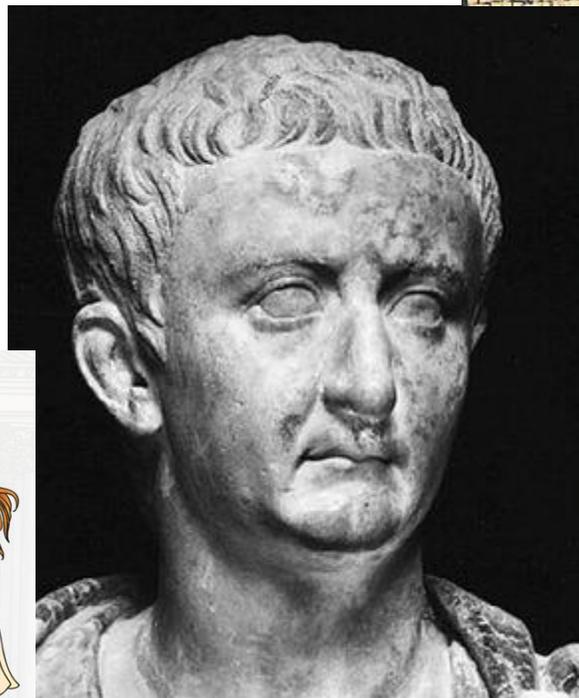
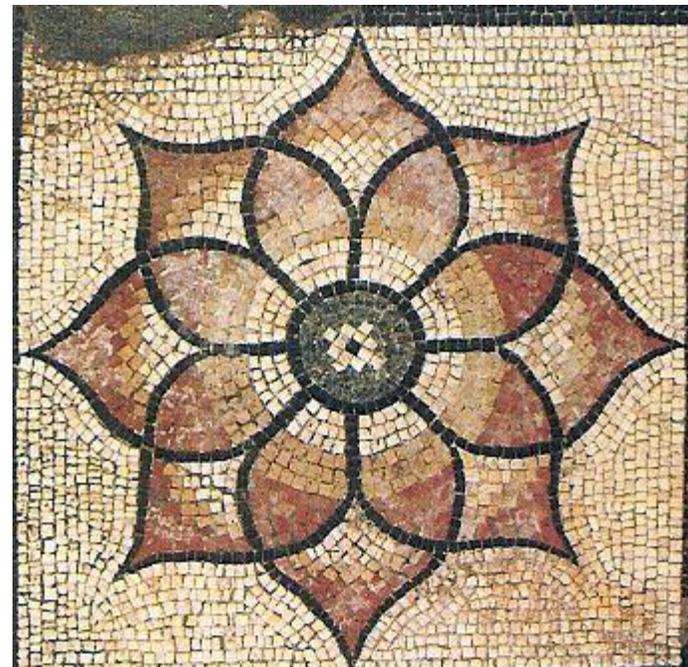
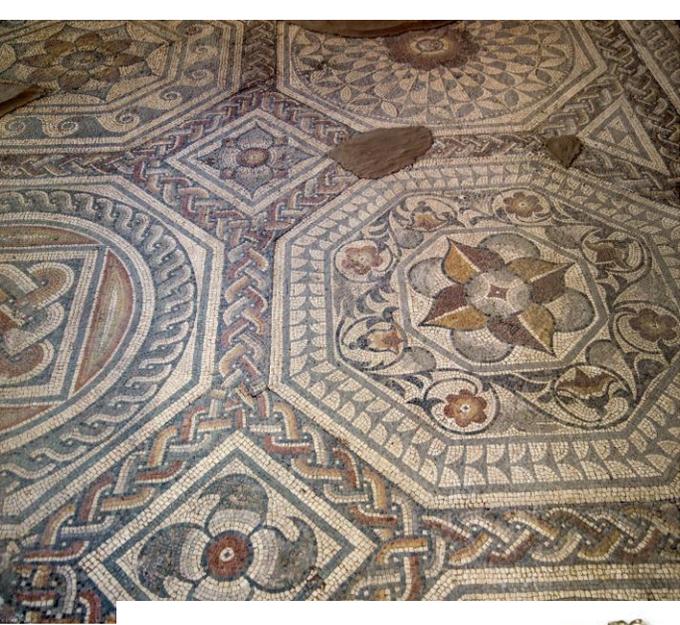


