

Year 4 - Autumn

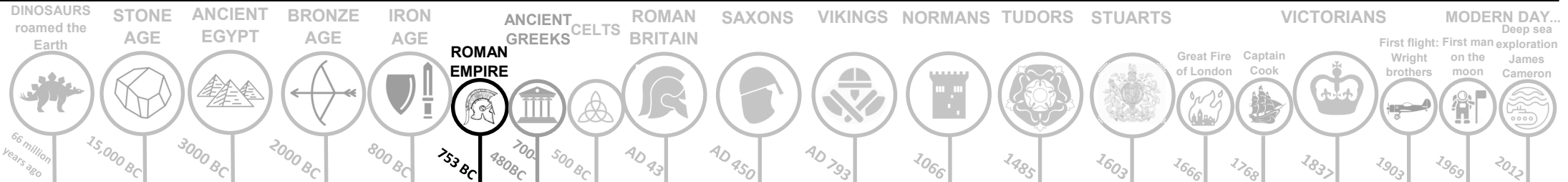
History Knowledge Organiser

Unit of work: The Romans

Links to other year groups:

Y7 Romans - empire building; sharing of resources; diversity; class difference; slavery; power moving; settlements; Roman army

HISTORICAL CONTEXT (within the whole school narrative)



Key Vocabulary:

Archaeological - relating to archaeology, the study of human history and prehistory.

Artefact - an object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest.

Annexe - to make part of an existing nation or city

Military alliance - a group of people that agree to work together and protect each other during a war.

Fleet - a group of navy ships under one command.

Emperor - the male ruler of an empire.

Empire - a group of nations under one rule or government.

Peninsula - a piece of land surrounded on nearly all sides by water.

Celts - people who lived in Britannia approximately 1,000 BCE and lived there during the Iron Age, the Roman Age and the post-Roman era.

Occupation - the act of taking over an area of land that does not belong to you.

Revolt - To rise up against a leader.

Rebellion - an act of armed resistance to an established government or leader.

Significant People:



Emperor Augustus

KEY FIGURES:



Julius Caesar

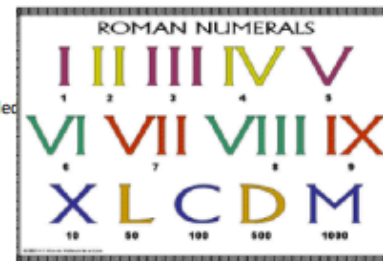
Boudicca - Queen of Iceni Tribe

Emperor Hadrian

Constantine the Great

Maps/Diagrams/Artefacts/Key Facts:

- The tribe of people called the Celts lived in England before the Romans invaded.
- The Romans came from Italy and invaded Britain in 43AD and the Emperor in charge was called Claudius.
- Boudicca was a Celtic queen who led an army to fight the Romans.
- The Romans used numerals instead of numbers, e.g. 1 = I, 5 = V, 10 = X. See image below.
- The Roman army had lots of recognisable equipment like their shields, helmets, chariots.
- When in battle, the army used a tortoise formation where they huddled together and protected themselves with their shields.
- The Romans introduced many new ideas to the UK that we still use today, such as - toilets, heating, calendars and roads.

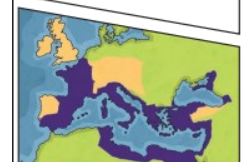


Key Dates:

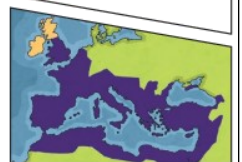
TIMELINE

- 55 BC Julius Caesar heads first Roman Invasion but later withdraws
- 44 BC Julius Caesar is murdered in Rome
- 43 AD Romans invade Britain and it becomes part of the Roman Empire
- 50 AD London is founded
- 61 AD Boudicca leads the Iceni in revolt against the Romans
- 70 AD The Romans conquer Wales and the North
- 76 AD The Emperor Hadrian is born
- 80 AD The Colosseum of Rome is built
- 122-128 AD Emperor Hadrian builds a wall on the Scottish border
- 140 AD The Romans conquer Scotland
- 306 AD Constantine the Great declared Emperor at York
- 401-410 AD The Romans withdraw from Britain: Anglo-Saxon migrants begin to settle

Map showing the Roman Empire in 44 BC



Map showing the Roman Empire in AD 305



Sequence of Lessons	
	Brief summary of lesson content
Lesson 1	What do we know about early Rome?
Lesson 2	Who was in charge of the Roman Empire?
Lesson 3	How powerful was the Roman army?
Lesson 4	What events led up to Emperor Claudius invading Britain?
Lesson 5	How did the Roman settlements compare to the Celtic villages?
Lesson 6	Who was Boudicca and why did she take revenge on the Romans?
Lesson 7	How did the Romans protect their land and do we know this?
Lesson 8	What happened in the final years of the Roman Empire?
Lesson 9	What was life in the North West during the Roman Empire?
Lesson 10	School Trip!

