

Lesson IX

Nine Reasons Why Caesar Invaded Britain

Using History to develop KS2 English
and Evidence-Based Learning skills

*These lessons are arranged in the time order of events
but each one has been written to stand alone*

Earlier lessons gave some of the reasons why Caesar invaded Britain in 55 BC. This lesson offers all nine reasons why Caesar invaded.



EBL Focus: Mastering Self-Regulation

KS2 History

All Nine Reasons Behind the
Roman Invasion of Britain in 55 BC

KS2 English

Report Writing

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Who needs more than one reason to invade a country?

I never did.

Before You Start...

You are going to work with a partner but before you start work discuss what is meant by self-regulation.

Self-regulated learners can regulate aspects of their thinking, their motivation and their behaviours during learning.

To "regulate" means to control something.

"Thinking" is the brain power needed to **do** a task (cognition) as well as the ability to think about **how** the task was done (metacognition).

"Motivation" is the enthusiasm for a task.

"Behaviour" means the ability to make more effort when the work gets harder.



Every pupil can become self-regulated. Basically, a self-regulated learner sets a learning goal and will do everything in their power to reach this goal. The best learners are self-regulated.

With your partner write your own description of a self-regulated learner.



Collaborative Learning Activity - Caesar's Reasons

There were many reasons why Caesar invaded Britain

Invasion Reason I

Britain had salt

Britain had many natural resources. It had **salt**, which was a very valuable resource, because it was used to preserve food.

Invasion Reason II

Britain had metals

Many valuable types of metal could be found in Britain, such as **lead**, **tin**, **iron** and **silver**. These metals were used to make weapons, armour, jewellery, cooking utensils and tools.



Invasion Reason III

Britain had animals

Animals in Britain could be used to provide **meat** to feed the soldiers. Their **wool** could also be used for clothing and their **skins** could be used to make leather sandals.

Invasion Reason IV

Britain had a large population

Britain had a large population and Caesar thought that they would provide a good source of slaves to take back to Rome.

Invasion Reason V

To add another country for Rome to trade with

Caesar knew that Rome would be impressed if Britain became part of the empire, because Rome always needed new countries to trade with.

Rome wanted to add more countries to its empire. The more countries that were in the empire then the more resources that could be traded across the empire. Spain could trade olive oil for example, for tin from Britain. The Romans taxed these goods as they left one country and entered another, so they made money from all the trade transactions across the empire.



Rome taxed all the goods going into and out of a country in the empire.

If Britain bought wine from Gaul, for example, Gaul would have to pay tax to Rome as the wine left Gaul.

Then Britain would also have to pay tax to Rome as the wine entered Britain.

Invasion Reason VI

To add more people
for Rome to tax

Caesar knew that Rome would be impressed if Britain became part of the empire because Rome could tax the people in Britain. Adding another country to the empire meant more taxes for Rome.

Rome had many forms of taxation. One of these taxes was the *tributum capitis* (poll tax). The Romans believed that the lands controlled by them belonged to the Roman state, and therefore those who lived on or made a living out of this land could be expected to pay taxes to Rome. The amount to be paid in tax was calculated as a percentage of the crops that were grown. This put pressure on the farmers to grow as much as possible.

This form of taxation changed in the late 1st century BC when a census would be taken at regular intervals to count the people living in an area and tax had to be paid on that number of people.

Tributum Capitis - Wikipedia - Roman Province - Wikipedia
Farming and agriculture - Romano Britain



First our tribe had to pay taxes to the Romans depending on the amount of crops we produced.

Later we each had to pay an individual tax to the Romans called a poll tax.

Invasion Reason VII

Caesar's ambition



I wanted to impress Rome by bringing all the resources that Britain had back to Rome.



I also wanted to rule all of Rome and its empire and conquering Britain was just a step towards this ambition.

