



Wider Curriculum Unit Plan for Home learning

Subject: History

Unit: Why did the Romans invade Britain?

Year: 3

Session

Lesson task

Session 1

How did the Roman Empire become so powerful?

You will need a pencil and paper.

- We will begin by looking at what an empire is and then look at how the Roman Empire first began and how it became the most powerful empire in the western world.
- Watch the video of [Lesson 1](#). Complete the activities as you watch.
- What questions do you have about the Romans having watched Lesson 1? Write at least 5 questions you would like to find out.

Session 2

How do we know who the Romans were?

You will need to

- You are going on a dig with the scientists from the University of Reading to find out about Romans. The dig is [here!](#)
- Historians find out by looking at all the evidence and clues they can. The more clues that are found the more we know. We are still finding out about the Romans. They were a multicultural civilisation from all over the world.
- Find out as much as you can about [Julia Terria](#) and using the dig and listen to the scientists and compare this to one of the other people in the site.
- If you want to find out more look into the other characters too use the website to help you read their stories. There is more information about Julia in support for you to read too in support resource.
- **What does the evidence tell you about Roman life and people? Write what you have learned from the digs. You can decide how to present the information.**

Session 3

What was Britain like before the Romans?

You will need a pencil and paper

- In this lesson we will learn about what life was like before the Romans arrived in Britain. We will also learn about how historians have been able to learn about this period of history.
- Watch the video: [What was Britain like before the Romans?](#)
- Complete the activities as you watch.

Session 4

Why and how did the Romans conquer Britain?

You will need a pencil and paper

- In this lesson we will learn about how the Romans conquered Britain including why Claudius chose to invade Britain, the key differences between the Roman and Celtic armies and how the Romans built towns and cities across Britain.
- Watch the video [How did the Romans conquer Britain?](#)
- Complete the activities as you watch.

Session 5

Why did Boudicca lead a revolt against the Romans?

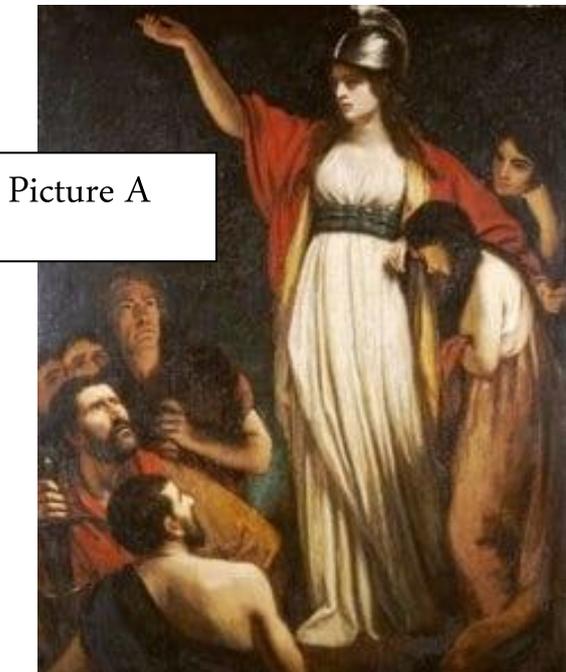
You will need a pencil, paper and the pictures in the resources.

- In this lesson we will learn about who Boudicca was and how and why she fought back against the Romans.
- Watch the video [Why did Boudicca lead a revolt against the Romans?](#)
- Complete the activities as you watch.
- Look at the pictures of Boudicca in the resources below. What impression does each picture give you of Boudicca? Why do you think they give such different impressions of her?

<p>Session 6</p>	<p>How did the Romans change Britain? You will need a pencil, pencil and the information in the resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will begin by looking at how the Romans built roads, how they introduced new methods to keep their towns and cities clean and how the Romans governed Britain. • Watch the video How did the Romans change Britain? • Complete the activities as you watch. • By its very design, the Roman Empire was multicultural. Through trade, logistical or military movements, civilian migrations, both voluntary and forced, people travelled within the Empire, and by the 3rd century AD, there is evidence of the first African people making their way to Britain. • Read the information below about Ivory Bangle Lady. Answer the questions below.
<p>Session 7</p>	<p>Why did the Romans leave Britain and what was life like when they left? You will need a pencil and paper</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will look at the reasons for the collapse of the Roman Empire and how life continued in Britain and how Roman Britain impacts on us today. • Watch the video Why did the Romans leave Britain? • Watch the video In what ways did Britain remain the same after the Roman invasion? • Complete the activities as you watch.

Session Resources

Session 4:



Session 2:

Julia Tertia – known as Ivory Bangle Lady

In 1901, excavators in York discovered the tomb of a woman. Her grave goods (the items that were buried with her) showed that she was rich and had high status. In 2010, her skull was analysed and it was discovered that she was from North Africa. She is known as 'Ivory Bangle Lady', because of the expensive ivory bracelets that she wore.

Ivory Bangle Lady was buried in the city of York sometime in the 4th century. We don't know how she came to York, or even to Britain. We don't know who she lived with or what she did in York, but her bones and her grave goods allow us to piece together quite a lot about her.

Analysis of her teeth and her bones show that she originally grew up in a warmer climate than Britain's. She ate food and drank water from the Mediterranean area, and her skull measurements indicate that she was of mixed race in North African origin. She died young, at the age of about 19.

She was buried in a stone coffin, called a sarcophagus. This would have been very expensive to make, and shows that she came from a wealthy family. Items buried with her show that she was almost certainly a Christian. There was a carved ivory mount for a jewellery box that reads, 'Farewell sister, may you live in God.' Also Christians believed that a tomb made of stone would keep the body 'safe'. They believed that people would eventually come to life again in their bodies, so it was important that the body was not destroyed.

Ivory Bangle Lady owned many items of jewellery, which were buried with her. She had bracelets of cream-coloured ivory, made from the tusks of an African elephant. She also had bracelets of black 'jet', which was made from fossilised wood from Yorkshire. She owned a blue glass perfume flask made in Germany, and a blue glass bead bracelet. Other possessions included a silver and bronze locket, earrings of yellow glass, and a small round glass mirror. We know she was very rich because her belongings came from across Europe and Africa, and because she owned items made of glass – even a rare glass mirror. It's also clear that she was loved enough to be buried with her favourite belongings.

Before Ivory Bangle Lady's story was pieced together, people thought that the only black people in Britain in Roman times were male and poor. Her story will never be complete, but her tomb and its contents give us important information about Roman society.