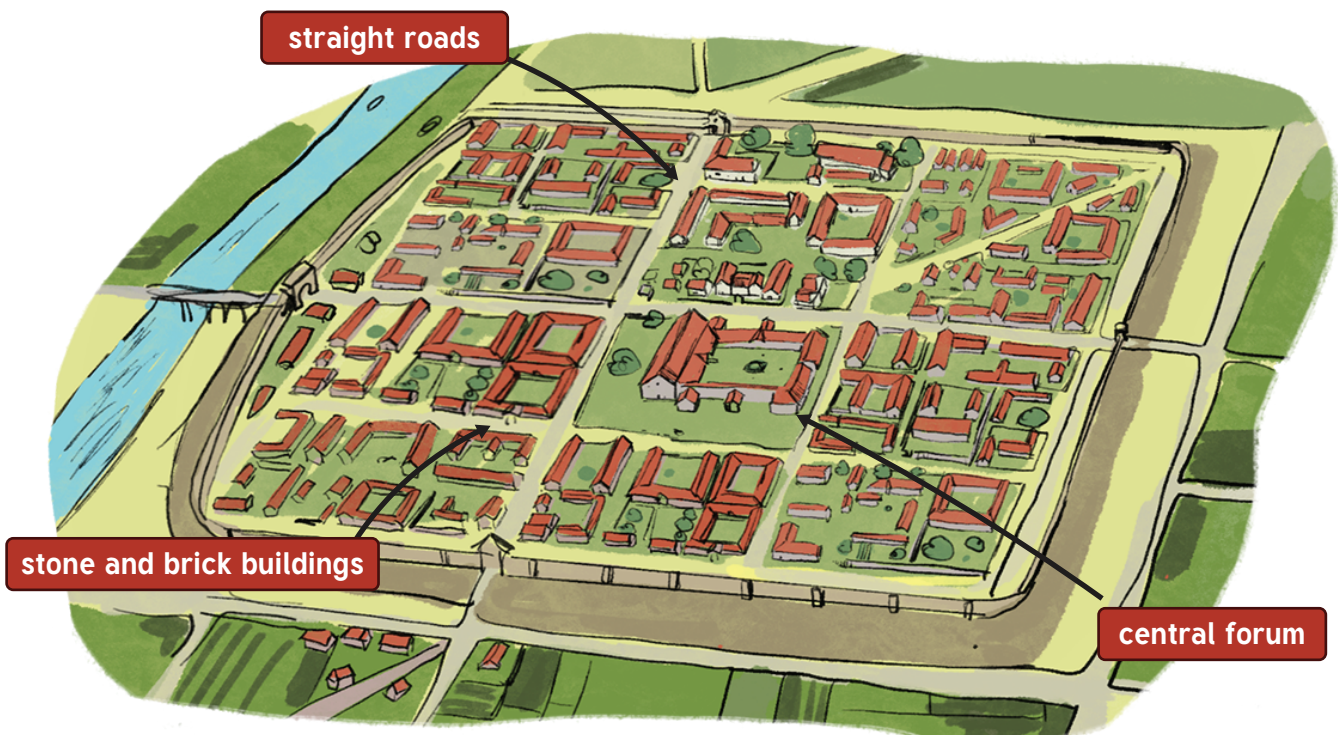
a place where people have settled to live

the male ruler of an empire

The Romans were not happy just conquering the settlements of Britain – they wanted to turn them into Roman cities too.

Roman towns in Britain were full of brick buildings and temples. The Romans liked everything to be organised, so the streets were built in straight lines. In the middle of the settlement, there would be a large square called a forum. It was used as a marketplace and for meetings. It had shops and offices on three sides and government offices on the other side.

Some towns had public baths, open-air theatres (called amphitheatres) and huge decorative statues. The buildings were made of stone and brick, and many of the buildings were built so well that archaeologists have been able to excavate whole buildings!





What do you notice?

Do you think the Romans, or the Celts live here?

What are the Roman soldiers doing?

Do you think the Romans are welcome?





What do you notice?

Do you think the Romans, or the Celts lived here?

What are the people doing?

How are the buildings different?

How does life seem different?



Stop and jot 1

Using the discuss and compare pages, answer the following questions:

How did the Celts live differently to the Romans?

How were Roman towns designed?

Do you think the Celts were accepting of the Roman occupiers?