Invasion Reason VIII

Caesar wanted revenge on the Britons

When Caesar was fighting the Gauls, Britons were often to be found in battles helping the Gauls. Some tribes in southern Britain were very friendly with tribes in northern Gaul and were prepared to help them against the Romans. In addition, when a tribe was beaten by the Romans, Britain (before the Romans had invaded it) was a good place for the tribes to hide safely.



I wanted to teach those Britons a lesson.

Caesar first invaded Britain in 55 BC. He had just spent three years conquering Gaul, but he knew that the Britons were supporting the Gauls against the Romans. A punitive attack (one that would punish the Britons) was due.

The Roman invasion: Whose side were the Britons on?
www.historyextra.com

Invasion Reason IX

Caesar was unpopular in Rome



You cannot get as successful as me without making a few enemies...



...and I had made myself quite a few enemies in Rome, so I decided not to go back there for a while.

Collaborative Self-Regulation Activity I

Ask yourselves
this question.

When we start a task do
we believe - in this case
writing a report - that we
will be able to finish it?

If the answer is **yes**
then ↓



Self-regulated learners
always have the belief
that they will be able to
finish what they start.

If the answer is **no** then set yourselves a
learning goal like this:

"We must break down any task into smaller
parts and complete it a bit at a time."

Writing a Report with a Partner - Caesar's Reasons

You are going to work with a partner to write a **report** about the reasons why Caesar invaded Britain.

What is a report?

A report is a type of writing that tells the reader facts about something.



How does a report start and finish?

A report needs a heading to tell the reader what the report will be about.

Then there will be an introduction to the topic.

A report has a conclusion at the end that sums up what was in the report.



How is the middle of a report arranged?

The paragraphs in the middle of a report can be in any order.

Each paragraph might have its own heading which is called a sub-heading.



How is information in a report organised?

A report should be easy to understand. This means that facts about the same thing are put together in the same paragraph.



What tense is a report written in?

A report about something that happened in the past should be written in the past tense.

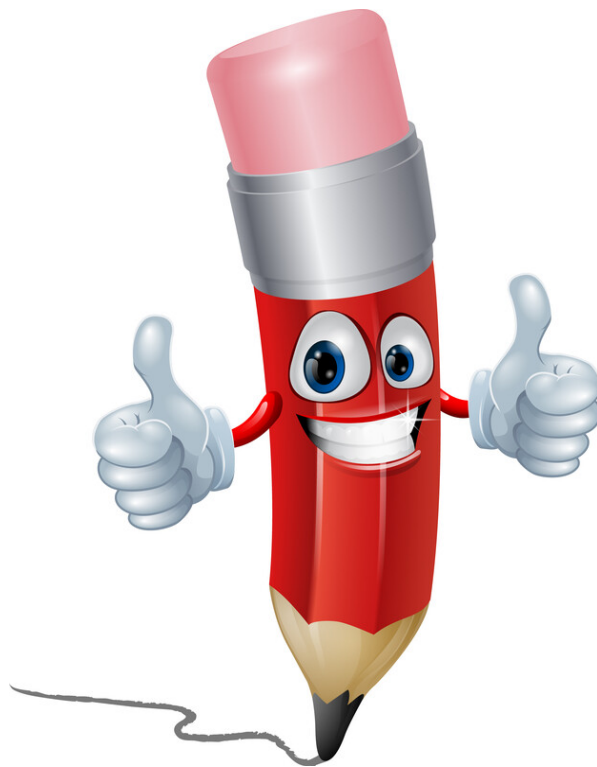


What else might a report contain?

A report might have a graphic or a diagram in it.

Before you begin this report discuss with your partner for five minutes the features of a report. Write three things you know about reports.

I	
II	
III	



You are going work together to write a report about the reasons why Caesar invaded Britain.

- On the next page, there is an example of a template for this report.

