

## Knowledge Organiser for Year 4 History– The Romans

**Big question:** Why did the Romans invade Britain and why did they choose to settle?

Timeline of key events	
750BC – 12BC	People living in Britain in this timer were known as ‘Celts’, lived in settlements like hill forts and were ruled by chiefs.
753BC	Rome is founded by Romulus
55 BC	Julius Caesar leads the first invasion of Britain, but fails.
27 BC	Augustus becomes the first Roman Emperor.
43 AD	Claudius leads a second invasion of Britain and is successful.
50 AD	London is founded – known as Londinium.
60 AD	Celtic Tribes led by Queen Boudicca rebel against and attack Romans forces.
80 AD	The Colosseum is built in Rome.
122AD	Hadrian’s Wall was built to keep our the unconquered people (Picts) who lived in Scotland.
312 AD	Christianity becomes the official religion of the Roman Empire.
410 AD	Emperor Honorius orders the last of the Roman soldiers to leave Britain to defend Italy from attacks from other countries.

Key facts/figures	
Language	Latin was the official Roman language.
Christianity	The official religion of the Roman empire.
25,000 men and 800 ships	Were brought to invade Britain by Julius Caesar.
40,000 soldiers, war machines and elephants	Were brought to invade Britain by Claudius.
73.5 Miles	Length of Hadrian’s Wall.

Key places/ people	
Romulus and Remus	Mythical twin bothers who founded Rome.
Julius Caesar	Famous Roman leader who attempted the first invasion of Britian.
Emperor Claudius	First roman emperor to successfully invade Britian.
Emperor Honorius	Ruler of a struggling Rome, ordered Roman soldiers to withdraw to defend the empire elsewhere.

Emperor Hadrian	Emperor responsible for building Hadrian's Wall.
Boudicca	Saxon Queen who fought back against the Romans.
Rome, Italy	The birthplace of the Roman Empire.
River Tyne	The starting point of Hadrian's Wall.
The Picts	The unconquered people of northern Scotland.
The Celts	The tribes of people who were in Britain before the Romans and who lived in Britain under the Romans.

### Key vocabulary/Tier 3

Invasion	One country attacking another to take it over.
Legion	One unit of the Roman army; had 4,000 to 6,000 soldiers in. Lead by a <b>centurion</b> .
Emperor	The leader of an empire. Similar to a king or queen.
Amphitheatre	Where the Romans would go to be entertained.
Mosaic	One picture made up of thousands of small tiles ( <i>tessellates</i> )
Empire	A number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one country.
Senate	The Roman government.
Resources	The valuable things that can be found in a country.
Rebel (verb)	To refuse to be controlled by an authority.
Settlement	A place where people decide to live.
BC (before Christ)	Used to show the years before Jesus was born.
AD (Anno Domini)	Used to show the years after Jesus was born.

### Key concepts

The Romans invaded Britain to gain land, slaves and to collect the precious resources in Britain including metals that are found here such as lead, tin, gold and silver.

They were attracted to Britain's fertile and prosperous farmland.

Claudius conquered most of Britain, and life in Britain began to become more like life in Rome – towns and roads were built that still remain today.

Boudicca was the wife of Prasutagus, the ruler of a British tribe. After Prasutagus died the Roman army tried to take his land. Boudicca went to London to rebel against the Roman army. They defeated her.

The Roman army attempted to push north into Scotland, but other countries began to rebel so the Roman army had to leave. The Emperor Hadrian built a wall to stop the Scottish rebels from attacking.

The Roman Army was forced to pull out of Britain to defend itself from attacks elsewhere. By 400 AD the Roman Army left Britain.

The Romans left a huge legacy on Britain, many of our words are rooted from Latin, Public baths, Amphitheatres, temples, towns, cities and roads can still be found today.

We still use the Roman calendar and month names, and the names of the planets.



© Mandy Barrow

