

# Learning Challenge

## Work Booklet





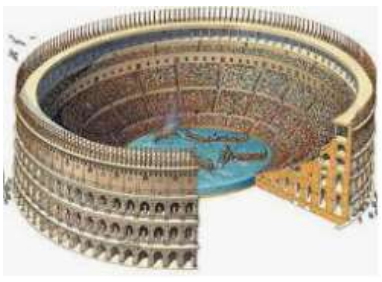
What did the Romans ever  
do for us?



**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

Vocabulary	Definition
Roman	Anything or anyone related to the Roman period of time
Archaeologist	A person who studies human history through the excavation of artefacts
Invasion	An invasion is the movement of an army into a region
Roman Occupation	The control of a place (country or region) through the use of an army
Chronology	The arrangements of events in time order
Boudicca	A queen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire in AD 60 or 61
Emperor	The sovereign ruler of an empire
Empire	A large piece of land (or lands) ruled by one person or group
Market Squares	An open square where merchandise is sold
Aqueducts	A man-made channel, usually on a bridge, that carries water
Concrete	A material used for construction, invented by the romans
Modern Calendar	A chart for days, months and years

## Know it Knowledge

Chronology	 <p>The Romans are a famous civilisation that began around 27BC in Rome, and lasted over 400 years until 479AD.</p>
Important Aspect	 <p>Roman armies were very strong and well trained. They were famous for being some of the best fighters in the world! They would often fight and defeat armies much bigger than them. People often say it's because of how strong, organised and well trained the Roman armies were.</p>
Term still used today	 <p>They may have lived a long time ago, but they invented lots of things we still use today -they invented concrete, newspapers, books, calendars and central heating!</p>
Historical Context	 <p>The Romans invaded land all over the world. You may have heard people say 'the Roman Empire'. They had an empire because they didn't stay in Rome, they went across the world invading different countries and making them part of their empire. They even invaded Britain which is why we have so many Roman things in the UK today.</p>
Evidence	 <p>The Colosseum is one of Rome's most famous buildings and it was built by the Romans. It was where they would watch their most popular form of entertainment - Gladiator fights. That's where they put people in a ring and they fight to the death!</p>

Making Links



The Romans worshipped many different Gods who represented different things. Some of them were Jupiter, Juno, Mars, Mercury, Neptune, Venus, Apollo, Vulcan, Pluto, Hercules, and Cupid.

## **Week 1 -What does a Roman shield look like?**

Research and then design your own Roman Shield. There is a template in the resources section of the work booklet.

If you have materials at home, you could actually create the shield!

<http://www.show.me.uk/editorial/1191-how-to-make-a-roman-shield>

**How did the  
Roman army use  
their shields?**



Links to support home learning:

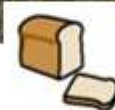
[Life as a Roman soldier - KS2 History - BBC Bitesize](#)

[Roman army - KS2 History - BBC Bitesize](#)

**Have a go at making Roman bread! See the recipe in the resources section of this work booklet**

Links to support home learning:

[What did the Romans eat? - KS2 History - BBC Bitesize](#)



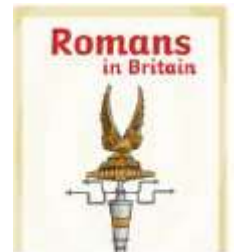
**Ancient Roman Bread**

## Week 2 - Where do the Romans sit on the British history timeline?

Can you match these eras which you have already learnt about in school, to the time period?



27 BC – AD 479



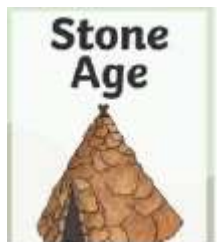
800 BC – AD 49



345 MILLION YEARS AGO –  
66 MILLION YEARS AGO



AD 2020



2.6 MILLION YEARS BC –  
3000 BC



3000 BC – 800 BC

Now place these eras in chronological order. (Chronological = the order in which they happened). Draw a timeline and cut out the pictures below to help you.



### Tricky

#### You must:

Answer each question carefully, checking the order. Use the KS2 History timeline within the resources section of this booklet to support you.

