

Year 4/5 History Knowledge Organiser – The Romans

| Vocabulary | | Key People | |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 empire | lots of countries or states all ruled by one person (an Emperor) | Julius Caesar | A Roman general (army leader) who became an emperor. In 54-55 BCE he tried but failed to invade Britain. |
| 2 Latin | the language spoken by the Romans | Emperor Claudius | Claudius ordered the invasion of Britain in CE 43. The invasion was successful. |
| 3 barbarian | the Roman word for people who weren't part of the Roman Empire | Aulus Plautius | First governor of Britain |
| 4 client king or queen | a tribal leader who was allowed to remain a king or queen under Roman rule, if they remained loyal to Rome | Prasutagus | Celtic Client King and leader of the Iceni tribe. Boudicca's husband. |
| 5 rebellion | fighting against someone who is in power | Boudicca | Celtic queen and leader of the Iceni tribe. Led a rebellion against the Romans. |
| 6 settlement | a place where people establish a community | Gaius Seutonius Paulinus | Roman general who defeated Boudicca |

Key knowledge

Background

Britain (Britannia to the Romans) was part of the Roman Empire for over 350 years. From the invasion under the Emperor Claudius in CE 43 until the early 5th century.

Why was Britain invaded by the Romans?

The Romans wanted to show their **power** by conquering as much land as possible.

Britain had valuable **resources** the Romans needed, such as wheat ((to feed their growing army), wool and leather (for their army uniforms and other clothing) and metals such as iron, lead, copper, gold and silver (for weapons, coins and precious jewellery).

Some key changes under Roman rule

The Romans constructed a vast network of roads, many of which are routes we still use today (e.g. the Fosse Way).

They brought their language, Latin, to Britain along with their religion (which was Christian by the end of Roman occupation).

Christian worship continued to be conducted in Latin for hundreds of years after the Romans left.

They left behind buildings and structures which can still be seen today(Jewry Baths in Leicester; the possible villa on our school site).