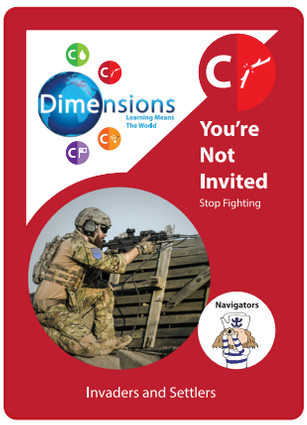
Navigators - You're Not Invited!



Overview

"You're Not Invited" is a thematic unit, based around invaders with a key focus on history. We will begin by looking at the concept of invasion, before focusing especially on the Romans, learning about important Roman figures and their reasons for invading other countries. We will also learn about sources of evidence and their reliability.

Important Roman Rulers

Julius Caesar – military commander who invaded Britain twice
Caesar Augustus – first emperor of Rome (27 BC / BCE to 14 AD / CE)
Claudius – emperor of Rome (41 to 54 AD / CE) who conquered most of Britain and was responsible for building new roads and aqueducts in Britain
Nero – Emperor after Claudius (54 to 68 AD / CE), he was not a very popular Emperor with the people of Rome and killed anyone he felt threatened by!
Hadrian – Roman Emperor (117 to 138 AD / CE). Hadrian's Wall marked the northern boundary of the Roman Empire in Britain.
Constantine – emperor (306 to 337 AD / CE) who converted to Christianity and tried to unify the Roman Empire. He moved the capital from Rome to a new city that he named Constantinople, after himself. Today we know it as Istanbul, which is in Turkey.

Roman Invasions

The Roman army invaded Britain in 43 AD / CE to gain power, conquer land, enslave people and collect valuable resources, including metals. The Roman army was huge and highly skilled, with very capable soldiers. When the Romans arrived in Britain, they immediately began to build roads and forts so they could transport soldiers around the country. The main countries conquered by the Romans were England / Wales (then known as Britannia), Spain (Hispania), France (Gaul or Gallia), Greece (Achaea), the Middle East (Judea) and the North African coastal region.

Location of Rome

Rome is located in Italy. It was built by the banks of the River Tiber, which allowed the Romans to trade all over the world. No other people have left as big a mark on the history of Italy as the Romans. For about 1,000 years, the Romans had dominated Italy until the era of the Roman Empire came to an end with the conquest of Rome by Odoacer in 476 AD.

Famous Battles

Queen Boudicca of the Iceni tribe (Norfolk / Suffolk) - Celtic Warriors
Battle of Alesia – tribe of Gaul (France) to try to stop the Roman invasion of Julius Ceasar
The Punic Wars – made up of three wars between Rome and Carthage (North Africa). Rome won all three.

New Technology

The Romans were good at building roads and bridges. They used aqueducts to supply towns with water from rivers. They loved washing and so, in their settlements, built magnificent public baths and underground drains to take away dirty water and sewage.

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Vocabulary

Armour	a covering that protected the body in battle
Army	a large organised group of people who are armed and trained to fight on land
Aqueduct	a long bridge, with many arches, which carries a water supply
Battle	a violent fight between groups of people, especially one between military forces during a war
Conquer	to take control or possession of by military force
Emperor	the male sovereign or supreme ruler of an empire
Empire	a group of countries ruled by a single person, government or country
Invasion	an occasion when an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country
Ruler	a person exercising power, governance or dominion
Settlement	a colony or any community of people

Concept Flow

- To learn the meaning of the word 'invasion' and understand the possible reasons for and consequences of an invasion
- To know the location of Italy and the Roman Empire
- To understand why the Roman Army was so successful in their invasions
- To learn about some of the famous battles that took place during the Roman era
- To understand the impact of the Roman invasions on the inhabitants of those countries invaded

My Notes

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