**What should I already know?**

- The Stone Age was when early humans used tools from stone. This is also known as pre-history.
- The Stone Age had three periods - Palaeolithic ('old' Stone Age), Mesolithic ('middle' Stone Age) and Neolithic ('new' Stone Age).
- The Bronze Age was a period in time when humans used tools and weapons made from bronze - it began when the Beaker People arrived from Europe and brought with them new ways of doing things.
- The Iron Age was a period in time when people used tools and weapons made from iron. Settlements became larger as tribes were better able to defend themselves.

**Stone Age**

- Palaeolithic Britain: early humans first use tools from stone c. 800,000 BC - 10,500 BC
- Neolithic Britain: start of farming c. 4,000 BC - 2,500 BC
- Mesolithic Britain: end of Ice Age to start of farming c. 10, 500 BC - 4,000 BC
- Iron Age: c. 800 BC - c. AD 43 people made tools from iron

**Neolithic Britain: start of farming**

- c. 10,500 BC - 4,000 BC

**Bronze Age: c. 2500 BC - c. 800 BC**

- settlements arrived from Europe and brought ways to make tools with metal

**Iron Age: c. 800 BC - c. AD 43**

- people made tools from iron

**Important Facts:**

- In AD 44, The Romans capture Colchester. It is the first fortress in Roman Britain and made the capital city in AD 49.
- In AD 61, Queen Boudica led a rebellion against the Romans.
- The Romans established themselves in Britain and developed:
  - paved straight roads
  - infrastructure (e.g. sewage)
- They also influenced the:
  - written and spoken language
  - measurement system
  - way of life
  - cities
  - buildings (built out of bricks and stone)
  - technology
  - religion (e.g. Christianity)
- Roman Britain was a nation rather than a number of tribes.

**Historical Skills and Enquiry**

- Describe what life was like for all groups of people during Roman Britain.
- Explain how Britain changed during Roman Britain using a timeline to help (e.g. explain how the Roman invasion brought an end to the Iron Age).
- Explain key leaders that influenced Roman Britain.
- Explain how we know about Roman Britain (e.g. artefacts, remains and historical accounts). Study Roman artefacts/tools and explain what their uses were.
- Compare the different periods of time you have studied so far (e.g. Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman Britain). Explain similarities and differences.
- Describe the technology seen in Roman Britain.
- Explain what the Romans brought to Britain and explain the legacy that the Romans left to the British people.
- Describe the causes and consequences of the Roman invasion and then subsequently the causes and consequences of their return to Rome.

**Important Dates:**

- c. 27 BC: Augustus became the first elected emperor.
- c. AD 43: The Romans conquer Britain. This marks the end of the Iron Age.
- c. AD 61: Queen Boudica led a rebellion against the Romans.
- c. AD 250: Picts from Scotland, Scots from Ireland, Angles, Saxons and Jutes from Germany and Scandinavia begin to threaten the Romans in Britain.
- AD 410: Romans leave Britain to defend Rome which was under attack. Angles, Saxons and Jutes make their way from Germany and South Denmark.

**Timeline**

1. c. 55-54 BC: Julius Caesar first invades Britain.
2. c. AD 43: The Romans conquer Britain. This marks the end of the Iron Age.
3. c. AD 61: Queen Boudica led a rebellion against the Romans.
4. c. AD 250: Picts from Scotland, Scots from Ireland, Angles, Saxons and Jutes from Germany and Scandinavia begin to threaten the Romans in Britain.
5. AD 410: Romans leave Britain to defend Rome which was under attack. Angles, Saxons and Jutes make their way from Germany and South Denmark.
### Question 1: Place these in order of chronology using the numbers 1-4.

- Iron Age
- Bronze Age
- Roman Britain
- Stone Age

### Question 2: Why did the Romans leave Britain?

- Rome was under attack so they went back to defend it
- The Picts, Scots and Jutes led a successful invasion
- They went back to help build the Colosseum
- They didn’t want to be settled

### Question 3: Which year did the Romans successfully invade Britain?

- 2, 500 BC
- c. 54 BC
- AD 43
- AD 410

### Question 4: Somebody who rules an empire is called....

- an archaeologist
- a settler
- a Roman
- an emperor

### Question 4: Which word is closest to the meaning of the word ‘invade’?

- trade
- empire
- retreat
- raid

### Question 6: Match these words to their definitions:

- **migration**: to take over a place by force or through a means of attack
- **invasion**: movement from one place to another
- **settle**: to stay in one place

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**Topic: Roman Britain**

**Year: 3**

**Strand: Movement (Settlement/Migration/Invasion)**
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<tr>
<th>Question 7: One way in which the Romans protected their towns was by:</th>
<th>Start of unit:</th>
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<th>Question 8: Name one way in which the Romans were similar to the Beaker People.</th>
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<th>Question 9: Name one consequence of the Romans building paved roads in Britain.</th>
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<th>Question 10: Name three things that the Romans influenced during their time in Britain.</th>
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