

In Year 3, you learnt:

Prehistory – iron age, Bronze Age, Stone Age and Ancient Egypt

To describe how your life is different to children in the past

To use appropriate historical vocabulary to describe key events in a time period

To show a developing understanding of chronology by beginning to realise that the past can be divided into different periods of time.

Key Vocabulary

Aqueduct	Basilica	Gladiator	Caesar	Colosseum	Phalanx
Iceni	Baths	Colchester	Empire	Villa	Toga
Gladius	Hadrian's Wall	Roads	Rome	Britain	Temple
Amphitheatre	Forum	Emperor	Boudica	Primary source	Secondary source
Innovation	Legacy	Conquer	Consequence Invasion	Monarchy	Social Structure

The long/short term effects of are...

We know thathappened because

Some ways in which... and ... differ are...

One similarity between...and...is that...

The Roman Empire was successful because...

Key Facts

Roman Towns

- Straight streets in grid pattern
- Key buildings were: Bath House, Temple, Amphitheatre and aqueducts
- Forums were open spaces with stalls to sell things

Iceni

- 60 BC rebellion started by Iceni tribe led by Boudica
- Attacked London, St Albans and Colchester
- 80,000 killed
- Paulinus met the Iceni forces in Battle of Watling Street
- Romans better organised army and tactics won the day
- Romans took firm control of Southern England

What happened to the Romans?

- Empire got too big to rule
- Emperor Diocletian split it into two halves: East and West
- Western Empire ended in 476
- Eastern Empire continued until 1453
- Romans left Britain in 410 to defend other parts of the Empire

753 BC	264-146 BC	58-51 BC	54 BC	43	61	122	200	480-550
Rome was founded	Three Punic Wars between the Romans and Carthaginians	The Gallic Wars take Place	Julius Caesar attempts to invade Britain	Invasion ordered by Claudius is successful	Iceni revolt led by Boudicca in Britain	Hadrian's Wall built to separate Scotland and England	Christianity Introduced	Arrival of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain