'Bringing Learning to Life: No Limits.No Barriers.'

Ocean Academy Poole
an Aspirations Academy
Self-Worth | Engagement | Purpose

Learning Journey Map

Year: **4** Term: **Spring 1**

Subject: **History** Topic: **Roman Britain**

Driving Question: How can we collate work to design a new Roman exhibition for Poole Museum?
Power Skill: Collaboration- Collaboration: Design a Romans exhibition for a museum in pairs, considering the importance of artefacts in explaining Roman life in Britain.

National Curriculum Learning Objectives

- To understand and describe the changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age.
- To develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British history.
- Explain the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain.
- Address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, and significance.

Key Vocabulary

Iron Age	Celts	Julius Caesar	BC = Before Christ	AD = Anno Domini
Emperor Claudius	Boudicca	baths	hypocaust	latin
legionary	auxiliary	infantry	aqueduct	villa

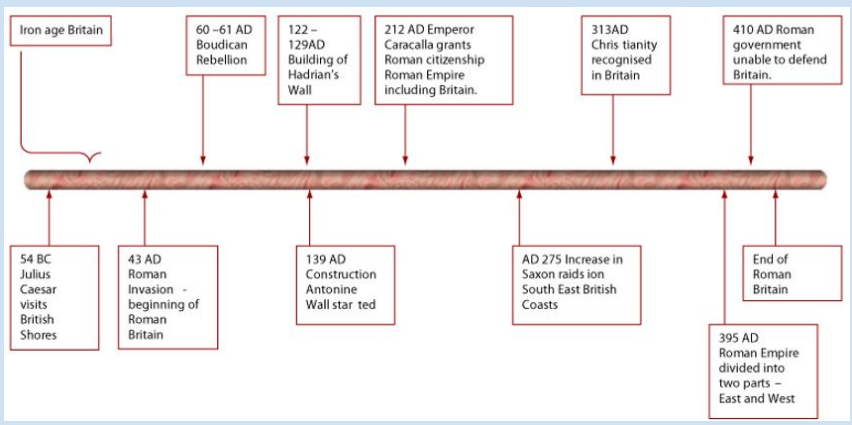
Key Learning

The Iron Age:

The Iron Age began in around 800 BC when the use of iron to make tools, weapons and decorative items had spread throughout all of Europe. The warrior people who lived in Europe during this time are known today as the Celts. They shared common religious beliefs and spoke similar languages. They were skilled metalworkers who made distinctive art with rich, swirling patterns. Iron was used to make weapons, tools, cooking pots, horse harnesses, and nails. It was harder than copper and bronze, which had been used before. It was also more common. It changed ordinary people's lives, making important tasks like farming easier. Ploughs with tips made out of iron were used to plant crops for food. Iron weapons also made fighting between tribes more common.



Thinking Point
What would make Iron Age Britain seem appealing to invaders?
What difficulties would invaders have when attacking Iron Age Britain?



Timeline:

- Between 800 BC and 43 AD, Iron Age Britain was occupied by the Celts. At the same time, in Rome, Italy, the Romans were becoming more and more powerful in Italy and Europe. The Romans tried to invade Britain many times but the Celts, who occupied Britain at the time, were fierce warriors and proved difficult to beat.
- In 43 AD, the Romans, led by Emperor Claudius, finally conquered the Celts and the Roman Empire began to establish itself in Britain.
- In 60-61 AD, Boudicca, a Queen married to King Prasutagus in East Anglia (Norfolk), led a rebellion against the Romans. She did this because, when her husband died, the Romans wanted to cease her property; leaving her with nothing. When she initially rebelled against this happening, she and her daughters were attacked and beaten. Because of this humiliation, Boudicca attacked the Roman cities of Colchester, London and St Albans, mercilessly killing thousands of Romans and destroying the cities.
- In 61 AD, Boudicca and her rebels were finally defeated even though they outnumbered the Romans, This was because the Romans had superior weaponry and training.
- The Romans were in power of Britain between 43 AD and 410 AD (for 367 years) and, during this time, implemented huge cultural and technological changes to British life; many of which we can still see evidence of now.
- Between 350 AD and 410 AD, Roman Britain came under constant attack from tribes in other countries such as the Angle, Saxon, and Jute tribes from North-Western Europe. Eventually, in 410 AD, the Roman Empire pulled out of Britain and left the Celts in charge again.

Enquiry lesson:
Using artefacts from Poole Museum and images of others, answer simple questions about the significance and use of these artefacts in Roman Villas. Recap the role of archaeologists and check pupil understanding of what does and does not survive over time.

