



Y3 History Knowledge Organiser—What did the Romans do for us?



Key Knowledge

Learn these key facts—key points in red

Julius Caesar (100BC-44BC) -A politician in the Rome republic who helped extended the Roman Empire. He had a glowing career in both politics and the military and helped Rome grow its Empire. He was only the dictator of the Empire for a year before he was assassinated. He invaded Britain twice, once in 55BC and again in 54BC, but was not successful.



Claudius (10BC-54AD) Claudius was the emperor who added Britain to the Roman Empire. He first attempted to invade Britain in 44BC but was unsuccessful. He then tried again, in 43AD, fighting the Celts at the site of the River Medway, succeeding and then capturing Colchester. The Romans were victorious but it took many years to gain a more substantial control over the area.

Boudicca — A queen of the Iceni people of Eastern England that led a major uprising against occupying Roman forces. When her husband Prasutagus died, he entrusted his kingdom to his wife, daughters and Emperor Nero. The Romans raided the tribe, attacking Boudicca and her daughters, and leaving them with nothing. Boudicca raised an rebellion against the occupation. Her army slaughtered thousands of Romans and their supporters in Colchester and Londinium, and set fire to these cities in protest. Boudicca's army were eventually defeated by the Romans, whose tactics proved too advanced for the Celts.



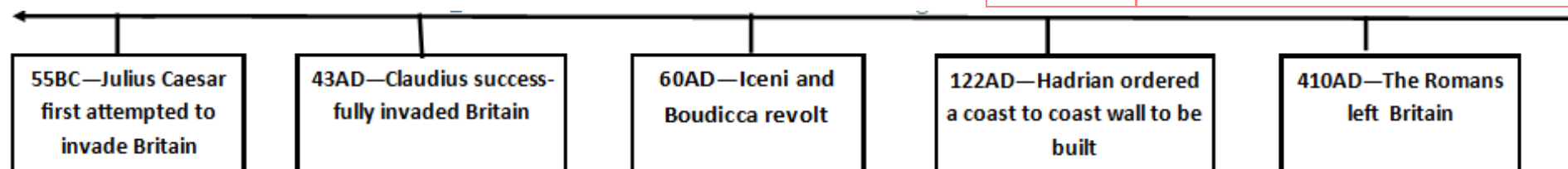
Reasons for the Roman Invasion of Britain— Natural resources (Wool, leather, corn, silver, gold) slaves, ambition, power, revenge.

Hadrian's Wall— Caledonia was resistant to the Romans so Emperor Hadrian ordered a wall to be built, coast to coast.

Key Vocabulary

Understand these key words

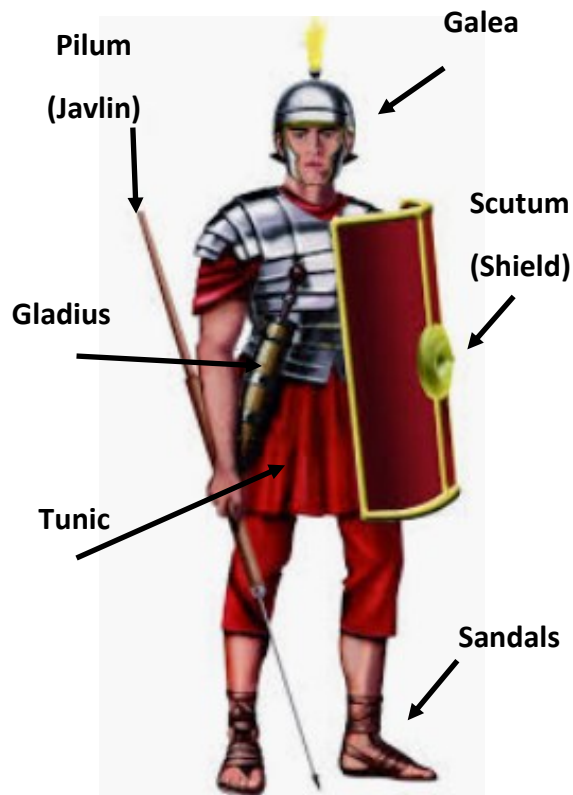
Word	Definition
Celts	The name collectively describe all the tribes of people living during the Iron Age. The Romans called them 'Britons'
Tribe	A group of people, often of related families, who live together, sharing the same language, culture, and history.
Empire	a group of nations or peoples ruled over by an emperor, empress, or other powerful sovereign or government:
Rebellion	Open, organised and often violent resistance to one's government or ruler
Invalidate	To enter as an enemy, by force, often to conquer or plunder
Slave	A slave is a human being classed as property and who is forced to work for nothing
Londinium and Colchester	Londinium was the Roman name given to the settlement they founded on the Thames, after their successful invasion of Britain . Colchester was the capital of Roman Britain and Britain's first city.
Caledonia	The location of modern day Scotland
Latin	The language of Ancient Rome and its empire.
Dictator	A person who rules with unlimited power



Key Knowledge

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Roman Soldier Uniform



Army Formations

The Wedge



The Tortoise



The Roman Army

Eight men were put into a group called a tent

Ten tents were put together to form a century of 80 men

Six centuries were put together to form a cohort of 480 men

Ten cohorts were put together to form a legion

