



Year 3/4 History Knowledge Organizer : Ancient Civilisations: The Roman Empire

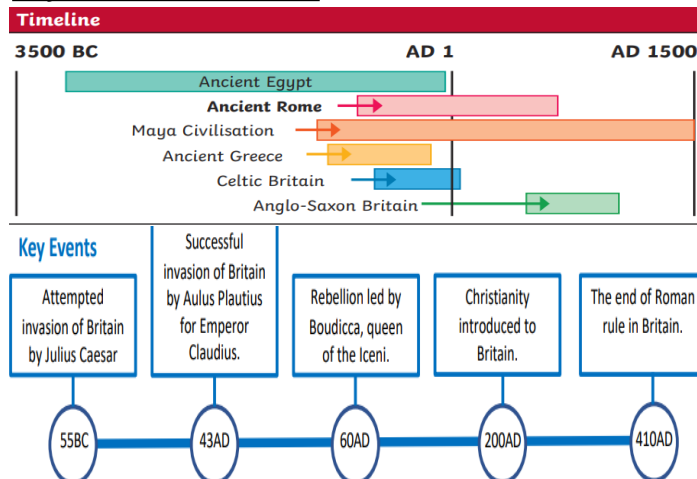
Subject Specific Skills

- The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain
- Julius Caesar's attempted invasion in 55-54 BC
- The Roman Empire by AD42 and the power of its army
- Successful invasion by Claudius and conquest, including Hadrian's Wall
- British resistance, for example, Boudica
- 'Romanisation' of Britain: sites such as Caerwent and the impact of technology, culture and beliefs, including early Christianity

Prior Learning

- Use a timeline to place important events.
- Ask questions about the past.
- Understand and use the words past and present
- the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements.
- significant historical events, people and places in their own locality

Key Dates and Timeline:

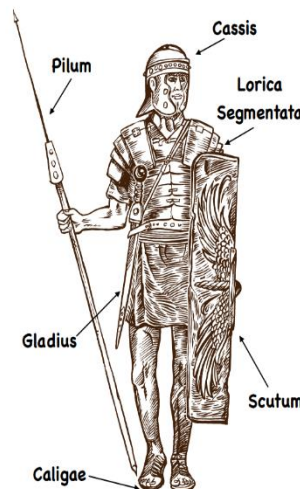


Key Individual: Julius Ceasar/ Boudicca



Key Knowledge:

The Romans were a group of people who belonged to the Roman Empire. The first Romans lived in Italy nearly 3000 years ago. They founded the city of Rome in 753 BC and, over the centuries, conquered many lands to create a huge empire. The city of Rome, in Italy, was the centre of this empire. The Roman Empire was very powerful, with a huge army, which they used to fight people and increase the amount of land over which they ruled. They invaded Britain in 43 AD. In AD 43, Emperor Claudius launched a third attack on Britain. He sent a powerful and well-organised army of around 40,000 men (that landed in southern England) to conquer the Celtic tribes. This time, much of Britain (or Britannia as the Romans called it) did become another province of Rome.



Key Vocabulary:

Centurion: A commander of a group of 100 Roman soldiers.

Emperor: The Roman emperor was the ruler of the Roman Empire during the imperial period.

Aqueduct: A large system for carrying water from one place to another is called an aqueduct.

Gladiator: A gladiator was an armed combatant who entertained audiences in the Roman Republic.

Londinium: This was the Roman name for London.

Conquer: To overcome and take control of people or land using military force.

Invade: Enter a place or land with the intention of occupying it.

Romanisation: When the countries that the Romans conquered became very much like Rome.

Senate: Similar to the Roman version of our parliament

Roman baths: A number of complex of rooms designed for bathing, relaxing, and socializing, as used in ancient Rome.

Legionaries: Roman citizens over the age of 17.

Auxillies: Non- Roman citizens from countries that Rome has conquered.

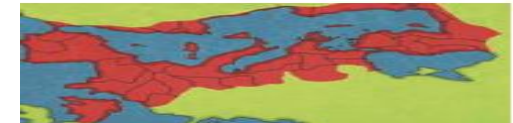
Boudica: Wife of Prasutagus

Hadrian's Wall: A long wall built by the romans across the north of England

Celts: Known to the romans as Britons who lived in England at the time of invasion.

Colosseum: A roman amphitheatre in the centre of Rome holding 50,000 people

Key Knowledge:



- In AD 122, Emperor Hadrian gave an order to build a wall in the north of the country. Hadrian's Wall took around six years to build and it was 73 miles long. Around 15,000 troops lived at Hadrian's Wall so they could defend this northern border of the Roman Empire
- The Roman army are famous for building long, straight roads. Special engineers planned these roads and they criss-crossed the whole Roman Empire. The Romans built new towns all over Britain. Each one had a marketplace, town hall, shops, temples and homes; larger towns had an amphitheatre. Bath houses were elaborately designed and were popular places to relax and meet friends.
- Wealthy Romans and some Celts built large homes in the countryside called villas. The land attached to these homes was used for farming as agriculture was an important business for the Romans.
- When the Romans came to Britain they helped us by creating roads; a written language (which was Latin); introduced coins, the calendar, vegetables, central heating and even introduced rabbits to our country.