

History Knowledge Organiser—Year 4—The Romans

Overview

This Romans unit will allow the children to understand the impact the Roman empire had on life in Britain. They will learn about the spread of the Roman empire, the invasion of Britain and the eventual conquest. The children will also look in detail at some aspects of the Romanisation of Britain, such as the building of Roman roads and bathhouses.

In addition to this, they will have the opportunity to learn about the British resistance of Boudicca and will act in role to look at the events of Boudicca's rebellion from different perspectives.

The children will also investigate Hadrian's Wall, examining how, where and why it was built. They will learn about the different features of the wall and use maps to determine its location. A lesson on gods and Roman religion will help the children to understand more about the culture and beliefs of Roman people

Key Skills to be Covered

Chronological Knowledge/Understanding:

- Name and place dates of significant events of the period on a timeline.
- Place certain topics on a timeline showing understanding of BC, AD
- Use words and phrases: century, decade, ancient civilisations, period and topic related vocabulary which denotes the period

Interpretations of History and Sources:

- Understand the difference between primary and secondary sources
- Show knowledge and understanding by describing features of past societies and periods to answer a question
- Choose relevant material to present a picture of one aspect of life in a period of history studied

Historical Enquiry

- Use evidence to build up a picture of a past event
- Choose relevant material to present a picture of one aspect of life in a period of history studied
- Describe how some of the past events/people affect life today

Organisation and Communication

- Use date and vocabulary related to topic accurately

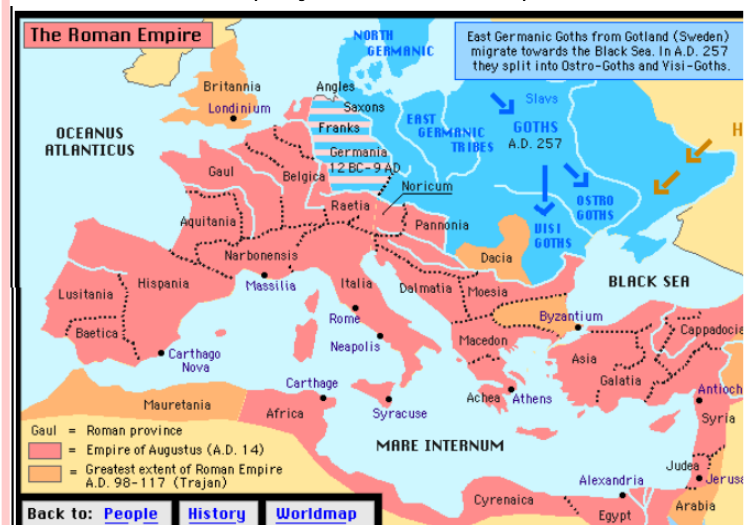
Timeline of the Key Events

55 BC	The first raid The Roman General Julius Caesar came across the sea to Britain. He wanted to make Britain a part of the Roman empire. He brought with him two Roman legions.
54 BC:	The second raid One year later, Julius Caesar came back across the sea. This time he brought with him five legions and 2000 cavalrymen
AD 43:	Nearly one hundred years later, the Romans returned. Emperor Claudius was now in charge and he was determined to make Britain part of the Roman empire.
AD 60:	Rebellion against Romans Tribes lead by Boudicca attack Roman forces
AD 410:	Romans leave Britain and return to Italy

Key Questions—Big ideas

- Why was Rome so powerful?
- Why did the Romans want to invade Britain?
- What buildings and events did the Romans introduce to Britain?
- How significant were the Romans for Britain?
- Why did the Roman Empire fall?

Map of the Roman Empire





The remains of Hadrian's wall.

The solution for dealing with frequent attacks from the Picts came in the form of a great wall. The Roman Emperor Hadrian is best known for building this wall across northern Britain which helped the Romans defend their occupied land.

Important people:

Emperor Claudius—First Roman emperor to successfully invade Britain

Julius Caesar - Famous Roman leader who attempted to invade Britain

Boudicca—Saxon queen who fought back against the Romans

Paulinus—Roman governor (ruler) of Britain in AD60

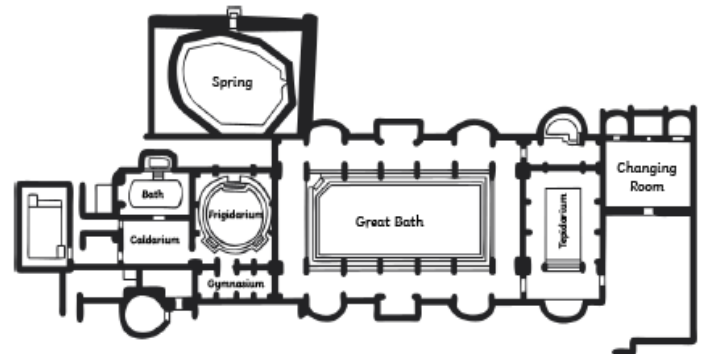
Romulus and Remus—Mythical twin brothers, and founders of Rome

Examples of gods and goddesses: Jupiter, Juno, Neptune, Pluto, Minerva, Mars, Venus, Mercury, Apollo, Diana and Cupid.



The legacy of the Roman Empire

Architecture	Art	Literature	Language (Latin)
Sanitation (sewage)	Aqueducts	Education	Irrigation (water supply)
The calendar (names of months, leap years)	Coins	Cement and bricks	Public heated baths
Turnips and carrots	Paved streets and pavements	Apples, pears and grapes	Benefits (free food) for poor citizens
Roads	Wine	Cats	Stinging nettles
Towns	Glass	Street Cleaners	Shops
Laws	Tenement Blocks (blocks of flats)	Public order	Firemen and Police
Parks	Cabbages & peas	Public libraries	Public notices and advertisements



Floor plan of a Roman bath

Glossary and Key Terms

Invasion—One country attacking another to take it over

Legion—One unit of the Roman army; had 4,000 to 6,000 soldiers in. Lead by a centurion

Senate—The Roman government

Emperor—The leader of an empire. Similar to a king or queen.

Centurion - An officer commanding about 80 legionaries

Amphitheatre—Where the Romans would go to be entertained

Temple—A place of worship. A house of a Roman god or goddess.

Mosaic—One picture made up of thousands of small tiles (tessellates)

Villa - A large house in the country. Some were farmhouses and some were like palaces.

Hypocaust - Roman central heating. Hot air from a furnace flowed through gaps between walls and flooring

Aqueduct- A systems of pipes and channels used to bring water into the towns.

Roman Numerals- The Roman system for counting based on seven different symbols. I, V, X, L, C, D, M

Caldarium - hot bath room, Tepidarium - warm bath room, Frigidarium - cold bath room

Toga— a loose flowing outer garment worn by the citizens of ancient Rome, made of a single piece of cloth and covering the whole body apart from the right arm

Sauna—a small room used as a hot-air or steam bath for cleaning and refreshing the body