



Y3 History – Roman Britain

Key Concepts – Power, Invasion and Civilisation

Essential Knowledge

Who were the Romans? (Chronology)

People who lived in Rome and modern-day Italy. They built a powerful empire and controlled many lands, including Britain.

What was it like to live in Rome? (Change and Continuity)

Life in Rome depended on whether you were rich or poor. Rich people lived in big houses; poor people lived in crowded flats. People went to baths, markets, and entertainment like chariot races. Children from rich families went to school.

Remember the Celtic people: What was it like to live in the Iron Age? (Historical Enquiry)

The Celts lived in small villages in round houses and made tools from iron. They were farmers and had chiefs who led them. Priests were Druids.

When did the Romans invade Britain? (Chronology)

The Romans invaded Britain in 43 AD. This was led by Emperor Claudius, and it started nearly 400 years of Roman rule in Britain.

Who resisted the Roman invasion? (Cause and Consequence)

Some Celtic tribes in Britain fought against the Roman invaders. The most famous leader was Boudicca, a queen of the Iceni tribe. She led a rebellion (fight back) against the Romans around 60–61 AD.

Technology: How did Britain Change under Roman Rule? (Evidence)

Roman technology helped Britain become more organised and developed. They built straight roads, brick buildings, shops, baths and brought water into towns. They invented money, numbers and writing.

Belief: How did Britain change under Roman rule? (Similarity and Difference)

Romans had different gods and later brought Christianity, a new belief, to Britain.

Summarise: What was the impact of the Roman Empire on Britain? (Significance)

They built roads, towns, and buildings. They brought new ideas like laws, coins and writing. They improved travel and trade. They introduced new beliefs, including Christianity.

Key Vocabulary

Romans

people from the ancient city of Rome

invade invasion

an armed force entering a country or region to occupy it

Roman Empire

the ancient roman civilisation with holdings around the mediterranean in Europe, Africa and Asia

emperor

what people left behind

aqueduct

a man-made channel used for delivering water to roman towns

conquered

to take control of a place by force, usually using an army



Aspirational Knowledge

Before the Romans, Celts in Britain believed in many nature gods. The Romans brought their own gods, like Jupiter and Mars. Romans built temples and places of worship, changing how people practised religion. Roman ideas about religion, language and culture had a lasting impact.



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Y3 History – Roman Britain

Key Concepts – Power, Invasion and Civilisation



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Key Knowledge

Who were the Romans?

People who lived in Rome and modern-day Italy. They were in charge of many lands, including Britain.

What was it like to live in Rome?

Life in Rome depended on whether you were rich or poor.

What was life like for Celtic people in the Iron Age?

The Celts lived in small villages in round houses and made tools from iron. They were farmers and had chiefs who led them.

When did the Romans come to Britain?

The Romans invaded Britain in 43 AD.

Who tried to stop the Romans from taking over Britain?

Some Celtic tribes in Britain fought against the Roman invaders. The most famous leader was Queen Boudicca.

What new things did the Romans bring to Britain?

They built straight roads, brick buildings, shops, baths and brought water into towns. They invented money, numbers and writing.

How did Britain change when the Romans were in Britain?

Romans had different gods and later brought Christianity, a new belief, to Britain.

How did the Romans change Britain? What was different after they came?

They built roads, towns and brought writing and coins.

Key Vocabulary

Romans



a person from Rome in Italy

Roman Empire



a group of countries ruled from Rome

invasion



a group of people taking over another group's land

emperor



the chief of the Roman Empire

conquered



to take control of a place by force, usually using an army





Y3 History – Changes in Britain from Stone Age to Iron Age

Key Concepts – Community and Power



Essential Knowledge

What were the three ages of the Stone Age? (Chronology)

The 3 ages of the stone age were Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age), Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) and Neolithic (New Stone Age).

How do we know what Palaeolithic times were like? (Historical Enquiry)

People were hunters and gatherers and used simple stone tools.

How do we know what Mesolithic times were like? (Evidence)

Tools became better and people started to settle in small groups.

How do we know what Neolithic times were like? Cause and Consequence)

People began farming, building homes, and living in villages.

How do we know what the Bronze Age was like? (Change and Continuity)

Archaeologists (people who study the past) dig up things like tools, weapons, jewellery, and pottery. They also look at burial sites, ancient houses, and rock carvings.

How was the Bronze Age different to the Stone Age? (Change and Continuity)

People began using metal (bronze) to make tools and weapons instead of stone.

How do we know what the Iron Age was like? (Significance)

Archaeologists (people who study the past) find things like iron tools, weapons, coins, and pottery. They also study hill forts, roundhouses, and farming remains.

What changes do artefacts, burials and monuments tell us about the difference between the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age? (Evidence)

Artefacts showed tools became stronger each time, monuments show buildings became larger and more complex and burials show status and beliefs with special graves and objects.

Key Vocabulary

settle/settlement

a place where people establish a community

dwellers

a person who lives in a specified place (e.g. a cave in stone age Britain)

hunter gatherers

people who moved around in search of food

wattle and daub

a way of building walls using twigs, mud and clay

hill fort

a fort (a strategic, protective building) built on a hill



Aspirational Knowledge

In the Stone Age, people believed in nature and spirits, shown by cave art and simple burials.

In the Bronze Age, people showed stronger beliefs by building burial mounds and leaving special objects with the dead.

In the Iron Age, people may have had tribal leaders and more organised beliefs, shown by large communities and important sites like hill forts.



Y3 History – Changes in Britain from Stone Age to Iron Age

Key Concepts – Community and Power



Key Knowledge
What are the 3 parts of the Stone Age? The 3 ages of the stone age were Old, Middle and New Stone Age.
What were Palaeolithic times like? People were hunters and gatherers and used simple stone tools.
What were Mesolithic times like? Tools became a bit better, and people started to settle in small groups.
What were Neolithic times like? People began farming, building homes, and living in villages.
What was the Bronze Age like? People began using metal (bronze) to make tools.
How was the Bronze Age different? People started to farm more and live in settled communities.
How do we know what the Iron Age was like? people who study the past find things like iron tools and weapons. They also study hill forts and roundhouses.
What do objects tell us about the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age? People who study the past found tools became stronger, buildings became larger and burials showed status and beliefs.

Key Vocabulary		
settlement		a place where people live together as a group
dwellers		a person that lives in one place
hunter gatherers		people who moved around in search of food
wattle and daub		a way of building walls using twigs, mud and clay

