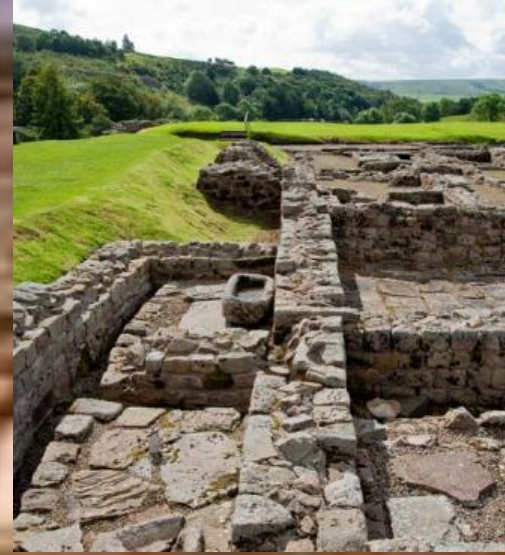


# Year 3, Spring 1 – Knowledge Organise: Why did the Romans invade and settle in Britain?

## Key questions:

- What was it like to live in Ancient Rome?
- Who were Romulus and Remus' parents?
- What might be the significance of Romulus naming the city after himself?
- Why do you think many Ancient Roman buildings and structures have survived?
- What do you think we can find out by looking at buildings from the past?
- What does the building suggest about life in Ancient Rome?
- Why did the Romans invade and settle in Britain?
- Why might there be the ruins of Roman baths in all of these places?
- Who do you think built them?
- Did the Romans always hold onto the land that they invaded?
- Why do you think the Romans wanted to expand the amount of land and number of people they controlled?
- Who were the native people living in Britain around 2,000 years ago?
- Which Roman general first tried to invade Britain?
- What did the Romans learn about Britain during Julius Caesar's invasions?
- Who successfully invaded Britain after Julius Caesar?
- Why was Britain's location important to the Romans?
- What did the Romans believe about their way of life and their right to conquer other people?
- What happened in AD43?
- What were the reasons for Boudicca's rebellion?
- Why was the Roman army so successful?
- Why did the Romans need such a strong army?
- What made the Roman army one of the most successful in history?
- Why do you think it was important for Roman soldiers to train so hard?
- What kind of rewards did Roman soldiers get for their hard work?
- What might happen if Roman soldiers did not follow orders?
- What does the artefact tell us about life at Vindolanda?
- Where do you think the soldiers and other Romans that lived in Britain came from?
- What was the legacy of the Roman Empire in Britain?



## Key vocabulary:

archaeology	The study of ancient cultures by examining their remains, such as buildings and tools.
border	A line that separates two areas, such as countries or regions.
chronology	The arrangement of events in the order they happened.
civilisation	A complex society with its own culture, government, and way of life.
conquer	To take control of a place or people by force.
emperor	The ruler of an empire, often with great power and authority.
empire	A group of countries or territories under the control of a single ruler.
expand	To increase in size, number, or importance.
government	The group of people who make decisions and laws for a country or area.
hygiene	Practices that help maintain health and cleanliness.
impact	The effect or influence that the Romans had on British culture and society.
invasion	A military attack in which the army or country uses force to take over another country or area.
leisure	Free time activities enjoyed by the Romans, such as games and baths.
myth	Traditional stories that explain beliefs and values, important in Roman culture.
primary source	An object or record created at the time of an event or period.
secondary source	An object or record created after an event or period.
sequence	The order in which events happen, important for understanding history.
settlement	A place where people live together as a community.

