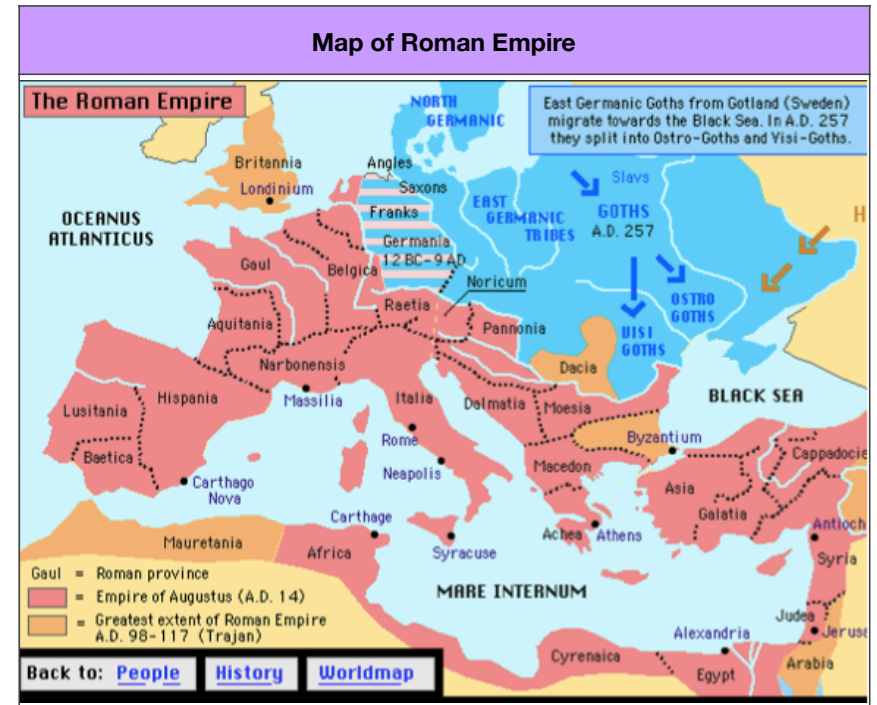


# Year 5 Block 3 History Knowledge Organiser - Romans

| Key Figures        |  |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Julius Caesar   | A famous Roman Emperor who tried to invade Britain in 55 BC but was unsuccessful.  |
| 2. Claudius        | The Roman Emperor who in AD 43 successfully invaded Britain. His force consisted of 40,000 troops and several war elephants. |
| 3. Boudica         | The Celtic Queen of the Iceni tribe of modern-day East Anglia, Britain, who led a revolt against Rome in 60/61 AD.           |
| 4. Emperor Hadrian | The Roman emperor from 117 to 138 AD. He is known for building Hadrian's Wall, which marked the northern limit of Britannia. |

| Impact of Rome on Britain            |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Improved sanitation               | Through the introduction of aqueducts and sewers.                                 |
| 2. Better transport                  | Through the building of roads.  |
| 3. Larger more organised communities | Through the building of towns.  |
| 4. More varied diet                  | Through the introduction of fruits including: fig, grape, apple, pear and cherry. |
| 5. A new language and calendar       | Through the use of Latin and the Roman calendar.                                  |
| 6. How we pay for things             | Through the introduction of money.  |

| Timeline          |  |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. 55 BC          | Julius Caesar attempts to invade Britain and is unsuccessful.  |
| 2. AD 43          | The Roman Emperor Claudius orders four legions to conquer Britain.   |
| 3. AD 47          | The Romans force the Iceni tribe of East Anglia, to give up all of their weapons. The Iceni resist but their revolt is short lived.  |
| 4. AD 49          | The Romans have now conquered large parts of Britain and make Colchester the capital of Roman Britain.   |
| 5. AD 50          | The Romans start building the town of London.  |
| 6. AD 50-60       | The Ninth Legion Hispana had arrived in Lincoln.   |
| 6. AD 61          | Boudica leads a rebellion of the Iceni against the Romans. After burning down Colchester, London and St Albans, Boudica was eventually defeated at the Battle of Watling Street. |
| 8. AD 90          | Lincoln became a colonia, a self-governing town for retired legionaries, named Lindum Colonia  |
| 7. AD 100         | Most of the 8,000 miles of Roman roads in Britain are completed, allowing troops and goods to travel easily across the country.  |
| 8. AD 122         | Emperor Hadrian's Wall, the border between Roman-occupied Britain and Scotland, is built.  |
| 9. AD 250 onwards | The Picts from Scotland, as well as the Angles, Saxon and Jutes from Germany and Scandinavia, start threatening Roman lands.   |
| 10. AD 410        | The end of Roman Britain   |



| Vocabulary         |  |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Emperor         | A ruler of an empire.  |
| 2. Empire          | An extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single ruler.                          |
| 3. Iceni           | A tribe of ancient Britons inhabiting an area of south-eastern England.                          |
| 4. Legacy          | Something left or handed down by a predecessor.  |
| 5. Aqueduct        | A systems of pipes and channels used to bring water into the towns.                              |
| 6. Hypocaust       | Roman central heating. Hot air from a furnace flowed through gaps between walls and flooring.    |
| 7. Centurion       | An officer commanding about 80 legionaries.  |
| 8. Legionnaire     | A Roman soldier who was the member of a legion.  |
| 9. Legion          | The main battle unit of the Roman army approximately 5,000 soldiers.                             |
| 10. Primary source | A first-hand account, or other source that constitutes direct evidence of what is being studied. |