

# Knowledge Organiser - Year 3—History: Romans

Key Question — What did the Romans ever do for us?



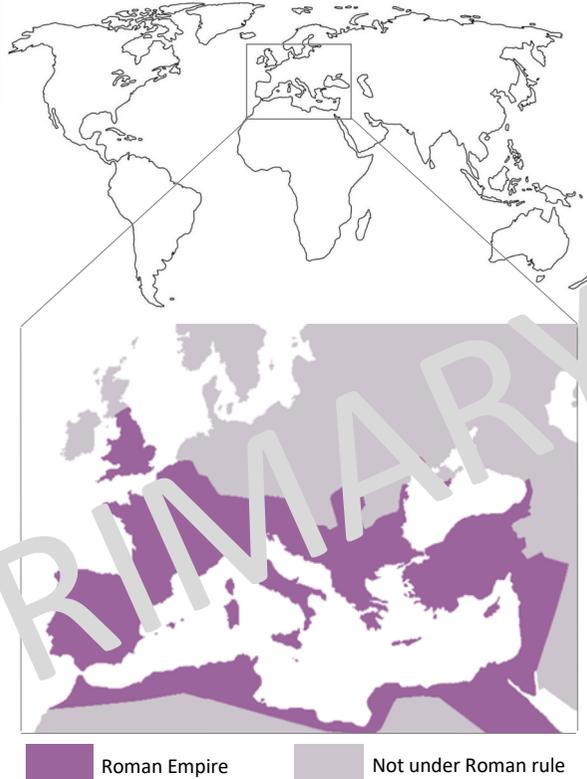
## Roman Empire

Start of Empire — Augustus is Emperor	Mount Vesuvius erupts.—Pompeii	Rome splits into 2 empires — Western & Eastern	Fall of Roman Empire
27BC	79AD	395 AD	476 AD

## Roman Britain Timeline

Date	Key Events
54BC	Julius Caesar visits British shores
43AD	Roman Invasion of Britain begins
60-61 AD	Boudicca leads rebellion against the Romans
122—129 AD	Construction of Hadrian's Wall.
275 AD	Increase of Saxon raids on SE British coasts
313AD	Christianity recognised in Britain
410AD	Roman Government unable to defend Britain, ending the period of Roman rule of Britain.

## Where in the world was it?



## Key developments the Romans introduced to Britain

Aqueduct (Aque=water,	Carried fresh water from water mains or source, which were many miles away from towns. Water flowed in a pipe that was very nearly level (the pipe would drop 24 feet in every mile.
Baths	People went to public baths for entertainment, healing, to meet friends or just to get clean. Large bath houses had restaurants games rooms snack bars and even libraries.
Calendar	The Roman calendar was the first to consist of 365 days and a leap year every four years. It forms the basis of the Gregorian calendar we use today.
Currency	Some tribes in the South of England produced coins before Romans arrived. They didn't use it as currency, to purchase things. Romans brought in their own coinage - the same across the Empire.
Latin	Roman language. In Britain, it only caught on in new Roman towns - most people used their old Celtic language. Many modern words still derive from Latin
Laws & Legal system	The laws and ways we determine what to do with someone who is accused of breaking a law came originally from the Roman Empire.
Mosaic	Picture made up of tiny tiles. The Romans used mosaics in their villas
Plumbing & Sanitation	Drainage and access to fresh water were new concepts to Britain. Aqueducts brought water in and drains kept streets and houses clean
Reading & Writing	Very few people in Britain could read or write before the Romans arrived. Latin went on to heavily influence English language.
Roads	Before the Romans - there were just muddy tracks. They built new, straight roads all across the landscape – over 16,000km (10,000 miles)
Towns & Cities	Laid out in a grid, streets criss-crossed towns to form blocks called 'insulae'. The middle was the 'forum', a big market square where people came to trade. London (Londinium) built by Romans

## Centurion Celtic Warrior Boudicca Julius Caesar



## Key Concepts

Culture	The ideas, traditions, arts, behaviours and achievements of a group of people, which can be passed on to others
Empire	A large group of states or countries under a single ruler. Empires are often created through invasion or use of force and can involve the seizing of goods, land, resources and people.
Invasion	Entering or occupying another country or region by force.
Oppression	To control or rule in a harsh or cruel way.
Rebellion	People joining together to fight against a person or people who are in charge, resisting their authority, control or conventions

## Key Vocabulary

Conquer	To take control of a place by fighting.
AD	Stands for 'Anno Domini.' It's the time after (some) people believe the birth of Christ took place.
BC	Stands for 'Before Christ.' It's the time before (some) people believe Christ was born.

## Key Places

Britain	The name comes from the Roman meaning 'land of tin'
Hadrian's Wall	Hadrian's wall stretched for 73 miles right across England. Built to protect Roman land in Britain from Scotland.
Rome	An Italian city, it was once the centre of the whole Roman Empire
Roman Empire	Many modern lands were once part of the Roman Empire, including Britain (not Scotland), Spain, Portugal, France (Gaul), Italy, Greece, Turkey, Germany, Egypt, Levant, Crimea, Switzerland and the north coast of Africa.
Scotland	The Romans were unable to invade Scotland



Roman Baths—Bath, England