Tick the correct box:

	Celt settlement	Roman settlement
brick and stone buildings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
wooden buildings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
public baths and places to visit for entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
thatched roofs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Lesson 3

Do now

a) revolt

b) occupation

c) outnumber

to rise up and fight against a leader

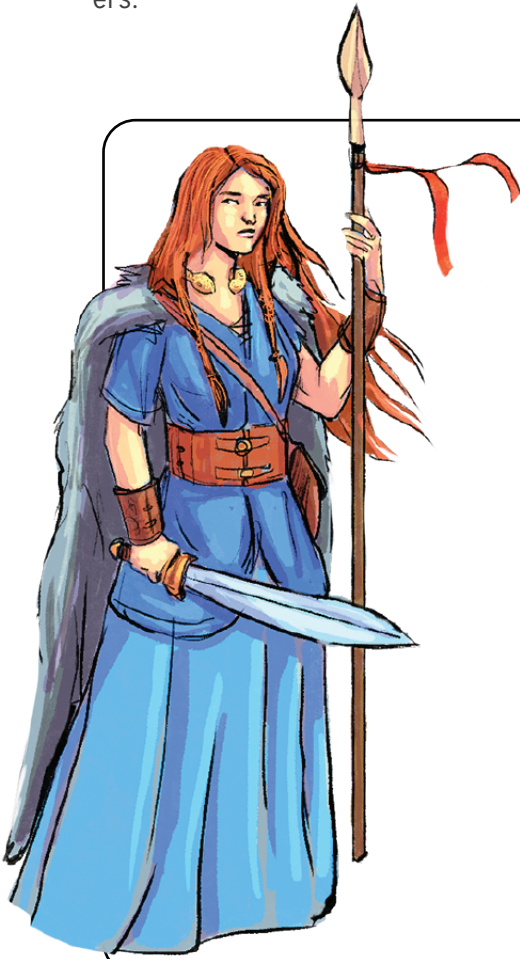
to be larger in number than another

the act of taking over an area of land that does not belong to you

Brain dump

What have you understood so far?

King Prasutagus, of the Iceni, was a client king of the Romans. c. AD 60, Prasutagus died. He had made a treaty with Rome agreeing that his lands would be divided equally between Rome and his family. The Romans ignored his wishes and instead took all the land for themselves. This enraged the family of the dead king and his wife, Queen Boudicca, started a revolt against the Roman invaders.



Hello! I am Queen Boudicca, queen of the Iceni tribe. My beloved husband, King Prasutagus, left a great deal of land to my daughters and those wretched Romans have taken it all away from us!

I am enraged! How dare they come to our Britannia and take what does not belong to them. My husband was a loyal subject to them and this is how they repay us? The emperor has had me whipped in front of my own people and demands that we pay taxes on lands that belong to us!

We will burn Camulodunum (Colchester) and Londinium (London) to the ground for what they have done to us!

We outnumber the Romans and will destroy them!



Boudicca's revolt

In AD 60-61, Boudicca travelled across England with her army, burning Roman cities to the ground one by one - Camulodunum (Colchester), Londinium (London) and Varulanium (St. Albans). She eventually met a Roman legion somewhere in the middle of the country, where she was sadly defeated and Roman reports claim 80,000 of her fighters were killed in battle.

If Queen Boudicca were to have beaten the Romans in this final battle, it is believed by some that the Romans may have left Britannia and the fearless leader would have achieved her goal.

Today, she is remembered for her bravery and fight for freedom. Whenever people have suffered an injustice in the past, they have looked to the story of Boudicca as a symbol of power and strength against the odds.

A map showing the journey of Boudicca's revolt across England.

-  Roman occupiers
-  Boudicca's revolt



Artist's impression of Queen Boudicca rallying and inspiring her troops to fight back against the Roman occupiers.



Stop and jot 1



The Romans were fair to Boudicca and her family after the death of Prasutagus.

Professor Know-it-all **is wrong** because...



Boudicca fought the Romans in the Iceni-controlled region.

Professor Know-it-all **is wrong** because...

Why do you think Boudicca is a symbol of bravery for many people today?

Review of booklet 1:

What modern-day country is Rome the capital city of?

Italy

What three methods did early Rome use to expand its lands?

1. annexation
2. military alliance
3. colonisation

Who did Augustus defeat at the battle of Actium?

Cleopatra and Mark Antony

Tick whether the statement is true or false:

	True	False
Octavian and Augustus are the same person.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The battle of Actium was a sea battle.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A peninsula is nowhere near water.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The Roman Army was well trained.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Stop and jot 1

Tick whether the statement is true or false:

	True	False
Julius Caesar led the first invasion of Britannia.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emperor Caligula was going to send 200,000 troops to Britannia.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Julius Caesar conquered all of Britannia.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Emperor Caligula was murdered.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

What year did Emperor Claudius invade Britannia?

AD 43

Name the three tribes who allied with Romans.

