

ROMAN BRITAIN

Knowledge Organiser	Year: 3 Term: Spring 1	<u>Theme and Concept:</u> Exploration and Empire
<u>What impact did the Romans have on Britain?</u>		

Prior Knowledge: Within the theme and concept of Exploration and Empire, children will have learnt about how people travel around the world, and how this impacts on societies and countries. Children will understand the concept of an empire and emigration through their study of Windrush. Prior knowledge is also built upon with the children's understanding of Britain from the Palaeolithic to the Iron Age, just before the first Roman Invasion, and how community and culture worked in pre-Roman Britain. Children will know that iron is the new tool for weapons and that there were many battles between tribes. Children know that England is not a united country at this time, but full of different tribal areas, where the land is governed by different tribal lords.



1. What does the word chronology mean?	In order of time.
2. How do archaeologists find out about the past?	They dig into the earth. The deeper you go the older it gets.
3. What age came before the Neolithic?	Mesolithic
4. What was the final age of Britain before the Romans invaded?	The Iron Age
5. What metal changed the way iron age communities interacted with each other?	Iron
6. How did Iron Age people defend themselves?	By building hill forts.
7. What does the word empire mean?	A group of states, countries ruled by a single monarch

<u>Second Order (disciplinary) Concepts</u>	Key Historical Knowledge	Key Historical Skill
Chronology	<p>What is the chronology of Britain after the Iron Age?</p> <p>*See timeline for key knowledge.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ I can place events, artefacts and historical figures on a timeline using dates. ✓ I can understand the concept of change overtime, representing this on a timeline. <p><i>Continue to develop an understanding of Iron Age chronology before the Romans arrived.</i></p> <p><i>Place key historical events on a timeline from when Rome arrived, failed an invasion, conquered and settled in Britain.</i></p>
Historical significance	<p>Why was the Roman army significant in the invasion and conquering of Britain?</p> <p>The Roman Empire stretched across three continents. The enormous expanse of rulership was governed by the army. The Roman Army</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ I can suggest suitable sources of evidence for historical enquiries. ✓ I can discuss the importance of people and events in time and the

	<p>was the largest and best organised fighting force in the world at the time. A Roman soldier was called a legionary and carried with him the essential tools for battle and survival across different landscapes. Because of the organisation and brute force of the Roman Army, the invasion of Britain was successful. They had very effective tactics in battle. A century could turn themselves into a moving, human tank with their shields. The Roman Army recruited not only Roman men, but many types of men from across the empire.</p>	<p>significant impact they had on society.</p> <p><i>The Roman Empire – Who? What? When? Why?</i> <i>Explore the power of the Roman army and its significance in conquering Britain.</i></p>
<p>Cause and consequence</p>	<p>Why did Rome invade Britain? Rome wanted to rule the whole world, so invasion of the lands all around them was inevitable. To run an empire, they needed resources and Britain had many of these resources. Britain had iron, silver, gold, farmland and slaves to help feed into the economy of the empire. During the Roman invasion of Gaul (Now modern-day France), the British helped the Gaul people beat the Romans and General Julius Caesar. This was met with animosity and resulted in the invasion of Britain.</p>	<p>✓ I can suggest causes and consequences of some of the main events and changes in history.</p> <p><i>What was the cause for Rome wanting to invade Britain? What were the consequences of this? Focus on how certain tribes resisted Roman rule and some welcomed it.</i></p>
<p>Evidence and Interpretation</p>	<p>Who was Boudicca? Boudicca was a Celtic queen who rose up against the Romans. She was the joint ruler of the Iceni tribe, with her husband Prasutagus. Prasutagus made a deal with the Romans, to say ruler of his tribe and once he had passed away, he would give Rome half of his realm. This kept his people safe for a short while, until his death. Once he had died the Iceni were turned upon by the Romans and Boudicca was taken away and whipped. In AD60, Boudicca rose up against the Romans and destroyed the Roman capital of Colchester. She then targeted Londonium (London) and destroyed the Roman armies there. She had asked a druid whether she would have victory in this battle and the druid released a rabbit and watched it run across the battlefield. From this, the druid predicted victory. Eventually, the roman army regrouped and defeated Boudicca and her warriors in the battle of Watling Street.</p>	<p>✓ I can suggest suitable sources of evidence for historical enquiries. ✓ I can use more than one source of evidence for historical enquiry in order to gain a more accurate understanding of history.</p> <p><i>Compare and understand narratives about who Boudicca was and her significance in British history. What do Roman sources say about Boudicca? Why would Romans be hostile towards Boudicca? Why would Boudicca be hostile towards Rome?</i></p>
<p>Change and continuity</p> <p>Can be done in a Workshop with www.historicworkshops.com</p>	<p>What did the Romans do for us? The Romans brought many things to Britain. They introduced things such as towns, roads, aqueducts a central government, taxing, bath houses and amphitheatres. An aqueduct is an artificial way of moving water, in the form of a bridge. A bath house was a place where people</p>	<p>✓ I can understand the concept of change overtime, representing this with evidence.</p> <p><i>Explore the Romanisation of Britain, the impact of technology (aqueducts) and culture (bath houses/amphitheatres).</i></p>

