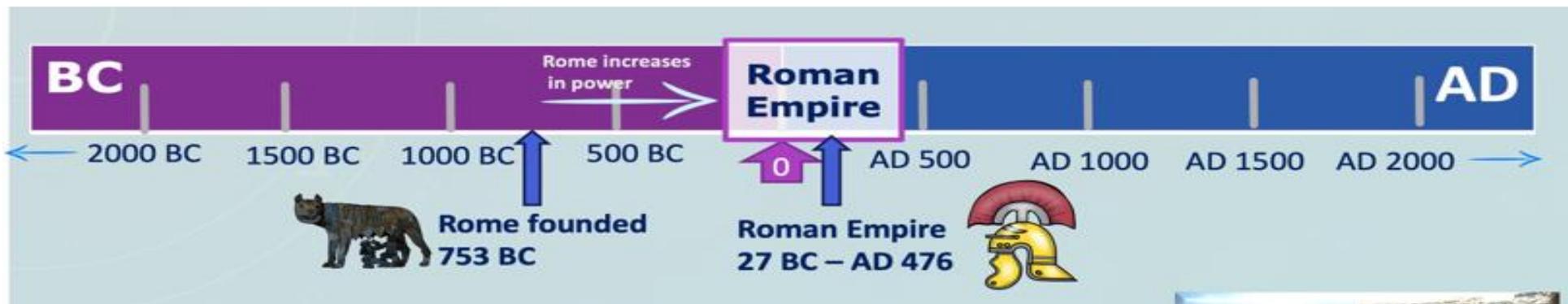


YEAR 3 - KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER - HISTORY TERM 4

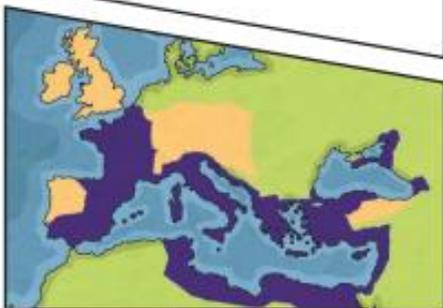
How was Britain changed by the Romans?

The Roman Empire started in Rome, Italy. It powerfully expanded to conquer many other countries (including Britain) and became the largest empire of the ancient world.

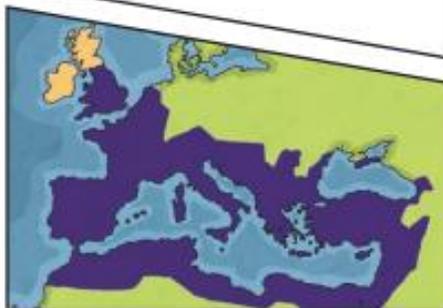
The impact it had on culture, language, buildings and lifestyle can still be seen in our Modern World today.



Map showing the **Roman Empire** in 44 BC



Map showing the **Roman Empire** in AD 305



Julius Caesar



Queen Boudicca

Key Dates

55BC: The First Raid of Britain by Julius Caesar. The Celts fought back so the invasion was not successful.

54BC: The Second Raid. Julius Caesar tried to take over Britain again by taking bigger and stronger legions. He had some success and the Celts were forced to give them gold, slaves and soldiers.

AD 43: Invasion. The new Emperor Claudius was determined to make Britain part of the Roman Empire. The Celts realised how powerful this Roman Army was and agreed to obey Roman Laws and pay taxes.

AD 60: Boudicca's Rebellion. Queen Boudicca of the Iceni tribe fought against the Romans because she didn't want to pay them taxes. Thousands of people died in the battles and the tribe was defeated.

AD 122: Hadrian's Wall. The Roman Emperor Hadrian had a wall built to separate the land that the Romans had conquered from tribes of Scotland.



The Romans built well designed Roman baths where people would go to relax and socialise. Some of these impressive buildings still remain today, E.g. In the city of Bath.

The Romans were famous for building long, straight roads to transport legions, supplies, trading food and messages from the emperor. You can still see some Roman roads today 2000 years after they were built.



The Romans people believed in many different gods and goddesses whom they believed controlled different aspects of their lives, such as time, love and the seas. **Jupiter** was the King of the Gods.

KEY VOCABULARY TO LEARN

Roman	Something that comes from the Italian city of Rome.	Villa	A large farm with a big house for the owners.
Empire	A group of states or countries all ruled by one leader, called an Emperor .	Toga	Garment of clothing woven from white wool. 
Legion	A large selection of the Roman army, made up of 5000 soldiers.	Amphitheatre	An open aired venue where gladiators fought and theatre shows happened.
Invasion	To try to take over a place using force.	Chariot	A two-wheeled vehicle drawn by horses used in racing.
Conquered	To overcome and take control of a place and people using military force.	Aqueduct	A channel or pipe built to carry water over a long distance, Also a structure like a bridge for carrying it across a river or valley.
Celts	The people living in Britain.	Legacy	A direct result of something in history and what continues to exist after it is over.