

# ROMAN BRITAIN 2

## SUMMER 2

### Key Knowledge

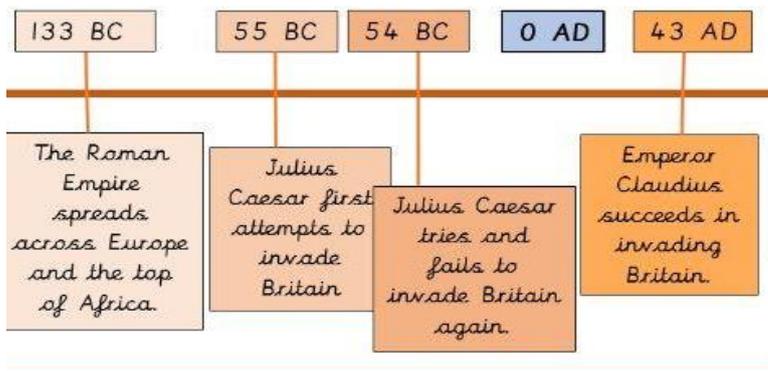
- Understanding the way Roman Britain was organised and to describe life in a town in Roman Britain.
- Explore the construction of Roman roads in Britain and to describe the beginnings of early Christianity in Britain.
- Investigating how life for the Celts changed under Roman rule and to understand how archaeological sites like Caerwent give us information about the Roman period.
- Describing why Hadrian's Wall was built and to describe what life might have been like for a soldier on a Hadrian's Wall fort.
- Investigating a Roman site in our local area and to create a presentation about a part of Romano-British life.



### Key Question

- How was Roman Britain organised and what was life like in a Romano-Britain town?
- How were Roman roads built?
- How did Christianity begin in Britain?
- How did life for the Celts change under Roman rule and what do Roman sites tell us about Roman Britain?
- Why was Hadrian's Wall built and what was life like for a soldier at a Hadrian's Wall fort?
- What can we learn from a local Roman site and what was life like in Roman Britain?

# Roman Britain Timeline



## Key Vocabulary

**Government:** The group of people with the authority to govern a country or state.

**Public baths:** Every Roman city had a public bath where people came to bathe and socialize. The public bath was something like a community centre where people worked out, relaxed, and met with other people.

**Basilica:** The term basilica refers to the function of a building as that of a meeting hall. In ancient Rome, basilicas were the site for legal matters to be carried out and a place for business transactions. Architecturally, a basilica typically had a rectangular base that was split into aisles by columns and covered by a roof.

**Forum:** The Roman Forum was the site where elections, public speeches, gladiator matches, and even trials of accused criminals took place. Monuments and statues of those considered great in Ancient Rome were created in the Roman Forum.

**Temples:** A place where the worship of the gods and deities took place at many different types of temples and shrines. The most well-known temples are the Sulis and Minerva temples at Bath and the Claudius temple at Colchester. It is from Bath that the best example remains, and it is here that archaeologists have discovered the most about the temples of Britain.

**Christianity:** The religion based on the person and teachings of Jesus Christ, or its beliefs and practices.

**Hadrian's Wall:** Manned with castles at every Roman mile, Hadrian's Wall was a mark of imperial power and was intended, as one early chronicle records, 'to separate the Romans from the Barbarians.'

**Fort:** A military building designed to be defended from attack, consisting of an area surrounded by a strong wall, in which soldiers are based.

**Cavalry:** In the past, soldiers who fought on horseback.

**Vindolanda:** Vindolanda was a Roman auxiliary fort (castrum) just south of Hadrian's Wall in northern England.

**Writing tablets:** Made from either wood or wax, a place where the Romans used to hand write documents. The Vindolanda tablets were, at the time of their discovery, the oldest surviving handwritten documents in Britain.

