<u>Retrieval Vocabulary</u> agriculture, BCE, CE, emperor, empire, government, invasion, hunter-gatherer, past, prehistory, settlements

Key Unit Vocabulary

Amphitheatre - an open circular building with a space in the middle Dictator - a ruler with total power over a country

Gladiator - a man trained to fight against other men in an arena **Facilities** - a place design with a specific purpose

Forum - an open courtyard used

for meetings **Rebellion** - an act of armed resistance to an established government or leader

Taxes - a compulsory payment to a country's money to be spent to improve that country

A map showing the spread of the Roman Empire

Year 3 Spring Unit: The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain



Enquiry Question: How did the Romans transform Britain?

Historical Concept: consequences, similarities and differences

Key Unit Facts

Land Controlled by Coltie Tribes

Land Controlled by Romans

and Cantraffed by Others

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The Boudica

statue

- Rome was founded in Italy by Romulus in 753 BC following a fight with his twin brother Remus.
- The Roman Empire spread across Europe, parts of Asia and North Africa from 27 BC.



- The Roman army was successful because it was well equipped, organised and inspired great loyalty.
 - The Romans kept invading Britain because of fertile land, valuable natural resources and to increase their power.
 - In 60 BC, Queen Boudica rebelled against Roman rule. You can find a famous statue of her on Westminster Bridge.
 - Watling Street is a famous Roman road and was pivotal in the final decisive battle of Boudica's rebellion. (This road can be found just over three miles away from Bird in Bush Primary School).
 - The Romans built Hadrian's Wall, in North England, to keep out the Scottish Tribes.

