

## Knowledge Organiser for Year 4 History- The Romans



**Key idea:** Investigating the spread of the Roman Empire and the Romanisation of Britain

Tier 3 Vocabulary	
<b>Latin</b> - The language spoken and written by the Romans.	
<b>Roman Numerals</b> - The Roman system for counting based on seven different symbols. I, V, X, L, C, D, M.	
<b>Barbarian</b> - A person who lived outside the Roman Empire, seen by Romans as violent and uncivilised.	
<b>Villa</b> - A large house in the country. Some were farmhouses and some were like palaces.	
<b>Aqueduct</b> - A systems of pipes and channels used to bring water into the towns.	
<b>Centurion</b> - An officer commanding about 80 legionaries.	
<b>Invasion</b> - Forcefully taking over another country	
<b>Legion</b> - The main battle unit of the Roman army.	
<b>Mosaic</b> - A pattern made by using coloured pieces of stone and pottery.	
<b>Celt</b> - People who lived in Europe, and in Britain, who fought the Romans.	
<b>Hypocaust</b> - Roman central heating. Hot air from a furnace flowed through gaps between walls and flooring.	
Tier 2 Vocabulary	
Resist	Military
Britain	Conquer
Rebellion	Europe
Compare	Describe
Evaluate	Explain
Key Figures	
Julius Caesar	Julius Caesar was a famous Roman leader. He won many battles for Rome and helped the Roman Empire grow. He was assassinated by a large group of Roman Senators in 44 BC, on the Ides of March (15 March).
Claudius	The Roman Emperor who launched the military campaign consisting of 40,000 troops and several war elephants which would lead to the conquest of Britain in A.D. 43.
Boudica	The Celtic Queen of the Iceni tribe of modern-day East Anglia, Britain, who led a revolt against Rome in 60/61 CE.
Emperor Hadrian	The Roman emperor from 117 to 138 A.D. He is known for building Hadrian's Wall, which marked the northern limit of Britannia.

Timeline	
55-54 BC	Julius Caesar leads two Roman military expeditions to Britain, but was driven back by the Celts on both occasions.
AD 43	The Roman Emperor Claudius orders four legions to conquer Britain.
AD 47	The Romans force their allies, the Iceni tribe of East Anglia, to give up all of their weapons. The Iceni resist but their revolt is short lived.
AD 48	The Romans have now conquered large parts of Britain.
AD 49	The Romans make Colchester the capital of Roman Britain.
AD 61	Boudica leads a rebellion of the Iceni against the Romans. After burning down Colchester, London and St Albans, Boudica was eventually defeated at the Battle of Watling Street.
AD 100	Most of the 8,000 miles of Roman roads in Britain are completed, allowing troops and goods to travel easily across the country.
AD 122	Emperor Hadrian's Wall, the border between Roman-occupied Britain and Scotland, is built.
AD 250 onwards	The Picts from Scotland, as well as the Angles, Saxon and Jutes from Germany and Scandinavia, start threatening Roman lands
AD 410	The end of Roman Britain

### Did you Know?

- The Roman General Julius Caesar came across the sea to Britain. He wanted to make Britain a part of the Roman Empire.
- Roman legions: there were around 5000 soldiers in a Roman Army legion.
- Before the Romans arrived, Britain had no real roads.
- The Romans are famous for their long, straight roads.
- Boudicca was a Celtic Queen.
- Scotland was known as Caledonia.
- The Picts were a group of tribes who had banded together in Caledonia.
- Hadrian's wall was built by three Roman Legions