Example Template for this Report

Write a Heading	<p>The heading must tell you the report is about e.g.</p> <p><i>The Reasons why Caesar invaded Britain</i></p>	
Introduce the topic	<p>Introduce what your report is going to cover.</p> <p>This can be just one or two sentences.</p>	
<p>Use separate paragraphs for different parts of the report</p> <p>Give each one a sub-heading</p> <p>Some examples are shown here:</p>	<i>I</i>	<i>Britain had valuable resources.</i>
	<i>II</i>	<i>Rome could trade with Britain. Rome could tax the goods traded.</i>
	<i>III</i>	<i>Rome could tax the people in Britain.</i>
	<i>IV</i>	<p><i>Caesar's personality.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● He was ambitious. (He wanted to impress Rome.) ● He wanted revenge. (He wanted to get even with the Britons.) ● He was unpopular. (He had made enemies in Rome.)
Conclude what you have said	<p>Sum up what your report said about Caesar's reasons for invading Britain.</p>	






- On the next page, there is blank template for your report.

Template for your Report about the Reasons Caesar invaded Britain

Write a Heading		
Introduce the topic		
<p>Use separate paragraphs for different parts of your report</p> <p>Give each one a <i>sub-heading</i></p>	<i>I</i>	
	<i>I</i>	
	<i>II</i>	
	<i>III</i>	
	<i>IV</i>	
Conclude what you have said		

Collaborative Peer Assessment Activity

- Swap your report with another pair.

	
<p>Looking at other pupils' work to see what was good about it and what might be improved is called peer assessment. Peer assessment will help you to learn more because you will be checking the report that you have just completed so you can see how they did the same task and maybe even see some new ways to improve your report.</p>	
<p>What did you like about their report?</p>	
	
<p>Say why you liked this.</p>	
	
<p>What part of their report could be improved?</p>	
	
<p>Give one reason how they could improve it.</p>	
	

- Swap your report back and make the improvement they suggested.

Collaborative Self-Regulation Activity II

Ask yourselves this question.

Can we step back from the task and evaluate our performance and use what we learned from peer assessment to improve our own report?

If the answer is **yes** then ↓



Self-regulated learners have the ability reflect and improve their performance.


If the answer is **no** then set yourselves a learning goal like this:

"After we finish our work we need to step back from it to see how we did."

After You Finish...

- Work together and ask yourselves “How did we get on?”



I	How did you finish this lesson? (choose one)	(✓)
	We were able to write our own description of a self-regulated learner.	
	We would like to read other pupils’ description of a self-regulated learner before we try to improve our own description.	


II	Did discussing being a self-regulated learner make you realise that you could control your own learning?				
	yes		not sure		no
	<i>Would you remind yourselves about being a self-regulated learner before you start another lesson?</i>				

III	Rate what you enjoyed learning about in this lesson.	
	Reason I. Britain having salt.	☆☆☆☆☆
	Reason II. Britain having metals.	☆☆☆☆☆
	Reason III. Britain having animals.	☆☆☆☆☆
	Reason IV. Britain having a large population.	☆☆☆☆☆
	Reason V. Rome wanting to trade with Britain.	☆☆☆☆☆
	Reason VI. Rome wanting to collect tax from Britain.	☆☆☆☆☆
	Reason VII. Caesar being ambitious.	☆☆☆☆☆
	Reason VIII. Caesar wanting revenge on the Britons.	☆☆☆☆☆
	Reason IX. Caesar being unpopular in Rome.	☆☆☆☆☆
	How to write a report.	☆☆☆☆☆
	How to use a template to write a report.	☆☆☆☆☆
	What being a self-regulated learner means.	☆☆☆☆☆

IV	The most interesting thing we learned about was...	

- Nearly there...

V	Bloom level 5 - Evaluating	
i	What do you think was the most important reason for the Romans to invade Britain?	
		
	Give a reason for your answer.	
ii	What do you think was the most important reason for Caesar to invade Britain?	
		
	Give a reason for your answer.	

VI	Bloom level 6 - Creating	
	The title of this lesson was	
	Nine Reasons Why Caesar Invaded Britain	
	Now you have finished think of a better title.	
		
	Give a reason why you think your new title is a better one.	
		