

Knowledge Organiser

Year Group	Subject	Topic
3	History	Romans

The Big Picture

The Romans lived nearly 2,000 years ago and created one of the largest empires in history. They invaded Britain, built roads, towns and villas, and left a lasting impact on Britain. Pupils will learn about Roman invasions, Boudicca's rebellion, Hadrian's Wall and what life was like in Roman Britain.

Enquiry Question

Timeline

- Why do we need water and where can we find it?
- What are evaporation and condensation?
- What are precipitation and run-off?
- How does the water cycle affect people, plants and animals?
- How can climate change affect the water cycle?

753 BC – Rome is founded.
 55 BC – Julius Caesar attempts to invade Britain.
 54 BC – Julius Caesar makes a second invasion.
 AD 43 – Emperor Claudius successfully conquers Britain.
 AD 60–61 – Boudicca leads a rebellion against the Romans.
 AD 122 – Hadrian's Wall is built.
 AD 410 – Romans leave Britain.

Core Knowledge

What I Need to Remember

- ★ The Romans came from Italy.
- ★ Julius Caesar attempted to invade Britain in 55 BC and 54 BC.
- ★ Emperor Claudius successfully conquered Britain in AD 43.
- ★ Boudicca led a rebellion against the Romans.
- ★ Hadrian's Wall was built in AD 122.
- ★ Roman roads helped trade and communication.
- ★ Wealthy Romans lived in villas.
- ★ The Romans left a lasting impact on Britain.

Did You Know?

- 🏛️ Romans introduced many new ideas to Britain, including roads, towns and bath houses.
- ⚔️ A Roman legion contained around **5,000 soldiers**.
- 🏰 Hadrian's Wall was about **73 miles long**.
- 🏛️ Romans worshipped many gods before Christianity became more widespread.



THE ROMANS

CORE KNOWLEDGE



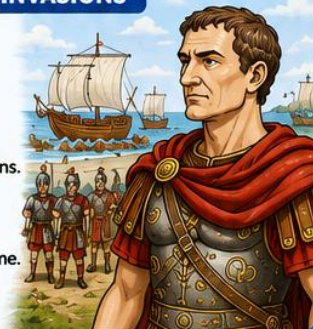
1 THE ROMAN EMPIRE

- The Romans came from Italy.
- Rome was founded in 753 BC.
- Over time, the Romans conquered many countries.
- The Roman Empire became one of the largest empires in the ancient world.



2 JULIUS CAESAR'S INVASIONS

- Julius Caesar was a Roman general.
- He attempted to invade Britain in 55 BC and 54 BC.
- The Celts resisted the invasions.
- Although Caesar did not successfully conquer Britain, he made Britain known to Rome.



3 EMPEROR CLAUDIUS CONQUERS BRITAIN

- In AD 43, Emperor Claudius invaded Britain.
- Around 40,000 Roman soldiers landed in southern England.
- The Romans defeated many Celtic tribes.
- Britain became part of the Roman Empire.



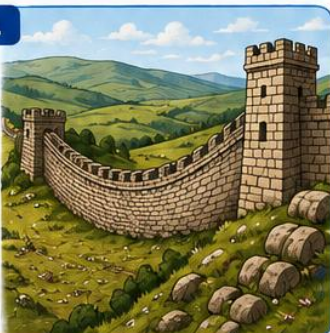
4 BOUDICCA'S REBELLION

- Boudicca was Queen of the Iceni tribe.
- She led a rebellion against the Romans in AD 60–61.
- At first, her army was successful.
- The Romans eventually defeated Boudicca and her followers.



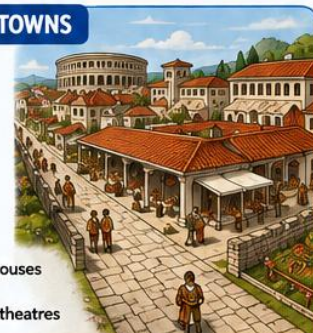
5 HADRIAN'S WALL

- Built in AD 122.
- Ordered by Emperor Hadrian.
- Stretched across northern Britain.
- Built to defend the Roman Empire from attacks by tribes living further north.



6 ROMAN ROADS AND TOWNS

- Romans built long, straight roads.
- Roads helped armies travel quickly.
- Roads improved trade and communication.
- Romans built towns with:



7 ROMAN VILLAS

- Wealthy Romans lived in villas.
- Villas were large country houses.
- Many villas had:
 - Bath houses
 - Gardens
 - Workshops
 - Farms
- Villas helped support farming and trade.



KEY VOCABULARY

Celt	People living in Britain before the Romans arrived.
Tribe	A group of people sharing the same culture and beliefs.
Roman Empire	The lands controlled by Rome.
Emperor	The ruler of the Roman Empire.
Citizen	A person with rights within a country or empire.
Legion	A large unit of Roman soldiers.
Conquest	Taking control of a place by force.
Rebellion	An uprising against rulers.
Villa	A large Roman country house.
Amphitheatre	A large open-air building used for entertainment.
Hadrian's Wall	A wall built across northern Britain.
Invasion	To enter a country by force.

DID YOU KNOW?

Romans worshipped their own gods when they came to Britain and later introduced Christianity.



A Roman legion contained around 5,000 soldiers.



Hadrian's Wall was about 73 miles long.



Romans introduced many new ideas to Britain, including roads, towns and bath houses.



The Romans left a lasting impact on Britain.

