

KS1.CB.T1	Area of study: The Romans Unit aims / outcome: To understand the Roman invasion of Britain, how Roman rule changed life for people living in Britain, and what legacies the Romans left behind.	
History concepts to organise knowledge: Chronology Significance Similarities and differences Cause and consequence Continuity and change		
Key strands of learning: Invasion Empire Power Settlements Legacy		
Learning in Reception: Basic understanding of past and present Stories of kings, queens, castles, and knights	Tier 2 <u>New</u> Rule Settle Defend Trade <u>Review - KS1</u> Castle King Queen Soldiers Past Country	Tier 3 <u>New</u> Rebellion Empire Legion Aqueduct Centurion Forums – marketplaces <u>Review</u>

NC objective:	Vocabulary and crucial knowledge:	
<p>Learn about the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain</p> <p>The Roman Empire by AD 42 and the power of its army</p> <p>Successful invasion by Claudius and conquest, including Hadrian's Wall</p> <p>British resistance, e.g. Boudicca</p> <p>'Romanisation' of Britain and the impact of technology, culture and beliefs, including early Christianity</p>	<p>Context of Study</p> <p>The children have previously learned about the Stone Age (LKS2.CA.T1) and how people lived in pre-Roman Britain. They understand basic ideas about settlement, tools, and how technology began to advance through the use of stone, bronze and iron. They have explored the Industrial Revolution (LKS2.CA.T3), giving them a foundation for technological change over time and understanding that natural resources were necessary for growth.</p> <p>This unit directly prepares children to study the Anglo-Saxon and Viking invasions (LKS2.CB.T2 and T3) by exploring how Roman settlement in England ended and what followed. Through Geography, children understand Europe's location (KS1.CA.T2), allowing them to track Roman expansion from Italy to Britain. The children have explored the term invasion (KS1.CA.T3/KS2.CA.T2) during their World War topics and have explored the life and role of soldiers as well as the impact of war on communities.</p> <p>Chronology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55–54 BC: Julius Caesar's expeditions • 43 AD: Claudius invades Britain • 60–61 AD: Boudicca's revolt • 122 AD: Hadrian's Wall is built • 410 AD: Romans withdraw from Britain <p>Crucial Knowledge:</p> <p><i>The Roman Empire and Invasion:</i></p> <p>To know that The Roman Empire was one of the largest empires in history.</p> <p>To know that The Romans were from Rome – Italy.</p> <p>To know how far The Roman Empire stretched at its peak and know that England was known as 'Brittania'</p> <p>To know that Julius Caesar first came to Britain in 55 BC but did not stay.</p> <p>In 43 AD, Emperor Claudius launched a successful invasion of Britain.</p> <p>To know that Roman soldiers were organised into legions and were very disciplined.</p> <p><i>Life in Roman Britain:</i></p> <p>To know about the impact that The Romans had on Britian: they built roads, towns, forts, and introduced written language.</p>	

Roman towns had public baths and temples and marketplaces (forums)

To know that 'Romanisation' began to happen in many British communities

The Romans introduced new food, coins, and architecture.

Resistance:

To know that some tribes resisted Roman rule, like the Iceni tribe led by Boudicca.

Boudicca led a famous revolt against Roman occupation after her tribe was badly treated by The Romans

The Romans defeated Boudicca's army and strengthened their control.

The End of Roman Britain:

By 410 AD, Rome was under threat in other parts of its Empire and withdrew its troops from Britain.

Britain was left to defend itself, leading to future invasions by Anglo-Saxons.

Historical Enquiry:

Children will examine artefacts such as Roman coins, pottery, mosaics, and remains of roads or walls.

They will explore how historians use archaeological evidence and Roman texts to understand this period.

They will consider the impact that The Romans had on Britain and what Legacy was left behind.