Resources:
Poole Museum artefact box, timeline cards, enquiry record sheet

Key Learning

The Roman Army:
The Romans were extremely successful in battle because they had thousands of soldiers who had been regimented and trained to fight in an organised way. The Romans had designed and built effective weapons and tools to be used by their soldiers and they had a clear tactic of fighting in numbers.
The Roman army was made up of groups of soldiers called legions. There were over 5,000 soldiers in a legion. There were about 30 legions around the Roman Empire. A legion had commanders, officers and ordinary soldiers. There were also doctors, engineers and other workers.

Roman Soldiers:
Roman soldiers were very strong and tough, they had to march over 20 miles a day with heavy things to carry. They had to carry equipment such as tents, food, cooking pots and weapons as well as wearing all their armour. The Roman army was divided into two groups - legionaries and auxiliaries.

Legionaries:
The Roman legionary was a soldier who was a Roman citizen younger than 45. The legionaires of the Roman army were recruited only from those who had Roman citizenship. By the first century, many inhabitants of Italy, Spain and Gaul (France) were Roman citizens and were eligible to serve.





Legionnaires served in the army for 20 years. They were well-armed and well trained fighting men. They were also skilled engineers and craftsmen because they had to build roads, bridges and forts.

Auxiliaries:
The Auxiliaries of the Roman army were non-Roman citizens. They were recruited from tribes that had been conquered by Rome or were allied to Rome. Roman Auxiliaries were paid less than the legionaries and had to serve for 25 years, after which they became Roman citizens.



Cavalry:
A troop of 120 horsemen, who served as scouts and messengers were attached to each Roman legion.

Thinking Point
What were the two different types of Roman soldier?



Armour and Weaponry:
Shield: On the left side of the soldier's body, was his trusty shield (scutum). It was a semi-circular shield, designed so that any missiles thrown at the soldier would be deflected to one side. This would mean less effort by the soldier would be needed to defend himself. In the centre of it, a metal boss would cover and protect the soldier's hand.

Sword: The sword was very important. It was light and short (no more than 50 cm) so soldiers can use it for stabbing quickly.



Throwing spear: A soldier carried two spears to throw at the enemy. The spears were just over two metres long and they were designed to bend and stick in the enemy's shield so he could not use it to protect himself. They were difficult to pull out and would bend on impact, so they couldn't be thrown back at the attacking Roman soldiers.

Helmet: On the front of the helmet , about 3" above the rim is a protrusion protecting the forehead. This was designed to prevent sword blows from penetrating the helmet and causing head injuries. The rear of the helmet had a guard that protected the neck from sword blows.

Body Armour: The body armour was made from overlapping iron strips. These metal strips were fastened with hooks and laces at the front and hinged at the back. These were held together by vertical leather strips on the inside. This enabled the soldier to be well protected and also be flexible enough to allow him to bend. The armour was strengthened by front and back plates below the neck. The shoulders were protected by a pair of curved pieces.

Roman Army Formations:
Testudo (The Tortoise):
One of the Romans most famous formations was the Tortoise (testudo). It was used to protect the soldiers from attacks. The soldiers in the front and side rows interlocked their shields. The soldiers in the back lines placed their shields over their heads to form a protective "shell" over top of the men. The Testudo was a very strong, tight formation. It was usually used to approach fortifications. The soldiers could march up to a fort in the Testudo formation and not one of them would get hurt.
The shields fitted so closely together that they formed one unbroken surface without any gaps between them.



Thinking Point
What made Roman soldiers so successful?

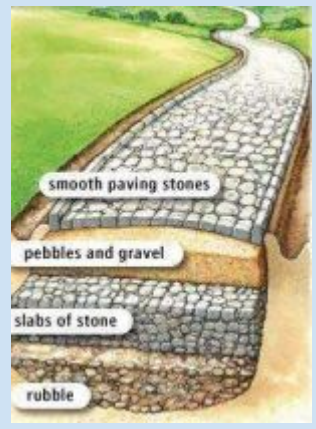
Key Learning

How the Romans changed Britain:

The Romans' presence in Britain caused massive change on the island. While the Romans did bring cruelty and subjection to the Celts, they also brought modernisation and new culture. The Romans were in control of Britain for nearly 400 years. The Romans' influence in Britain and across Europe is still felt today. Many aspects of our culture, politics and lifestyle were started or influenced by something the Romans did.