### Trickier

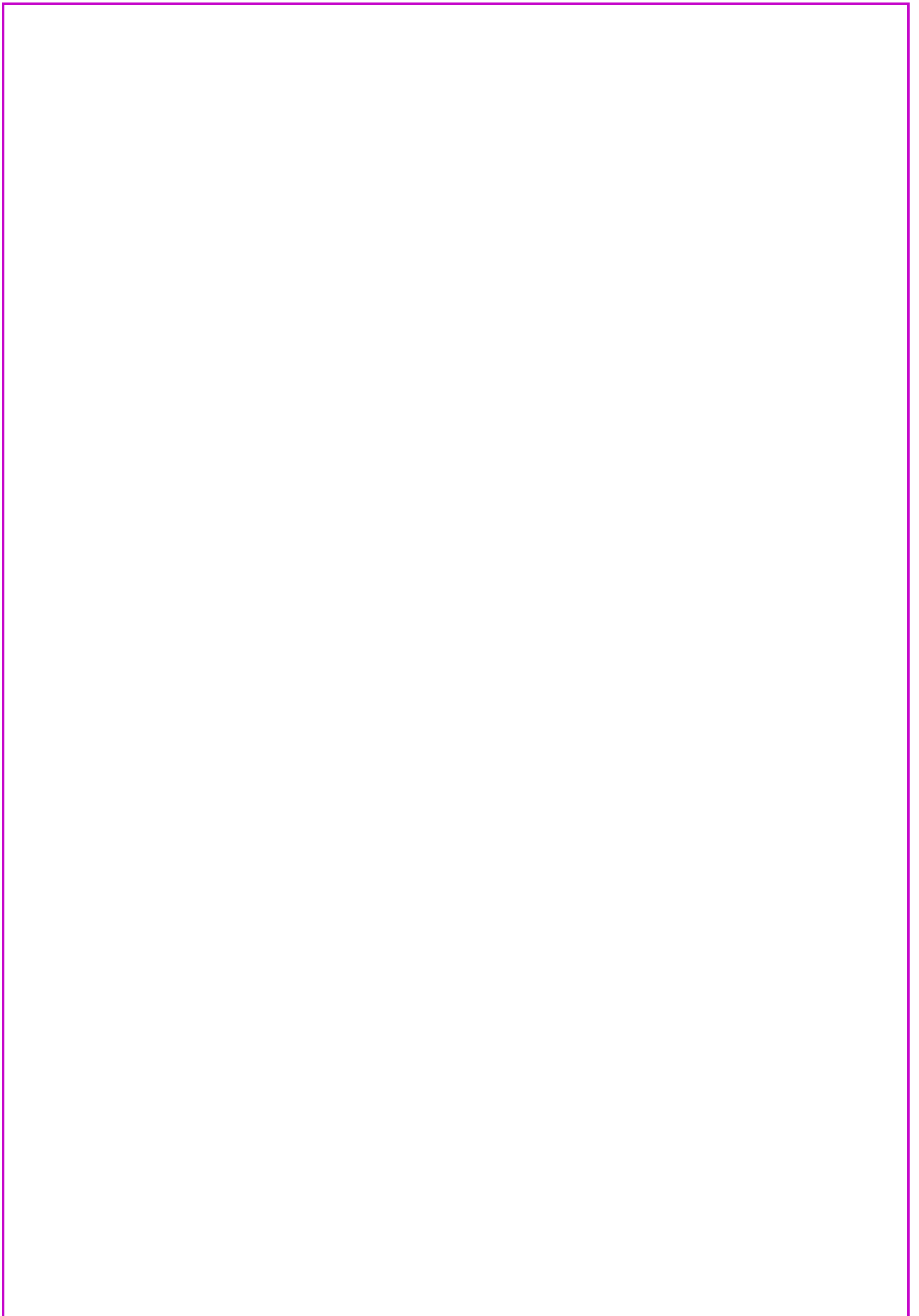
#### You could:

Purple pen for any corrections. Use the KS2 History timeline within the resources section of this booklet to check your work.

