Romans knowledge organiser

Key events

753BC	According to legend, Rome is founded by Romulus after the defeat of his brother Remus.
55 and 54BC	Julius Caesar attempts to invade Britain twice.
43AD	Claudius leads the first successful invasion of Britain.
47AD	The Romans founded the city of Londinium (later known as London).
49AD	The Romans name Colchester, then known as Camulodunum, the capital of Roman Britain.
60-61AD	Boudicca leads the Celtic rebellion but is defeated.
79AD	The Romans attempt to invade and conquer Scotland.
122AD	Emperor Hadrian orders the building of a wall to mark the boundary of the Roman Empire in Britain.
139AD	The building of Hadrian's Wall is complete.
410AD	The Roman Empire has declined and Britain is no longer under Roman rule.

Key people

Boudicca	Queen of the Iceni tribe and leader of a Celtic rebellion.
Caesar	Roman leader who attempted to invade Britain, unsuccessfully, twice.
Caratacus	Leader of the first Celtic rebellion against Roman rule.
Claudius	Roman Emperor who ordered the invasion of Britain in 43AD.
Hadrian	Roman Emperor from 117 to 138AD who ordered the building of a wall between Roman Britain and Scotland.
Plautius	Leader of the Roman invasion of 43AD who later became Governor of Britain.



Roman numerals

1	I	1
2	II	1 + 1
3	III	1 + 1 + 1
4	IV	1 less than 5
5	V	5
6	VI	5 + 1
7	VII	5 + 1 + 1
8	VIII	5 + 1 + 1 + 1
9	IX	1 less than 10
10	X	10

The Roman Empire 117AD



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Key facts

1. The Roman army was well-organised and well-trained. Their ‘modern’ technology, such as catapults, helped establish the Roman Empire.

2. Some Celtic tribes, like the Iceni in East Anglia, rebelled against Roman rule. Others, including the Brigantes led by Queen Cartimandua in northern England, were loyal to the Romans.

3. Before the Romans invaded Britain, the Celts lived in small settlements. The Romans introduced cities and founded the cities of Colchester, Canterbury, Leicester, and others.

4. Roman technology transformed Britain. They built aqueducts, public baths and sewers. They even built houses with underfloor heating!

5. Cities were joined by well-built roads, many of which are still in use today.

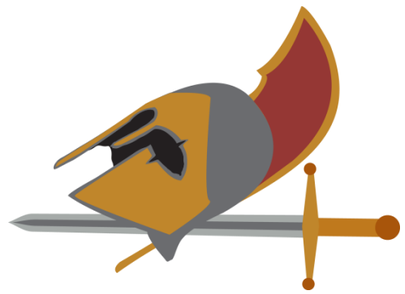
6. Latin, the language of the Romans, forms the root of many of our words. We use the Roman names for some planets and months.

7. The Romans also introduced Christianity to Britain, in the second century AD.









Vocabulary

Aqueduct:	A channel or pipe, sometimes over a bridge, used to carry water over long distances.	**Hypocaust:**	A Roman method of heating buildings by allowing warm air to flow through gaps between walls and floors.
Artillery:	Weapons such as bows and arrows and catapults.	**Latin:**	The language spoken and written by Romans.
Auxiliary:	A less well-trained soldier, not a Roman citizen.	**Legate:**	The soldier in charge of a legion.
Cavalry:	A soldier who rides a horse into battle.	**Legion:**	A group of around 5000 soldiers.
Celts:	People living in Britain and other parts of Europe at the time of the Roman Empire.	**Legionary:**	A well-trained, well-paid soldier who is a Roman citizen.
Centurion:	The soldier in charge of a century.	**Mosaic:**	Pictures or patterns made up of many small pieces of coloured stone.
Century:	A smaller group of 80 legionaries.	**Scutum:**	A Roman soldier’s shield.
Chariot:	A cart with two wheels, pulled by horses.	**Standard:**	A flag or banner attached to a pole and carried by a soldier to identify their legion.
Emperor:	The leader of an empire.	**Stylus:**	A metal ‘pen’ for writing onto wax tablets.
Empire:	A group of countries led by one leader, or government.	**Tax:**	Money taken by the government to pay for things they need, such as roads and armies.
Governor:	The leader of a government or state. In Roman Britain, the Governor worked for the Emperor.	**Testudo:**	The Latin word for tortoise, describing the soldier’s formation going into battle.

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