

Learning objectives

QCA Unit 6A 'Why have people invaded and settled in Britain in the past? A Roman case study'

- To learn that there are different interpretations of Boudicca's revolt. PoS (3)
- To learn that the past is represented in different ways.

Resources



'Build your own' file - prepare a Notebook file using the Roman and Celtic characters from the Foundation folder under My Content in the Gallery, and a range of statements in speech bubbles similar to those on photocopiable page 162; copy of photocopiable page 162 'Who said that?' for each child; scissors; glue.

Links to other subjects

English

Creating and shaping texts: Make decisions about form and purpose, identify success criteria and use them to evaluate their writing.

- In a subsequent lesson ask the children to write the story of the rebellion in different ways, for example as a letter or news report.

Whiteboard tools

Select speech bubbles from the Shapes tool. Use the Lines tool to draw columns.

- Pen tray
- Gallery
- Select tool
- Shapes tool
- Highlighter pen
- Lines tool
- On-screen Keyboard

Who said that?

Starter

- Recap facts about the Roman invasion and settlement:
 - The Romans invaded then settled.
 - The Celts were Pagans.
 - There were many tribes living in Britain, each with its own ruler.
 - The Iceni were a tribe living in East Anglia, ruled by King Prasutagus.
 - Prasutagus was a client king; this was one way that the Romans controlled Britain.
 - Boudicca was the wife of Prasutagus.
- Ensure that the children understand concepts such as invasion, settlement and client king.

Whole-class shared work

- Tell the story (below) of Boudicca's rebellion against the Romans, writing key points on the whiteboard.

When Prasutagus, king of the Iceni, died, Boudicca became queen. The Romans believed that the land should have been given to them: they were not used to women and men being equal. When Boudicca refused to give the land to them, the Romans beat Boudicca and her daughters. Boudicca raised an army, and attacked and destroyed Colchester. The Celts killed all the Romans they found. Other Celtic tribes joined the revolt. They marched north to fight Suetonius. The Celtic army outnumbered the Romans by about ten to one. The highly disciplined Roman army defeated the Celts, and were ordered to kill all Celts, including women and children. Boudicca and her daughters fled. Legend has it that they took poison.

- Ask the children what the Celts would have thought of Boudicca and her rebellion. Write key words in one column under the heading *Celts*.
- Would the Romans have had the same opinion as the Celts? Why/why not? Write key words in a column under the heading *Romans*.

Independent work

- Give out copies of photocopiable page 162 'Who said that?'
- Explain that there are eight statements made by either Romans or Celts.
- Read through the statements together, explaining any difficult language. Invite the children to work in pairs and decide who made each statement.
- Ask them to cut out the statements and stick them next to the appropriate figure.
- Extend the activity by asking the children to write another statement made by either a Celtic warrior or a Roman soldier.

Plenary

- Display your prepared Notebook page (see Resources, above) showing the Roman and Celtic characters and the statements. Read through the statements again and ask a volunteer to come and move the speech bubble to the correct speaker. Does everyone agree? Discuss any differences of opinion, and use a Highlighter pen to identify the key words and phrases that indicate the speaker.
- Repeat until all the phrases have been positioned.
- Ask the children to read out their own statements without saying whether the speaker is Roman or Celtic. The rest of the class has to decide who the speaker is.