### Trickiest

#### To challenge yourself further:

Add any other historical eras you are aware of.



## Week 2 - Where do The Romans originate from?

Can you find and label the listed countries or features on this world map? Use an atlas and the following link to help you: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvsfr82/articles/znm7vk7>

First locate and label:

- The UK
- The Equator
- The Northern Hemisphere
- The Southern Hemisphere
- The Pacific Ocean
- The Atlantic Ocean

Then add the seven continents:

1. Africa
2. Asia
3. Antarctica
4. Europe
5. North America
6. South America
7. Australasia/Oceania

Next can you locate **Italy**? Colour it in **red**.

Finally answer the questions in the thinking bubbles.

Where do you think the Roman Empire started?



Which continent/s do you think it spread across?



World Map



### **Week 3 - What is an archaeologist?**

Create a job advert for an archaeologist

To include:

- What does an archaeologist do?
- What will they have to find (artefacts from the Roman period – children could research some of the artefacts that have already been found from this period)
- Describe importance of archaeological findings (helps us understand different time periods)

<https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/archaeology/352775>

### **Week 3 - How have archaeologists helped us understand The Roman empire?**

Research critical artefacts from the Roman period. Use the links below to discover more about the pictures below. Can you identify what they are?

Useful links:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e-x74MFiWkg>

<https://www.historyforkids.net/the-colosseum.html>

<https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/history/ancient-rome/>

[What did the Romans invent? - KS2 History - BBC](#)

[Bitesizehttps://www.dkfindout.com/uk/history/ancient-rome/roman-buildings/](https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/history/ancient-rome/roman-buildings/)

[How Roman Baths worked - KS2 History - BBC Bitesize](#)



What can we tell about Roman life from the artefacts that archaeologists have discovered?

## Week 4 - Why it is called the Roman 'Empire'

### Where and when did the Roman Empire begin?

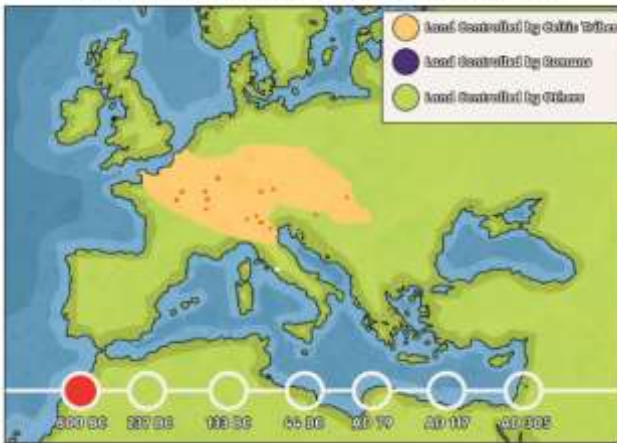
Map of the Roman Empire in AD 117

Show with colour how much land the Romans had conquered by 117 AD.

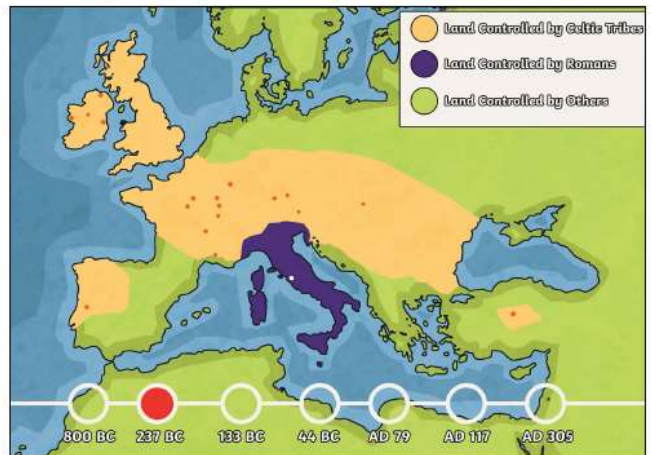
Remember the boundaries were not in the same place so you may need to add your own.