The Romans – Day 1- 22nd June

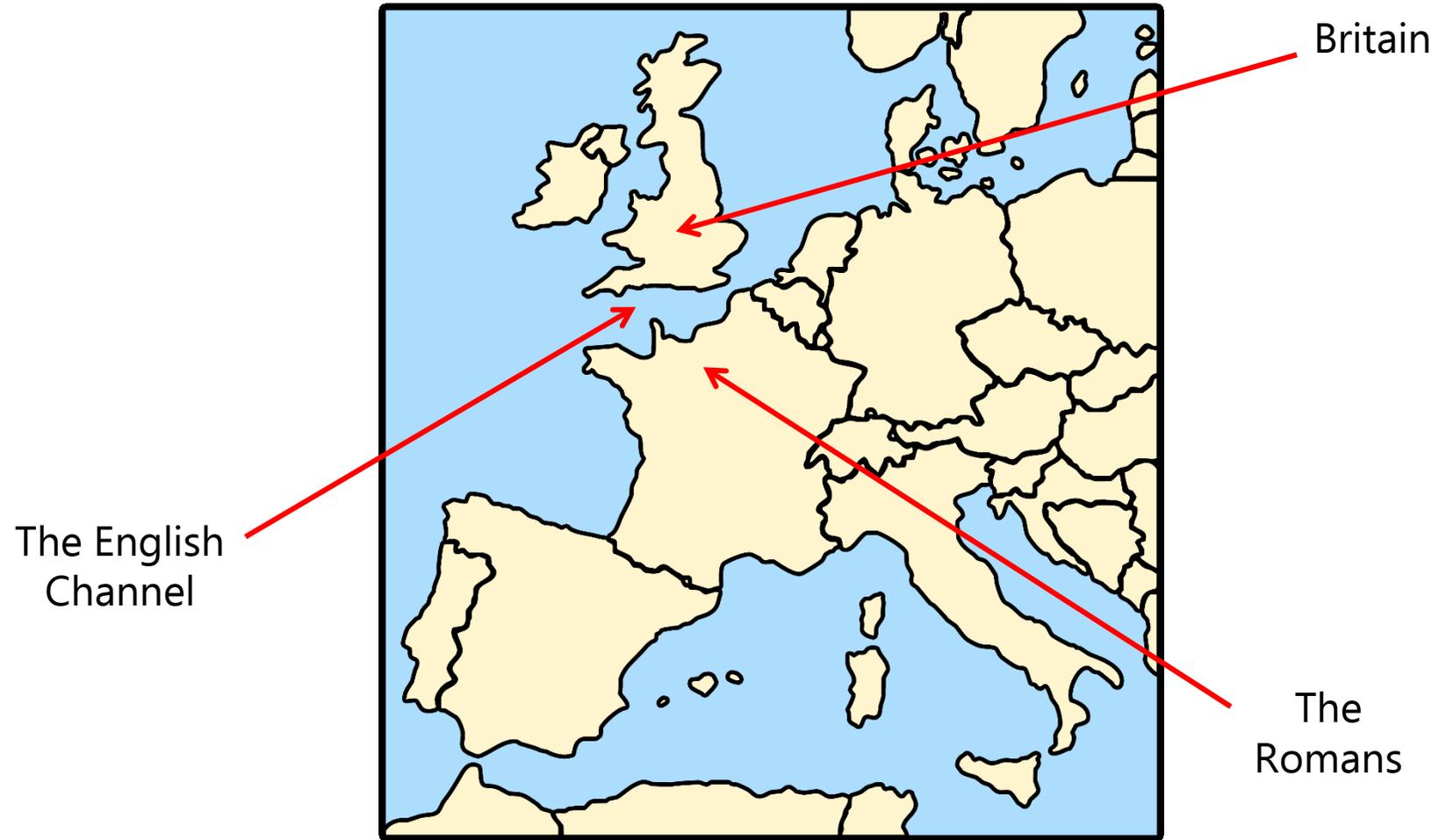


As a fun way to start our topic, here is a song that you can join in with. Try to do the actions and sing along too. It is called, 'Just like a Roman.'

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lYdogFmJf6o>



In 55BCE the Romans already ruled the country that we know today as France (they called it Gallia) so they were just across the English Channel.



Introduction to the Romans

Listen to the video about how Britain was invaded by the Romans.

This tells you how Julius Caesar tried to invade Britain.

Then read the information about the invasions.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zqtf34j/articles/z9j4kqt>



55BCE - The First Raid



The Roman General, Julius Caesar, came across the sea to Britain. He wanted to make Britain part of the Roman Empire. He brought with him two **Roman legions**.

The Celts were living in Britain. They fought back bravely and despite the Romans winning several battles they returned to France.

Roman legions - there were around 5000 soldiers in a Roman Army legion.

54BCE - The Second Raid

One year later Julius Caesar came back across the sea. This time he brought with him five legions and 2,000 **cavalrymen**.

The Roman army fought in South East England and this time got to the other side of the River Thames.

The British tribes agreed to pay tributes to Rome and were left in peace. Caesar did not think Britain was worth a long war and he had other problems in the Empire to deal with. The Celts opened up trading links with the Romans.



Cavalrymen – Soldiers on horseback.

43 CE - the Third Attempt



Nearly one hundred years later the Romans returned. Emperor Claudius was now in charge and he was determined to make Britain part of the Roman Empire. He sent General Aulus Plautius and four legions of soldiers, plus about the same number of **auxiliary soldiers**. They were split into three divisions.

Many Celtic tribes realised how strong this Roman army was and made deals to keep the peace. They agreed to obey Roman laws and pay taxes. In return they were allowed to keep their kingdoms.

Auxiliary soldiers - recruited from non-Roman tribes to reinforce the army or provide a specific skill. The Latin word 'auxilia' means help.

Activity

Copy/print out this picture of a Roman soldier.

Label the armour, draw the Roman Eagle and make a design on the shield.



ROMAN LIFE I - **A ROMAN SOLDIER**

Label the armour, using the words from the bottom of the page.

Draw the Roman eagle at the top of the standard and make a design on the shield.

Colour the soldier correctly, using information on this page.



HELMET

STANDARD

SHIELD

SWORD

ARMOUR

TUNIC

Armour and helmet were made of metal

Tunics were usually red, and made of wool in winter, linen in summer.

The shield was plywood or leather. It curved round the body. The paint used was red, brown and beige.

Sandals were worn all the year. They were made from leather. The soles had iron hobnails to make them last longer.