1. Iceni
2. Brigantes
3. Regnenses

Lesson 2

Do now

a) settlement b) kingdom c) emperor

a country ruled by a king or queen

b

a place where people have settled to live

a

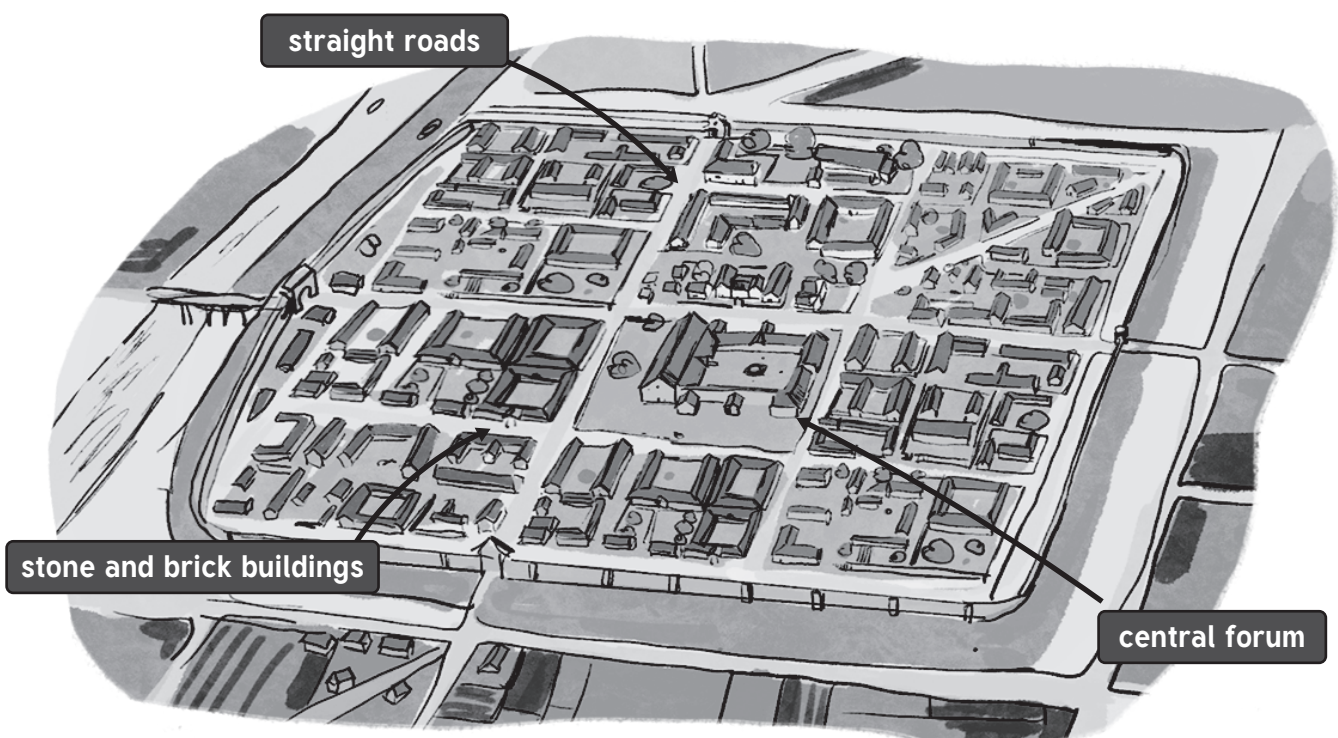
the male ruler of an empire

c

The Romans were not happy just conquering the settlements of Britain – they wanted to turn them into Roman cities too.

Roman towns in Britain were full of brick buildings and temples. The Romans liked everything to be organised, so the streets were built in straight lines. In the middle of the settlement, there would be a large square called a forum. It was used as a marketplace and for meetings. It had shops and offices on three sides and government offices on the other side.

Some towns had public baths, open-air theatres (called amphitheatres) and huge decorative statues. The buildings were made of stone and brick, and many of the buildings were built so well that archaeologists have been able to excavate whole buildings!



Stop and jot 1

Using the discuss and compare pages, answer the following questions:

How did the Celts live differently to the Romans?

The Celts lived in small towns and villages not cities like the Romans. They lived in roundhouses with thatched roofs.

How were Roman towns designed?

They had straight roads and lots of stone and brick buildings. Some settlements had public baths and amphitheatres.

Do you think the Celts were accepting of the Roman occupiers?

Some of them got along with them even if they didn't like having to pay taxes. Others were angry at the Romans and attacked them.

Tick the correct box:

	Celt settlement	Roman settlement
brick and stone buildings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
wooden buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
public baths and places to visit for entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
thatched roofs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Lesson 3

Do now

a) revolt

b) occupation

c) outnumber

to rise up and fight against a leader

a

to be larger in number than another

c

the act of taking over an area of land
that does not belong to you

b

Brain dump

What have you
understood
so far?

Stop and jot 1



The Romans were fair to Boudicca and her family after the death of Prasutagus.

Professor Know-it-all is wrong because...

The Romans unfairly took Boudicca and her family's land, whipped her in public, and tried to make her pay taxes for the land that was hers.



Boudicca fought the Romans in the Iceni-controlled region.

Professor Know-it-all is wrong because...

Boudicca travelled across England attacking settlements before fighting the Roman legions in the middle of England.

Why do you think Boudicca is a symbol of bravery for many people today?

Acceptable answers discussing how she stood up for herself against the occupying Romans.