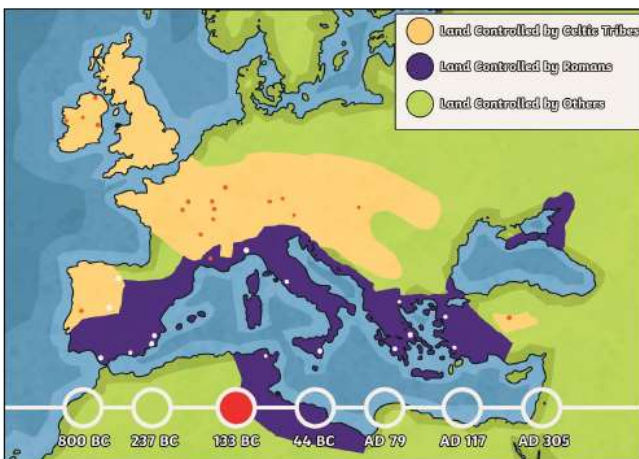
Map showing the lands of the Romans and Celts



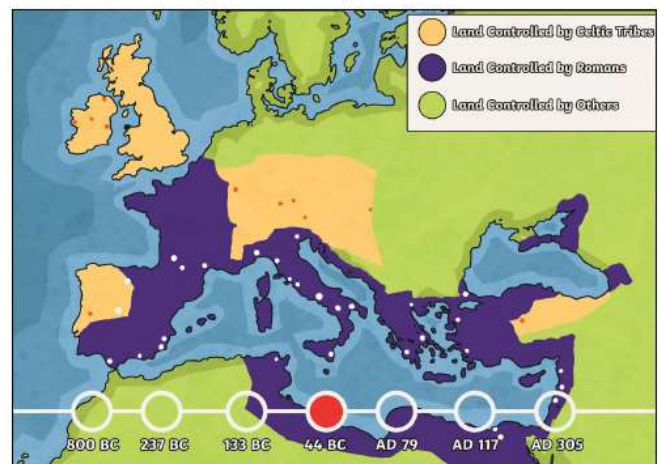
Map showing the lands of the Romans and Celts



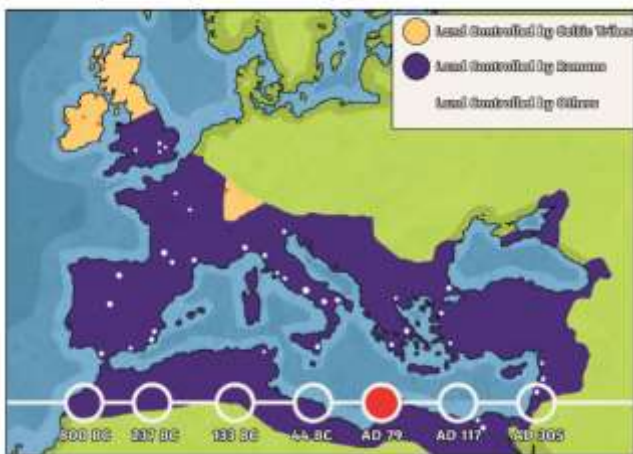
Map showing the lands of the Romans and Celts



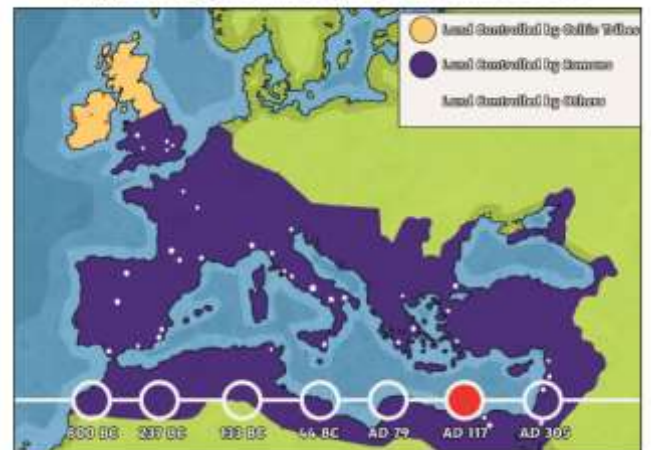
Map showing the lands of the Romans and Celts



Map showing the lands of the Romans and Celts



Map showing the lands of the Romans and Celts



Map showing the lands of the Romans and Celts



## Week 4 - How did the Romans Invade Britain?

**Roman legions** – There were around 5000 soldiers in a Roman army legion.

### 55 BC: The First Raid



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

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



### 54 BC: The Second Raid



One year later, Julius Caesar came back across the sea. This time he brought with him five legions and 2000 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.



