

# Year 4/5 Knowledge Organiser – Roman Britain

## Vocabulary

1	Amphitheatre	A theatre without a roof, used for entertainment.
2	Aqueduct	A special kind of bridge used to transport water.
3	Barbarian	The Roman word for people who weren't part of their empire.
4	Centurion	A Roman officer in the army, in charge of 100 soldiers.
5	Citizen	A member of the Roman Empire. Only men were allowed to be citizens.
6	Client King	A tribal King allowed to continue being king, as long as he was loyal to Rome.
7	Culture	The artistic and intellectual creations of a group of people.
8	Dictator	A leader with complete control of a county or empire.
9	Emperor	Someone who is in charge of a country or whole empire.
10	Empire	Lots of countries all ruled by one person or country.
12	Import	An item brought in from one country to another.
13	Latin	The language spoken by the Romans.
14	Legion	A large group (3,000-6,000) of soldiers in the Roman army.
15	Oppidum	The Roman word for any large, walled settlement used by some tribes in Britain.
16	Paganism	Any religion with multiple Gods, usually based on nature.
17	Rampart	A defensive wall of a castle or walled city, having a broad top with a walkway.
18	Rebellion	Fighting against someone who is in power.
19	Roman Baths	A building containing a complex of rooms designed for bathing, relaxing, and socializing.
20	Settlement	A place that has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community.
21	Taxes	Money paid to a government.
22	Toga	A piece of clothing worn by a citizen of Rome.

## Key people

1	Julius Caesar	A Roman general who became emperor and declared himself dictator for life.
2	Aulus Plautius	Roman politician who became the first governor of Britain.
3	Claudius	The Roman emperor in charge when Britain was conquered.
4	Gaius Suetonius Paulinus	Roman general who defeated Boudicca's rebellion.
5	Boudicca	Celtic queen and leader of the Iceni tribe. Led a rebellion against the Romans.
6	Prasutagus	Celtic Client King and leader of the Iceni tribe.
7	Hadrian	Roman emperor who constructed a wall between England and Scotland.
8	Tacitus	Roman historian, who documented Boudicca's rebellion.

## Key knowledge/facts...

1	Towns and Cities	Large towns and cities were built with baths, amphitheatres, market squares and street grids.
2	Villas	Large brick, luxurious houses with several buildings, were built for the richest people.
3	Roads	Over 8,000 roads were built to connect towns and cities, many hundreds of miles long.
4	Government	A group of people responsible for running a country. They would have councils to collect taxes.
5	Coinage	Romans introduced their own currency (coins) which could be used anywhere.
6	Food	The Romans introduced new animals and crops to Britain, as well as importing their own food and drink.
7	Plumbing	Romans built aqueducts to bring fresh water into towns and cities, and drains and pipes to take dirty water out.

## Timeline including key events

1	743 BCE	Rome is founded by (according to the myth) Romulus and Remus, two brothers.
2	264 BCE – 146 BCE	Rome fights in three Punic wars against Carthage, a powerful empire in North Africa. Rome eventually defeated Carthage, destroyed the city and became the most powerful empire in the Western world.
3	55 BCE	Julius Caesar leads a failed invasion of Britain.
4	43 CE	Claudius leads an invasion of Britain and successfully conquers it, making it part of the Roman Empire.
5	60 CE	Celtic Queen Boudicca leads a rebellion against the Romans.
6	78 CE	The conquest of England and Wales is complete and completely under Roman rule.
7	100 CE	Over 8,000 new roads are built.
8	102 CE	Hadrian's wall is built to protect against the 'barbarians' in Scotland.
9	312 CE	Britain is converted to Christianity, the official religion of the Roman Empire.
10	360 CE	Britain is attacked by Picts, Scots and Saxons.
11	410 CE	The Roman Empire struggles to defend itself against barbarian attacks in Europe. Roman officials are expelled from Britain.
12	476 CE	The city of Rome is conquered by Germanic general Odoacer. The last emperor of Rome abdicates (gives up power). The Roman Empire has fallen.