

# What have the Romans ever done for us?

## Year 4 Knowledge Organiser

### Key Vocabulary

**Celts**—people living in Britain

**conquer**- to gain control of through great effort.

**Emperor**- the male ruler of an empire.

**Empire**- a group of territories or people under one ruler.

**Iceni Tribe**- the Iceni were a tribe of British Celts living in the area of modern Norfolk and north-west Suffolk.

**invasion**- to enter somewhere as an enemy.

**legion**—a large section of the Roman army made up of 5000 soldiers.

**Londinium**- the name that Romans used for London.

**revolt**- take violent action against a ruler.

**senate**- A group of people who make laws and decisions.

**territory**- an area or region of land.



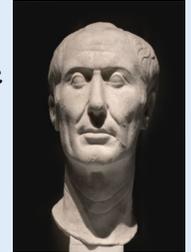
### Key Skills

- Order key events during the Roman period on a timeline using BC/AD .
- Describe the characteristics of ancient Roman life.
- Describe changes within the Roman Empire over time.
- Use evidence to build up a picture of a past event.
- Classify sources as either primary or secondary.
- Recognise similarities and differences in the way an event is described.
- Classify which aspects of Roman rule were seen as positive/negative by invaders/those invaded

### Important People

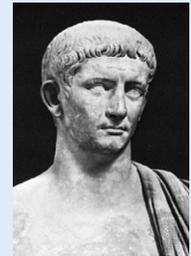
**Julius Caesar (100 BC-44 BC)**

A famous Roman leader who invaded Britain twice, in 55BC and in 54BC. He won many battles for Rome and helped the Roman Empire grow. He was only emperor for a year until he was murdered.



**Claudius (10 BC- 54 AD)**

Claudius led the successful invasion of Britain in 43AD. He did a lot for the empire, such as building many roads and canals and improving the army.



**Boudicca (30 AD-61 AD)**

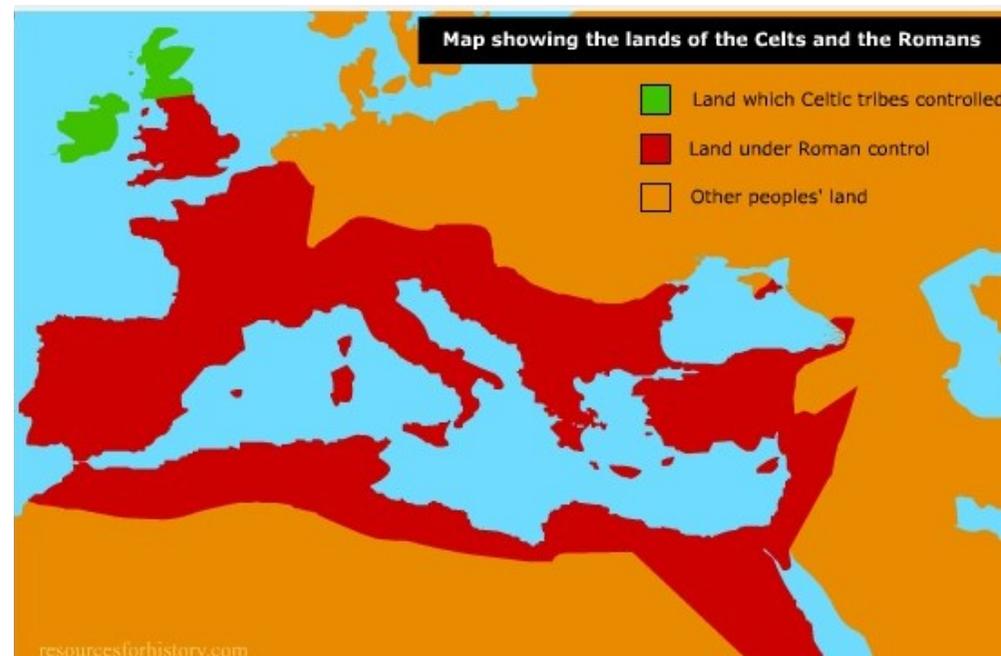
An Iceni Queen who led a rebellion against the Roman invasion and rule of



## Key Events

- 55 BC** Julius Caesar led two Roman legions across the sea to attempt to invade Britain but the British Celts bravely fought back. The Romans returned to Gallia (modern day France).
- 54 BC** Julius Caesar tried to invade again with five Roman legions and 2000 cavalrymen (horse riders). Some British tribes were forced to pay tributes such as gold, slaves or soldiers in order to carry on living as they were.
- 44 BC** **Julius Caesar** had been declared **dictator** by the **senate**, but they soon believed that he had too much power. Next to the **Theatre of Pompey**, he was stabbed to death by a group of politicians who were angry about the changes he had made .
- 43 AD** The unpopular Emperor Claudius wanted to conquer more land to gain the support of the people of Rome. His invasion of Britain was successful although it took some time to fully gain control of Southern Britain.
- 60 AD** A rebellion started in the South East of England, led by **Queen Boudicca**. The Iceni, attacked Colchester (Camulodunum), London (Londinium) and then St Albans (Verulamium). At the **Battle of Watling Street**, Boudicca 's Iceni forces were met by the Roman army. Despite being massively outnumbered, the superior battle skills of the Roman army won and the Iceni forces were defeated. This allowed the Romans to take firm control of the southern

## Map of the Roman Empire 305 AD



## Timeline of key events 7500 BC– 1945 AD