### AD 43: 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.

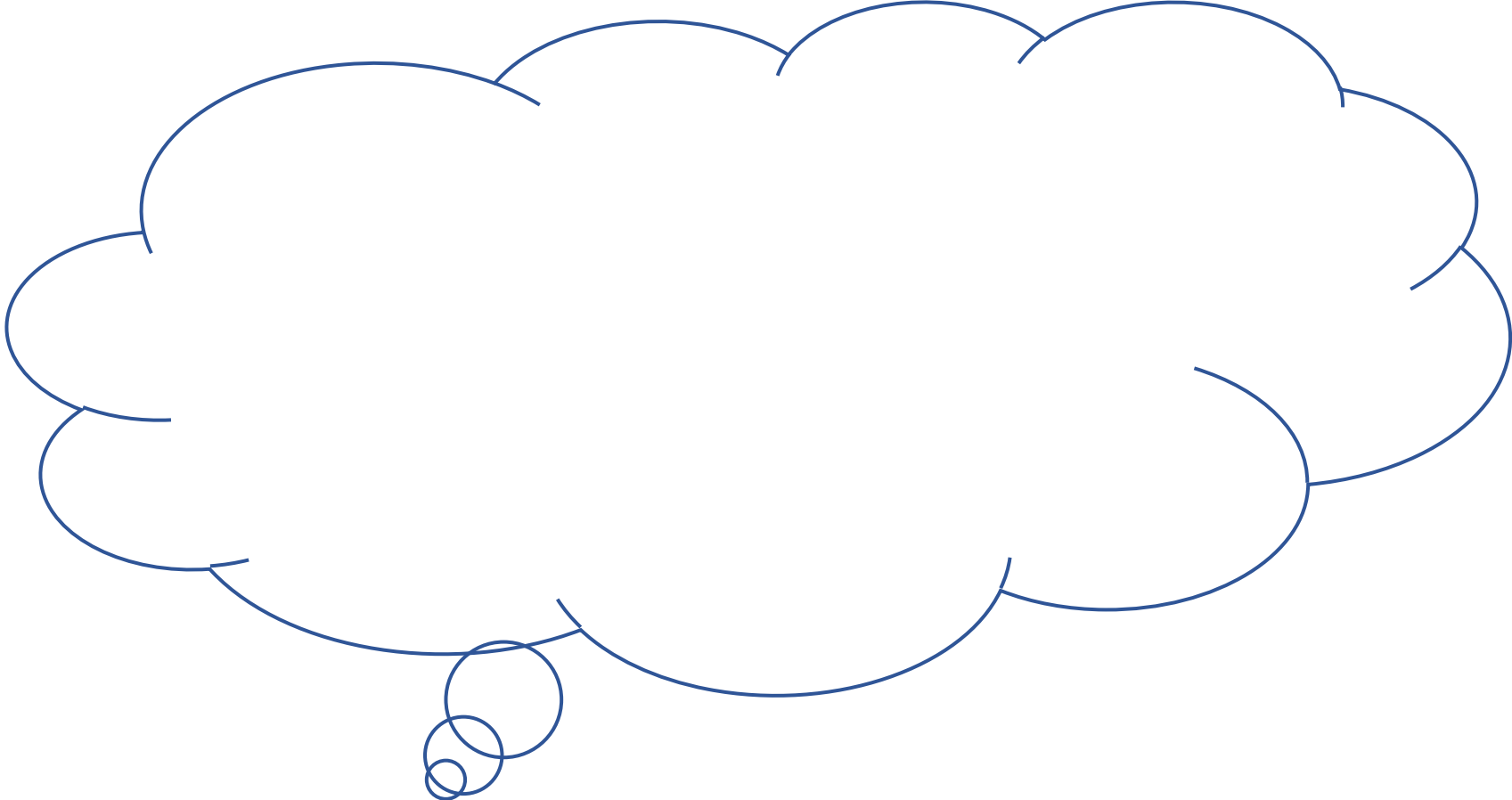
Many Celtic tribes realised how strong this Roman army was and made deals to keep the peace. They agreed to obey Roman laws and pay taxes. In return, they were allowed to keep their kingdoms.