Roman Roads:

Before the Romans arrived, the Celts travelled between places on paths that had been created by people travelling on the same patch of ground over years. These were muddy, stony, and would curve around nature such as hills and forests. They were difficult to travel on and were often not the most direct route between two places. The Romans became famous for building long, straight roads across Britain. They saw this as the most effective choice - a straight line between two points is the shortest distance between them. They would chop down forests and flatten hills were possible to do this. The roads helped them carry out their short-term goals, but many of the routes they founded still exist today.



Constructing these roads was brutal business. The soldiers had to do it themselves, without machines. They started by digging a ditch on either side. Then they piled earth and stone between these ditches to make a road that had a camber. Roman roads sloped down from the middle to ditches on either side to allow the rain to drain away and not make the road too muddy. The roads were topped with large paving stones or gravel. Eventually, the Romans built roads between the north and the south of England, and across the east and west, including into Wales. By the time they left Britain in the year 410 AD, they had built over 5,000 miles of solid road.

Thinking Point
Why were Roman roads so much better than Celtic ones?

Roman Settlements:

As well as new military technology, The Romans showed Britons improvements they could make to everyday life, including on their farms and in their homes. When the Romans were not distracted by other conquests or Celtic uprisings, they were able to build settlements on Britain. This meant that gradually, people in Britain stopped living in small, separate villages and started living in Roman-style towns and cities. This meant that Britons were introduced to vital services and infrastructures such as aqueducts, drains and sewers. Roman-style villas began to be built for the super wealthy, and Roman public buildings such as baths began to appear. Within 17 years of the invasion, they had several major towns in place connected by the famous Roman roads.



Many towns had running water and sewers. Aqueducts were bridges for bringing water to the towns. Only the rich had water piped to their houses; everyone else used water from public fountains. Villas were also fitted with underfloor heating called the hypocaust system. The only toilets were public lavatories, which were built around the town and connected to underground sewers. Buildings were made of stone and brick. They were so well built that we have been able to excavate many Roman buildings and even towns. The three largest Roman towns were London, Colchester and St. Albans. Every town with a name ending in 'chester' or 'caster' or ' cester' was once a Roman town e.g. Doncaster, Dorchester and Cirencester.

Thinking Point
What new technologies did Roman villas have?

Roman Leisure Time:

Roman Baths:

Every town had its own bath complex (like a large swimming pool). The Romans loved washing and bathing so they built magnificent public bath houses in towns across their empire. Rich villa owners would have their own baths in their homes. You can see the remains of a Roman bath in the city of Bath, in Somerset. However, these baths were not only places for washing. People went to the public baths for entertainment, healing or just to get clean. Some people went to the public baths to meet friends and spend their spare time there. Large bath houses had restaurants, games rooms, snack bars and libraries.

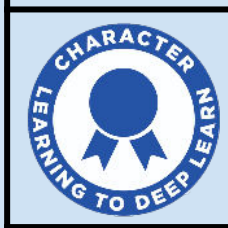


Language and numbers:

1	I	11	XI	50	L
2	II	12	XII	100	C
3	III	13	XIII	500	D
4	IV	14	XIV	1000	M
5	V	15	XV		
6	VI	16	XVI		
7	VII	17	XVII		
8	VIII	18	XVIII		
9	IX	19	XIX		
10	X	20	XX		

The language we use today was developed from the Romans. The Romans spoke and wrote in Latin and much of the English language is based on Latin words. Only wealthy children were able to go to school, as they were very limited (only some towns had a school). Extremely wealthy families would pay an educated slave called a Pedagogue to teach their children. They would learn Latin and numbers. A lot of our English language is originated from the Latin spoken by the Romans. The Roman Numeral, as far as we know, was the only written numbering system used in Ancient Rome and Europe until about 900 AD, when the Arabic Numbering System, which was originated by the Hindu's, came into use. (The Arabic Numbers are the ones we use today 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9). Roman Numerals do not have a zero (0) and have 7 digits (I, V, X, L, C, M)

Power Skills

	Create reconstructions and presentations of Roman villas, inventions, and settlements to show how life changed under Roman rule.
	Investigate historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity, difference, and significance, analysing artefacts to explain the impact of the Roman Empire on Britain.
	Develop resilience, empathy, and respect by learning about conflict, leadership, and resistance, including Boudicca's rebellion.
	Work collaboratively to examine evidence, role-play historical events, and share learning during enrichment experiences such as the Hooke Court Residential.
	Explain Roman Britain using accurate historical vocabulary, structured discussion and writing, and a developing understanding of BC/AD chronology.