

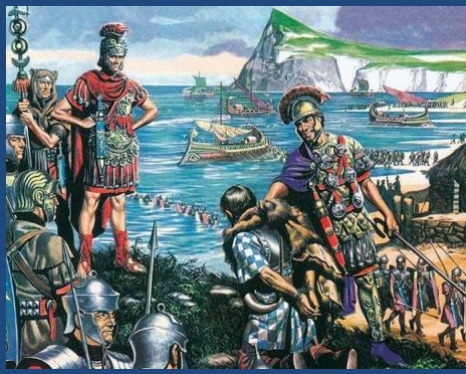
ST PAUL WITH ST LUKE – KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

History Topic:

Rampaging Romans

Year 4

Autumn



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Background information for teachers and parents

Children will be exploring the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain. The Celts (called Britons by the Romans) lived in Britain before the Romans came (750BC-12BC). The Romans came to Britain nearly 2000 years ago and changed our country. Even today, evidence of the Romans being here, can be seen in the ruins of Roman buildings, forts, roads, and baths can be found all over Britain. The Romans invaded other countries too. The Roman Empire covered much of Europe, north Africa, and the Middle East.

Why the Romans came to Britain is not quite certain. Two reasons have been suggested: The Romans were cross with Britain for helping the **Gauls** (now called the French) fight against the Roman general Julius Caesar; they came to Britain looking for riches - land, slaves, and most of all, iron, lead, zinc, copper, silver and gold.

Who were the Romans?

The ancient Romans were based in Rome in Italy, but they ruled over land that stretched far beyond the borders of Rome. This was called the Roman Empire, and it covered large parts of land all around the Mediterranean Sea – and even part of Great Britain. The Romans got this land mostly by fighting battles with other groups of people, like the Celts in Britain – when the Romans won, they'd get more territory to add to the Empire. This meant that Roman culture had a huge influence on other cultures, and it's why finding Roman artefacts (like coins), and ruins of Roman walls and buildings (like Hadrian's Wall) is so common in the British Isles today.

Timeline of Events

54 BC Julius Caesar visits British shores.	43AD Roman invasion – beginning of Roman Britain.	60-61 AD Boudicca rebellion	122-129 AD Building of Hadrian's wall.	AD 275 Saxon raids on South East British coasts.	313 AD Christianity recognised in Britain.	395 AD Roman Empire divided into two parts – East and West.	410 AD Roman government unable to defend Britain.	End of Roman Britain
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Key People



Julius Caesar was a Roman leader from BC 49-44



Claudius was a Roman emperor from AD 41 to 54.



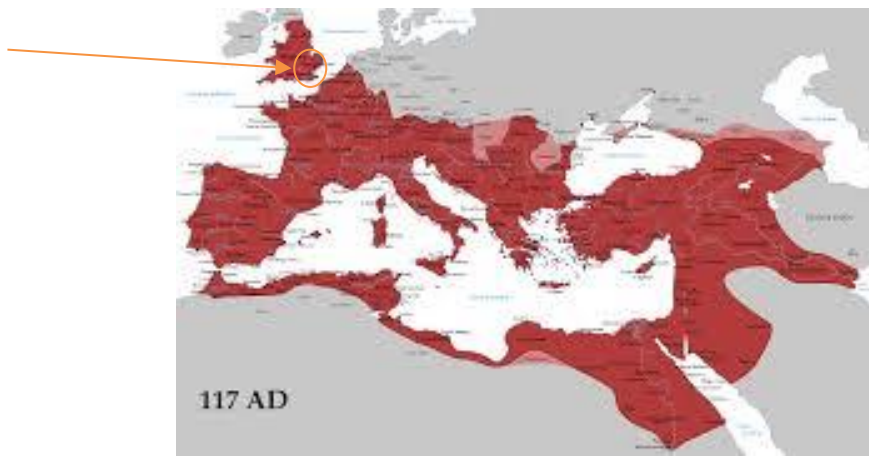
Boudicca (also known as Boadicea or Boadicea and in Welsh as Buddug) was a Celtic Queen who led a rebellion against the Roman occupation of Britain.

KEY VOCABULARY

Amphitheatre - an oval large stadium with tiers of seats	Latin – language spoken by the Romans
Border – where two countries' land meet	Legions – groups of soldiers
Celts – the people who lived in Britain when the Romans invaded	Mosaic - a decoration on a surface made by setting small pieces of glass, stone, or tile of different colours into another material to make patterns or pictures.
Empire - a group of nations or peoples ruled over by an emperor, empress, or other powerful sovereign or government	Rebellion – when you go against the people in charge
Gladiator - professional fighter	Warrior - fighter
Imperial power – an empire that rules over the people	
Invade – take over; conquer	
FUN FACT: Rome was founded in 753 BC by Romulus. Roman legend says that Romulus had a twin brother called Remus. As babies they were abandoned in the area which later became Rome. A she-wolf found and raised them, but when they grew up Romulus fought and killed Remus and became the first ruler of Rome!	

KEY CONCEPTS & VOCABULARY

chronology	The order of events in time
monarchy/rule	A nation or government ruled by or in the name of a king or queen Monarchy is from two ancient Greek words that mean “to rule” and “alone”.
technology	Using research into science and industry to help solve problems.
religion	Religion usually involves worship of a god or gods, and the belief in certain ideas about right and wrong behaviour.
education	The act or work of learning or training.
industry/ economics/trade	The activity of process of turning raw materials into finished products, or a particular business that does this. Trade is buying or selling goods.
empire	A group of nations or peoples under one ruler or government.
civilisation	An advanced state of development of a society as judged by such things as having a system of government and laws, using a written language, and keeping written records.
political/government	Politics is the work or study of governments. A government has the power to make laws and important decisions that control or affect all people living in a community, state, or nation
culture/art	The language, customs, ideas, and art of a particular group of people.
social	Living in groups or communities instead of alone. Social comes from <i>socialis</i> , a Latin word that means “united” or “living with others”.



The height of the Roman Empire in 117 AD

How many years ago was this?

Across how many continents did the Roman Empire expand?

Parents: How to use this knowledge organiser

Set out in this organiser is what your child will be learning about this term. Each lesson will either use this knowledge- or build upon it. It is important for your child to regularly read this organiser so that when they meet the learning in class, they already have some prior knowledge; this will enable your child to build a good knowledge base and then use this knowledge in different ways.

You could help your child to build this knowledge by reading the organiser yourself and asking your child some questions about it, for example you could ask your child what specific terms mean (including the key concepts above) or you could quiz them about the different facts presented on the organiser. Children will be reading these in class too, and will regularly complete short quizzes about what is on them.

Thank you for your continued support.