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

Make notes about what happened at these key points using the grid to help you

<b>Date</b>	55 BC	54 BC	AD 43
What happened?	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Led By			
Number of soldiers			
Outcome	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

What do you notice?





## **Week 5 – Who was the Roman Emperor Hadrian and why did he build a wall?**

Research all about Hadrian using the following links:

[Hadrian's Wall | English Heritage \(english-heritage.org.uk\)](https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/hadrians-wall/)

[Hadrian's Wall - KS2 History - BBC Bitesize](https://www.bbc.com/history/ancient/romans/roman_hadrians_wall_01)

[Why did the Romans leave Caledonia? - KS2 History - BBC Bitesize](https://www.bbc.com/history/ancient/romans/roman_hadrians_wall_02)

[Did the Romans invade all of Scotland? - KS2 History - BBC Bitesize](https://www.bbc.com/history/ancient/romans/roman_hadrians_wall_03)

[Hadrian's Wall \(primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk\)](https://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/hadrians-wall/)

Can you plot the wall on the map? Try and include the following:

- England
- Scotland
- Where the wall started
- Where the wall ended

Can you find out more about the following?

- Milecastle
- Turrets
- Forts



## Week 5 - Were the Romans welcomed to Britain?

### Who was Boudicca?

Write as many facts as you can about Boudicca and what she did around her picture below.



Links to support home learning:

[Boudica | TheSchoolRun](#)

[Who was Boudicca? - BBC Bitesize](#)

[Boudica: Who was she? A Quick Introduction for KS2 \(imagininghistory.co.uk\)](#)

## **Boudica**

Use this thinking frame to analyse the cause of Boudicca's actions, and the effects of it.



