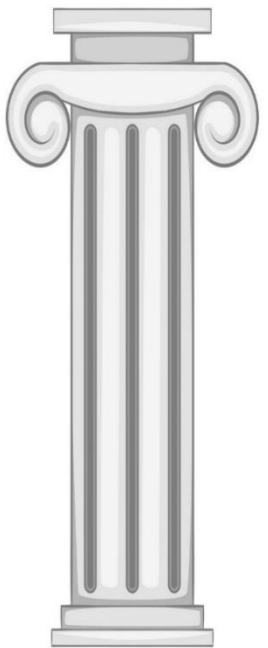
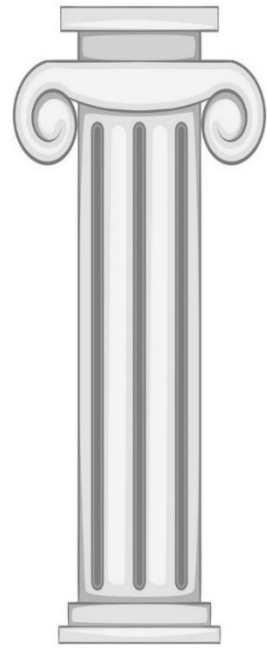


Knowledge Organiser: What did the Romans do for us?

The Romans are one of the world's most important ancient civilisations. The arrival of the Romans in Britain dramatically changed the way people lived, and their impact can still be seen today.



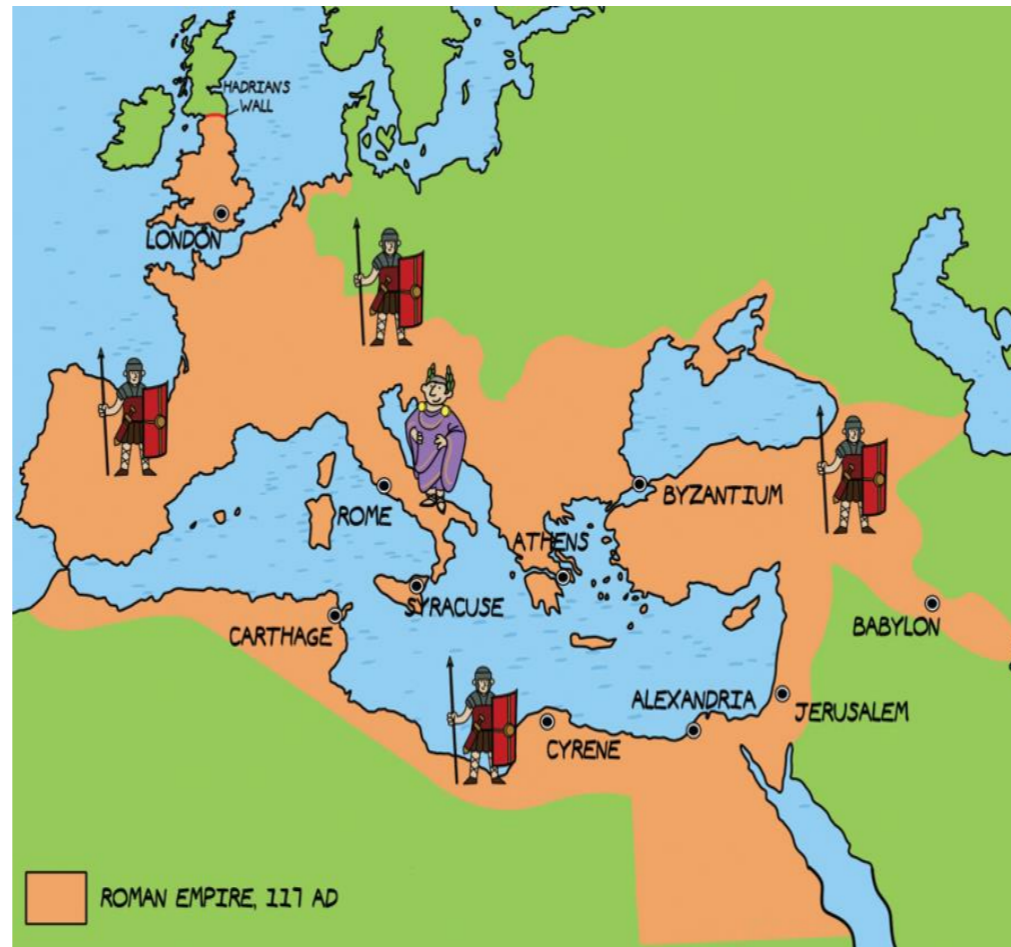
Concepts we are going to explore:
Power and Strength

Did you know?

- Julius Caesar attempted to invade Britain in 55-54BCE.
- Emperor Claudius successfully invaded in CE 43.

Did you know?

- Latin, the Roman language, was only used in towns. In the countryside, the native Britons stuck with their own language.



AD122: Hadrian's Wall

The Caledonian tribes fought battles against the Romans who had tried to take their land. The Romans wanted a way to separate their land from the Picts so the Roman emperor, Hadrian, ordered a wall to be built to protect the Romans' land. The wall was 117km long with castles, guarded turrets, major forts, barracks, bathhouses and even hospitals.

Boudicca was Queen of the Iceni tribe of modern-day East Anglia, Britain, who led a revolt against Rome in CE 60/61. The Iceni King, Prasutagus, an independent ally of Rome, divided his land between his daughters and King Nero of Rome



Roman books to explore...

Knowledge Organiser: What did the Romans do for us?

Key Vocabulary

Rome - the capital of Italy on the Tiber: ancient capital of the Roman Empire.
Emperor - the ruler of the Roman Empire
Empire - Ruler of the Roman Empire.
Legion - a division of 3,000-6,000 men, including cavalry (soldiers on horseback), in the Roman army.
Barbarian - a member of a people not belonging to the Roman Empire.
Slave - a person who is the property of another and is forced to obey them.
Roman Numerals - any of the letters representing numbers in the Roman numerical system: I = 1, V = 5, X = 10, L = 50, C = 100, D = 500, M = 1,000.
Villa - a large country house of Roman times, consisting of a farm or residential buildings arranged around a courtyard
Amphitheatre - an open circular or oval building with a central space surrounded by tiers of seats for spectators, for the presentation of dramatic or sporting events.
Pantheon - a Roman temple dedicated to all the gods of pagan Rome.
Chariot - a two-wheeled vehicle drawn by horses, used in ancient racing and warfare.
Temple - a building devoted to the worship of a god or gods.
Bath - a building containing rooms designed for bathing, relaxing, and socializing, as used in ancient Rome.



Roman Numerals

I	1
II	2
III	3
IV	4
V	5
VI	6
VII	7
VIII	8
IX	9
X	10

Roman Numerals

XX	20
xxx	30
XL	40
L	50
LX	60
LXX	70
LXXX	80
XC	90
C	100

793BC Building of Rome begins	510BC Rome becomes a republic	130 BC Conquer Greece and most of Spain	43AD Romans invade Britain	61AD Boudicca's rebellion	71AD Romans conquer Northern England	122AD Begin building Hadrian's Wall	200AD Barbarians attack the Roman Empire	235-285AD Over 20 Roman Emperors killed	410AD Roman rule in Britain ends	455AD Vandals destroy Rome	1453AD Eastern Empire falls to the Turks