

Year 3 History Knowledge Organiser. What did the Romans do for us?

Timeline of Key Events:



August 55 BC: Julius Caesar attempted to invade Britain for the first time. They had an advantage but the weather meant they had to leave.

July-August 54 BC: Julius Caesar attempted to invade Britain for the second time. The Romans this time successfully conquered Britain, but Caesar was forced to leave to deal with problems in France (Gaul).

51BC: Defeat of Caratacus

61BC: Iceni revolt led by Boudicca

122AD: Construction of Hadrian's wall

200AD: Introduction of Christianity

306 AD: Constantine proclaimed emperor in York
406 AD: Suevi, Alans, Vandals and Burgundians attack Gaul and break contact between Rome and Britain: Remaining Roman army in Britain mutinies

408 AD: Devastating attacks by the Picts, Scots and Saxons
409: Britons expel Roman officials and fight for themselves

410 AD: Britain is independent
440-500: Civil war and famine in Britain; Pictish invasions: Many towns and cities are in ruins.

c.480-550 AD: Arrival of Anglo-Saxons.



Key Vocabulary

Amphitheatre

An open circular or oval building with a central space surrounded by tiers of seats for spectators.



Mosaic

A picture or pattern produced by arranging small pieces of stone, tile or glass.

Empire

An extensive group of countries ruled over by a single monarch or a sovereign state.

Citizen

An inhabitant of a country, city or town.

Toga

A loose flowing outer garment worn by the citizens of Rome, made of a single piece of cloth.

Chariot

A two wheeled vehicle drawn by horses, used in ancient racing and war.

Aqueduct

An artificial channel for transporting water, typically in the form of a bridge across a valley.

Gladiator

A man trained to fight with weapons against other men or wild animals.

Key Facts:

Rome was founded in 753BC and quickly became a rich and famous city.

The Romans were amazing architects and engineers and built lots of roads and walls. Gladiators were both professional and amateur fighters. They fought to entertain Roman citizens. Gladiators would fight each other as well as wild animals, lions and bears.

The Modern calendar, 12 months and 365 days was created by the Romans.

Romans believed in Gods and Goddesses who ruled over different areas of life. They built temples for them and took them offerings.

Education was very important and all children were taught to read and write.

Key People

Romulus and Remus

Twin brothers whose story leads to the founding of Rome.



Julius Caesar

100-44 BC. Roman general. Full name Gaius Julius Caesar.

Boudicca

AD 62 A queen of the Britons who led a revolt against the Romans.

Sticky Knowledge.

Before the Romans invaded, the people that lived in Britain between 750BC and 12BC are now known as Celts. They lived in settlements like hill forts. They were ruled by chiefs.

In 55BC and 54BC, the general of Rome called Julius Caesar, invaded Britain. He brought a huge, organised army of 25,000 highly skilled soldiers and 800 ships. The Celts were disorganised and fought in small groups, but they forced the Romans to retreat to France.

In 41 AD, the new emperor of Rome, Claudius, decided to invade Britain again. He came to Britain with 40,000 soldiers, war machines and elephants. He conquered most of Britain. People and their land now belonged to Rome. Life in Britain became more like life in Rome. The Romans built towns and roads, which still exist today.

The Romans invaded Britain to conquer land, gain more slaves and collect the many precious resources in Britain including metals such as lead, tin, gold and silver. Ultimately, they wanted more power.

Prasutagus ruled a tribe in Britain. His wife was called **Boudica**. After Prasutagus died, the Roman Army wanted to take over all of his land. Boudica went to London to rebel and attack the Roman Army, but the Roman Army were better organised and defeated her.

The Roman Army pushed North up to Scotland, but people started to rebel in other countries and the Roman Army had to leave. The Roman Emperor, Hadrian, built a wall to stop Scottish rebels from attacking.

Around 250 AD the Roman Empire became very large and they needed more soldiers. It was difficult to maintain such a big army and the Romans started to have problems because of this. Too many rebels attacked and by 400 AD the Roman Army left Britain

By the end of the topic, I will be able to...

- Discuss what was life in Britain like before the Romans invaded and settled?
- Think about how reliable is the evidence we have about The Celts?
- Be able to place the Roman invasion on a timeline.
- Explain who Boudicca was and what she did.
- Compare Roman and Celtic views of the rebellion.
- Compare and contrast Celtic and Roman soldiers.
- Know what the main British Roman settlements were and how were these connected.
- Understand how the Romans live whilst in Britain.

DT link

To explore the roles and purposes of artists, craftspeople and designers working in different times and cultures.

To design a simplified motif that can be transferred into paper mosaic.

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