**Boudicca led the Briton rebellion**

**Week 6 - Who was Julius Caesar?**



**Ruler of Rome**

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**Military Life**

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**His Death**

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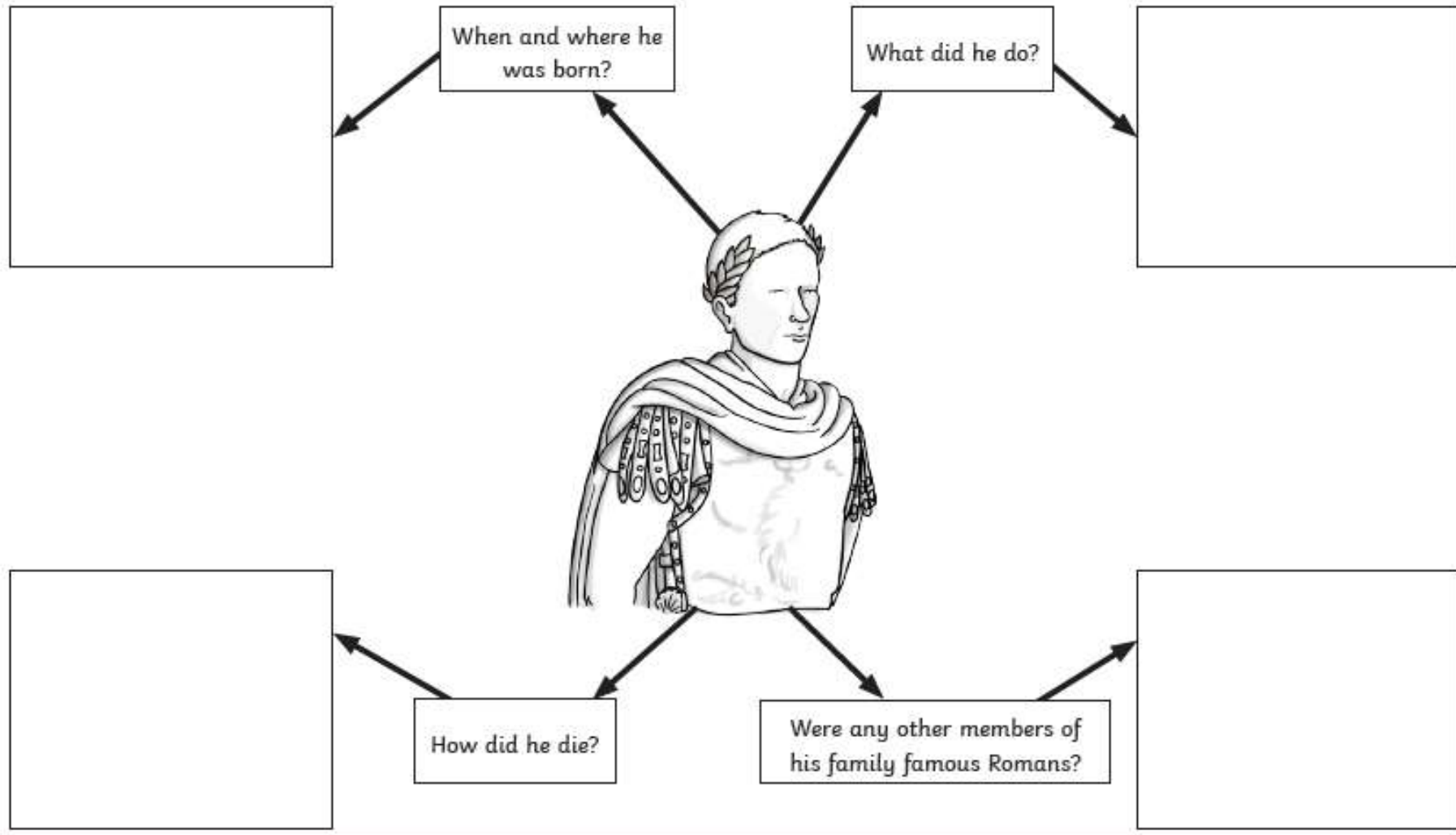


Links to support home learning:

[Who were the Roman emperors? - KS2 History - BBC Bitesize](#)

[Why did Julius Caesar come to Britain? - KS2 History - BBC Bitesize](#)

# Julius Caesar - Who Was He?



RESOURCES TO SUPPORT HOME LEARNING

KS2 History Timeline

**Ancient Egypt**  
3100 BC – 30 BC



**Roman Empire**  
27 BC – 479 AD



**Birth of Christ**  
1 AD



**Islamic Golden Age**  
800 AD – 1258 AD



**Present Day**  
2021 AD



**Stone Age**  
2.6million BC – 3000BC



**Bronze Age**  
3000 BC – 800 BC

**Ancient Greece**  
700BC - 480BC



**Iron Age** 800 BC – 49 AD



**Saxons**  
410 AD – 1066 AD



**Vikings**  
793 AD – 1066AD



**Salts Mill**  
1853 AD

# Roman bread recipe



1

bowl	2 and 1/2 cups tepid water	2 sachets of dry yeast

Dissolve the dried yeast in the warm water.

2

bowl	1 cup wholemeal flour	1/2 cup rye flour	2 cups strong white flour

Mix flours together in a bowl. Add flour to yeasts mix.

3

cup	1 teaspoon of salt	1 tablespoon of water

Dissolve the salt in the water.

Add the salty water to the mixture and stir.

4

↓

Put the dough in a bowl and cover with a damp cloth. Leave the dough in a warm place to rise.

5

→

↓

Bake in an oven at 230°C (450°F or Gas Mark 8) for 25 minutes, or until the crusts are browned. The loaves should sound hollow when tapped on the bottom.

6

bowl	2 and 1/2 cups tepid water	2 sachets of dry yeast

bowl	1 cup wholemeal flour	1/2 cup rye flour	2 cups strong white flour

cup	1 teaspoon of salt	1 tablespoon of water

7

**Roman shield template**

