



History: Purple Class

What if Great Britain had never been invaded?

Key Vocabulary:

aqueduct	A man-made channel used for delivering water to Roman towns. .
barbarian	A term used by the Romans to refer to people who lived outside the Roman Empire
censor	A government official who counted the people of Rome. He also was responsible for public morality and some of the government finances.
consul	The highest position in the Roman government. There were two consuls elected each year for a one year term.
forum	The area of a Roman town that was the centre of Roman life. Government meetings, public speeches, and business all took place in the forum.
legion	The main unit of the Roman army. It generally had around 5400 soldiers and was divided up into groups of men called cohorts and centuries.
senate	A group of prestigious men who advised the consuls. In most cases the consuls did what the Senate recommended.
tribune	An elected representative of the Plebeian (common persons') Council. Tribunes could veto laws made by the Senate.

Romans Invade Britain!!

- Before the Romans arrived, Britain consisted of a patchwork of tribal areas, each with its own king. Life was hard for the Celtic tribes.
- The Celts were mainly farmers who grew, gathered or hunted for their own food. They were also fierce warriors who were often at war with each other.
- The infamous warrior Queen Boudicca was the wife of the ruler of the Iceni, a Celtic tribe who lived in eastern England.
- The Romans invaded Britain and started ruling it in 43 AD. They based themselves in London, which they called Londinium.
- The Romans left Britain in 410 AD because the armies were needed to defend other parts of the Empire. The Anglo-Saxons were the next people to rule England.

The Romans– Important dates:

753 BC
Rome was founded
509 BC
The Roman Republic was founded
55-54 BC
Julius Caesar invaded Britain twice
44 BC
Julius Caesar was killed
27 BC
Caesar Augustus became the first Roman Emperor, which marked the start of the Roman Empire



43 AD
Britain was invaded again, and this time the Romans stayed.
64 AD
A fire in Rome lasted for six days, which affected most of the city – it is known as the 'Great Fire'
79 AD
Mount Vesuvius erupted, covering Pompeii and Herculaneum in ash
80 AD
The Colosseum opened
83 AD
The battle of Mons Graupius took place in northern Scotland
122 AD
Hadrian's Wall was built
410 AD
The Romans left Britain, ending their rule.

The Romans introduced many things into Britain...

- The calendar we still use today
- The census – the practice of counting a population
- High-quality straight roads 
- Central heating
- Aqueducts (water bridges)
- Indoor plumbing 
- Towns
- Public libraries
- Public noticeboards
- Firemen
- Police
- Cats
- Paved streets 
- Cement
- Bricks
- Heated baths 
- Language (Latin)
- Many fruits and vegetables...



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invaders	People who attack and try to take land from other people.
raiders	People who attack, then take what they find away with them.
Paganism	The religion of the Anglo-Saxons who believed in many gods.
Christianity	The religion of the Romans, based on the teachings of Jesus and belief in one God.
monastery	Building where monks live.
society	The people who live in a place and their way of life.
Anglo-Saxons	The main group of people living in Britain when the Vikings invaded.
Danegeld .	Money paid to Vikings to stop them from raiding.
longship	A Viking ship used for fighting and carrying out raids.
pagan	A person who believes in many gods.
rune	A letter from the alphabet used by Vikings. There were only 16.
Scandinavia	The countries of Norway, Sweden and Denmark. This is the area Vikings came from.
Valhalla	The place Vikings believed they would go to after death if they died fighting bravely in battle

Anglo-Saxon key knowledge:

Sutton Hoo: In 1939, archaeologists discovered an Anglo-Saxon ship burial at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk.

Place names: Many of today's place names come from Anglo-Saxon words: e.g.: Birmingham, Oxford, Butterwick.

Language : Many of today's English words are based on Saxon words Eg: days of the week, England.

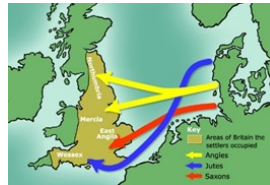
Vortigern: King left in charge when the Romans left Britain

St Augustine: Sent by the Pope to spread Christianity

King Aethelbert : King of Kent who created the first written law code and helped spread Christianity.

Bede: Monk who wrote about the history of the English church and people.

King Offa: King of Mercia. A powerful king, he built Offa's dyke, to divide England & Wales.



The name 'Viking' comes from a language called 'Old Norse' and means 'a pirate raid'. People who went off raiding in ships were said to be 'going Viking'. But not all the Vikings were bloodthirsty warriors. Some came to fight, but others came peacefully, to settle. They were farmers, and kept animals and grew crops. They were skilful at crafting, and made beautiful metalwork and wooden carvings. Vikings sailed the sea trading goods to buy silver, silks, spices, wine, jewellery, glass and pottery to bring back to their homes.

Anglo-Saxon/Viking Important dates:

410

The Romans left Britain, to return to Rome, leaving it unguarded by armies and open to invasion by others.

455-585

The kingdoms of Kent, Sussex, Wessex Essex, Northumberland East Anglia and Mercia were formed in Britain.

597

St. Augustine came to England and introduced people to Christianity.

757-796

Offa was king of the kingdom of Mercia and declared himself king of all England. Around the end of the 8th century there were many Viking raids. These marked the start of a long struggle between the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings for control of Britain.

802

Egbert was the first Anglo-Saxon king of all England.

899

Alfred the Great ruled. He stopped the Vikings taking over all of England. He agreed to peace with them and some Vikings settled down to live in their own area of eastern England, called the Danelaw.

954

The Anglo-Saxons drove out Eric Bloodaxe, the last Viking king of Jorvik. Later, when Eric was killed in battle, the Vikings agreed to be ruled by England's king.

1016-1035

Canute the Great ruled as the first Viking king.

1066

The Battle of Hastings took place, resulting in the Normans defeating the Anglo-Saxons.