	went to relax, bathe and meet others. The Romans also bought fast food, with vendors selling their food in the Roman markets. They built roads, sanitation lines and toilets. The Romans also bought to Britain currency, underfloor heating and writing.	
Historical Significance Builds on Windrush	Who was Septimus Severus? Severus's family descended from North Africa and had gained Senatorial status in Rome. After the assassination of Commodus (Marcus Aurelius' son), there was a fight for who would be Emperor. Severus won this fight and marched on Rome without any resistance. He was bestowed the title of "Caesar". He became Emperor in 193AD and led a ruthless campaign past Hadrian's Wall into Scotland. Despite the many casualties, victory was declared in 109-10 AD. This victory was short lived as the Maeatae tribes and the Caledonii tribes rebelled. Severus planned on leading another campaign to eradicate the rebels, but died in York 4 th February 211 AD.	✓ I can discuss the importance of people and events in time and the significant impact they had on society.
Similarity and difference	What did the Romans and Celts believe? The Celts still held their beliefs in the ways of the druids, but because the druids had such a sway on Celtic culture and the tribal leaders, the Romans eradicated the druids from the Isle of Anglesey. Eventually, overtime, Roman religion and Celtic religion blended, this can be seen in the Celtic goddess Modron (meaning great mother) was also worshipped by the Romans as Matrona. A new religion began to arrive onto the shore of Britain, and that was Christianity. For the best part of the Roman occupation, Christianity was a minority group, but it would eventually become the dominant religious tradition in Britain, just intime for the invasion of the Saxons.	✓ I can describe different accounts of a historical event, explaining some of the reasons why the accounts may differ. <i>Explore the beliefs of the Romans and the Celts. Compare and contrast them. Explore early Christianity and the impact of religion at this time.</i>

Key Vocabulary	Significant People	
aqueduct: Used to bring water from outside sources into cities and towns.		Julius Caesar: Roman Politician, military general and historian who played a crucial role in the events leading up to the rise of the Roman Empire.
amphitheatre: An open-air venue used for entertainment.		
Hadrian's Wall: A defensive fortification in the Roman province of Britannia.		
conquer: Overcome and take control of by military force.		

<p>conqueror: A person who conquers a place or people.</p>	 	<p>Boudicca/Boudica: A queen of the British Celtic Iceni Tribe who led an uprising against the Roman Empire.</p>
<p>empire: A group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch.</p>		<p>Septimus Severus: Septimus Severus (AD145-211) was a black Emperor of Rome that took up residency in Britain, leading a campaign over Hadrian's Wall to expand the Roman Empire.</p>
<p>emperor: The ruler of an empire.</p>	<p>Resources</p>	
<p>rebellion: Armed resistance to an established government or leader.</p>	<p>Wroxeter Roman City sources_wroxeter-roman-city-tk_ks1-ks4.pdf (english-heritage.org.uk)</p>	
<p>invasion: An instance of invading a country or region with an armed force.</p>	<p>Roman Empire - KS2 History - BBC Bitesize BBC Two - Primary History, Black History, Black Britons 1, Septimius Severus and black Roman soldiers</p>	
<p>Iceni Tribe: Tribe of eastern Britain during the Iron Age and early Roman era.</p>	<p>Primary Sources - Roman Conquest of Britain (weebly.com) This is a key Primary Source to the first few years of Roman invasion into Britain by Lucius Cassius Dio.</p>	
<p>romanisation: Integration by the Roman Republic and the later Roman Empire.</p>	<p>Roman Britain: a brief history / Historical Association</p>	

Timeline

55BC
Julius Caesar heads the first Roman invasion, but later withdraws.

44BC
Julius Caesar is murdered in Rome.

AD30
Jesus is crucified.

AD43
Romans invade and Britain becomes part of the Roman Empire under Emperor Claudius.

AD140
Romans conquer Scotland.

AD122-128
Emperor Hadrian builds a wall on the Scottish border.

AD70
Romans conquer Wales and the north.

AD50
Boudicca leads the Iceni in revolt against the Romans.

AD200
Christianity introduced.

AD408
Devastating attacks by the Picts, Scots and Saxons.

AD409
Britons expel Roman officials and fight for themselves.

AD410
The Romans withdraw from Britain and Britain is independent.



AD480-550
Arrival of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain.

AD440-500
Civil war and famine in Britain that leaves any towns and cities in ruins.