

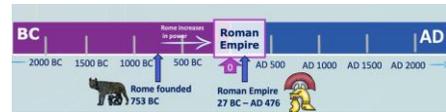
# Lower Key Stage 2- The Romans



Key Question: What lasting impact did the Romans leave in Britain?

## Session 1

The Roman Empire started in Rome, Italy.



## Session 2

The Roman Empire began in the city of Rome. It expanded its rule to include many different countries. It spread from a city-state to a republic (which means it was ruled by elected leaders), spanning across most of modern-day Italy, and then to an empire reaching countries in Europe, Africa and Asia.

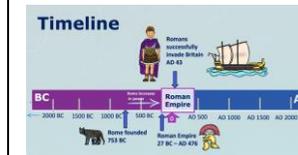
## Session 3

Before the Romans came, Britain did not have one overall ruler or king. Many people lived in tribes, each one ruled separately by warrior kings. There were violent wars between the tribes. Many people lived in hill forts to protect themselves from attack.



## Session 4

Once the Romans had decided to invade Britain, it took three attempts until they were successful!



## Session 5

Who was Boudicca? Boudicca led her army against the Romans. She was as brave and strong as any of her soldiers. Boudicca lived many years ago, so we don't have much information about her. But we can use objects from the past to help us understand her story.

## Session 6 Romans inventions

One of the most famous achievements of the Romans was the impressive network of roads that they built across their empire, including in Britain.

## Session 7

**Home 1: Roundhouse or hut**

Although the Romans built up towns in Britain, the majority of people still lived in the countryside. Most people - apart from the very wealthy - continued to live in Celtic-style roundhouses or wooden huts.

Thatched roof  
No windows  
Walls made from wood, straw and mud, or sometimes stones and clay  
Round, small building

**Home 2: Villa**

Wealthier Romans living in the countryside might have lived in a large house called a villa. Villas were spacious and comfortable with lots of different types of rooms, courtyards, servant quarters and sometimes even underfloor heating!

Decorated inside with painted and tiled mosaics  
Built from stone, marble, terracotta and glass and structured with columns and arches.  
Separate sections for family life, servants and animals.  
Underfloor heating called a 'hypocaust' system.

## Session 8

Over time, archaeologists and historians have put together their own picture of what Roman Britain was like by studying the evidence and historical remains from the time.



## Session 9

Inside Roman bathhouse were both hot and cold rooms with water or steam as well as rooms for exercising. The rooms were heated with an underfloor heating system called a hypocaust.

## Session 10

In AD 410, it became time for the Romans to leave Britain. The city of Rome was under attack and the Roman Emperor ordered the Roman army to withdraw from Britannia and return to take care of matters at home.

## Key Vocabulary:

Dates	The day of the month or year as specified by a number
Time period	An amount of time over a specific amount of years.
Era	A long and distinct period of history.
Change	Differences and alterations that have happened over time.
Chronological	When things in the right order.
Artefact	An object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest.
Source of evidence	Letters, documents, records, diaries, drawings, newspaper accounts and other bits and pieces left behind from the past.

Progression strands:

A2:

Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including: Dates, Time Period, Era, and Change & Chronology.

Place events, artefacts and historical figures on a time line using dates. Use dates and terms to describe events.

Can they describe events and periods using the words: BC, AD and decade?

D2: Describe / make links between main events, situations and changes within and across.

F2: Describe social, cultural, religious and ethnic diversity in Britain & the wider world. Make comparisons.

Celtic tribes



Aqueduct



Mosaic



Roman Villa



Round House

