Bishop Monkton CE Primary School - History Knowledge Organiser—The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain—Year 4,5,6

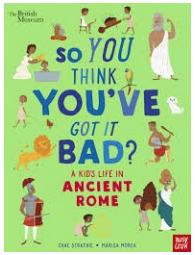
What should I already know?

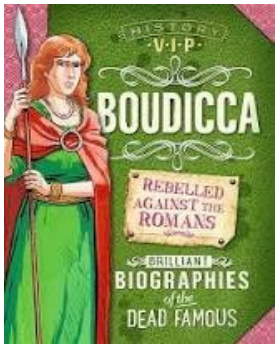
- The Stone Age was when early humans used tools from stone. This is also known as **pre-history**.
- The Stone Age had three periods - Palaeolithic ('old' Stone Age), Mesolithic ('middle' Stone Age) and Neolithic ('new' Stone Age).
- The Bronze Age was a period in time when humans used tools and weapons made from bronze - it began when the Beaker People arrived from Europe and brought with them new ways of doing things.
- The Iron Age was a period in time when people used tools and weapons made from iron. **Settlements** became larger as tribes were better able to defend themselves.
- The United Kingdom is a country in the continent of Europe.
- The four countries of the United Kingdom.
- London is the capital city of England, a country in the United Kingdom

Book Suggestions

A Kid's Life in Ancient Rome

Chae Strathie & Marisa Morea





Key Knowledge

- In AD 44, The **Romans** capture Colchester. It is the first **fortress** in Roman Britain and made the capital city in AD 49.
- In AD 61, **Queen Boudica** led a **rebellion** against the **Romans.**
- The **Romans** established themselves in Britain and developed: paved straight roads and **infrastructure** (e.g. sewage).
- They also **influenced** the: written and spoken language, measurement system , way of life, cities, buildings (built out of bricks and stone), t**echnology**, religion (e.g. Christianity).
- Roman Britain was a **nation** rather than a number of **tribes**.

Timeline

55 BC Julius Caesar heads the first Roman Invasion but later withdraws

44BC Julius Caesar is murdered in Rome

27BC Augustus becomes the first elected emperor

43AD Romans invade Britain and it becomes part of the Roman Empire. This marks the end of the Iron Age

50AD London is founded

61AD Boudicca leads the Iceni in revolt against the Romans

70AD The Romans conquer Wales and the North

76 AD The Emperor Hadrian is born

80 AD The Colosseum of Rome is built. Pompeii is destroyed

122-128AD Emperor Hadrian builds a wall on the Scottish border to protect against the raiding Northern tribes and the Picts

140AD The Romans conquer Scotland

212AD A plan was created to rule Britain; it was divided into 2 provinces

250AD Picts from Scotland, Scots from Ireland, Angles, Saxons and Jutes from Germany and Scandinavia threaten the Romans in Britain

306AD Constantine the Great declared Emperor at York

314AD Christianity becomes legal in the Roman Empire

401-410AD The Romans withdraw from Britain; Angles, Saxon s and Jutes migrate from their homeland and begin to settle

Historical Skills and Enquiry

- Describe what life was like for all groups of people during **Roman** Britain.
- Explain how Britain changed during Roman Britain using a timeline to help (e.g. explain how the Roman **invasion** brought an end to the Iron Age)
- Explain key leaders that influenced Roman Britain.
- Explain how we know about Roman Britain (e.g. artefacts, remains and historical accounts). Study Roman **artefacts**/tools and explain what their uses were.
- Compare and contrast the different periods of time you have studied so far (e.g. Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman Britain). Explain similarities and differences.
- Describe the **technology** seen in Roman Britain.
- Explain what the Romans brought to Britain and explain the l**egacy** that the Romans left to the British people.
- Describe the causes and consequences of the Roman invasion and then subsequently the causes and consequences of their return to Rome

Vocabulary

archaeologist	someone who studies the past by exploring old remains
artefact	an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like
emperor	somebody who rules an empire or is the head of state in an empire
empire	a number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country
fortress	a castle or other large strong building, or a well-protected place, which is intended to be difficult for enemies to enter
influence	to have an effect on
infrastructure	the basic facilities such as transport, communications, power supplies, and buildings, which enable it to work
invasion	to try and take over a place by force
Jutes	people from the Jutland peninsula (Germany and Southern Denmark) who invaded Britain around AD 410
legacy	a direct result of something in history and which continues to exist after it is over
nation	all the people who live in a particular country
Picts	ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland
Pre-history	A time period before written records
province	a large section of a country
Queen Boudica	leader of the Iceni tribe who led a rebellion against the Roman invasion.
raid	a sudden armed attack against a place
rebellion	fighting back and opposing the people who have attacked you
Roman	related to or connected with ancient Rome and its empire
Scots	people from Ireland who eventually settled in Scotland
settler/ settlement	people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement
technology	devices which are the result of scientific knowledge being used for practical purposes.
tribes	a group of people of the same race, language, and customs