



Y3-Knowledge Organiser –The Romans

Key Facts

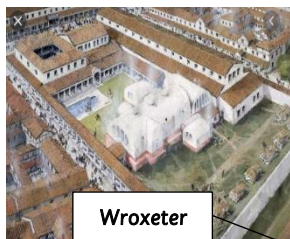
- The Romans lived in Rome, a city in the centre of the country of Italy.
- Two brothers, Romulus and Remus, who were abandoned after they were born, and looked after by a she wolf created Rome.
- Rome started to grow from a small town into a larger and larger city around the year 753 B.C. They were one of the most powerful, clever and successful ancient civilizations ever.
- They ruled over nearly all of Europe and most of north Africa, including Egypt. It is thought that one of the reasons the Romans invaded Britain was to conquer land, gain more slaves and collect the many precious resources in Britain including metals such as lead, tin, gold and silver.
- Boudicca was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe who led an uprising against Roman occupied towns and cities.
- The Romans left Britain in 410AD due to fierce tribes attacking Italy and every soldier was needed back at home to defend the country. Without an army of its own, it left Britain vulnerable to attackers.
- The Romans left their mark on Britain leaving us new towns, plants, animals, religion, and ways of reading and counting.

Key Vocabulary

- **Amphitheatre**- A Roman open-air stadium.
- **Aqueduct**- A systems of pipes and channels used to bring water into the towns.
- **Celt**- People who lived in Europe, and in Britain, who fought the Romans.
- **Centurion** - An officer commanding about 80 legionaries.
- **Emperor**- The male ruler of an empire.
- **Empire**-A group of nations or peoples under one ruler or government.
- **Hypocaust** - Roman central heating. Hot air from a Furnace flowed through gaps between walls and flooring.
- **Invasion**- Forcefully taking over another country
- **Latin** - The language spoken and written by the Romans.
- **Legion** - The main battle unit of the Roman army.
- **Mosaic**- A pattern made by using coloured pieces of stone and pottery.
- **Roman Numerals**- The Roman system for counting based on seven different symbols. I, V, X, L, C, D, M.
- **Settle**-To make a home in a new area.
- **Villa** - A large house in the country.



Hadrian's wall



Wroxeter



Aquae Sulis (Bath)

Londinium (London)



Boudicca



Timeline of events

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

