

Year/s: 3/4

Block: 3

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER - THE ROMAN EMPIRE

Curriculum Drivers: Discovery, Awesome Memories, Success

GARP/GASP: Boudicca led a rebellion against the Roman invasion and the persecution of the Celts. Why was this significant in this era?

Subject: History

Cross-curricular links: English Writing, DT

Learning Journey

- To use sources to find out about the Romans
- To know who Julius Caesar was
- To know who Caesar Augustus was
- To understand the difficulties the Romans faced when occupying Britain
- To understand why the Romans left Britain
- To know how the Romans influenced life in Britain
- To place events on a timeline

Core Knowledge and Key Visuals

The Romans were people who originated from the City State of Rome. Rome was the centre of the Roman Empire, the lands controlled by the Romans. Rome can be found in Italy, on the continent of Europe. Before Julius Caesar, Rome was a republic. This meant that Rome has a form of government which included a Senate, a group of people that made decisions.

Caesar was a dictator. This meant that he declared himself leader and answered to nobody but himself. He did not like the Roman republic. He was a skilled soldier and won many victories, which he used to gain power and influence. He wanted to be emperor. Julius Caesar was assassinated by the members of Roman Senate because he began to take the powers away from them.

Boudicca was part of a Celtic tribe called the Iceni. Her husband was leader of the tribe, and the Romans promised to leave them alone. However, he died and the Romans took over the land that was owned by the Iceni tribe, leaving Boudicca and her tribe angry. In 61 AD, she led a rebellion and destroyed Roman towns Colchester, London and St Albans (Camulodunum, Londinium, Verulamium). In a final battle at the Battle of Watling Street, Boudica was killed by the Romans.

The Roman Empire was spread across the whole of Europe. The more land you have, the harder it is to protect it from invaders. Germanic tribes began to attack the Roman Empire, which meant that the Romans had to leave Britain in 410 AD to protect lands in Europe. Celts, Jutes, Angles and Saxons slowly took over Britain from mainland Europe. There was no central power, just small tribes. By 476AD, the Roman Empire was broken into smaller areas and invaded by barbarians. Thus began the transition to the Byzantine Empire.

The Romans brought; roads, forts and towns, bath houses, central heating, coinage, sewage works, fresh water, new style to Britain.



Disciplinary Concepts

- Chronology
- Knowledge and understanding
- Historical interpretations
- Historical enquiry
- Organisation and communication

Substantive Concepts

- Civilisation
- Settlement
- Culture
- Trade
- Invasion

Vocabulary

Roman	Emperor	Timeline
A native or resident of Rome.	A man who rules an empire. An Emperor has full control of a country or larger area.	A timeline is a visual representation of events in order, from oldest to newest.
Fort A fort is a place that's made strong and secure enough to be defended during a war	Aqueducts A structure that carries water from one place to another.	Hadrian's Wall Hadrian's Wall was a 73-mile (barrier built by the Roman Empire to protect Britain from invaders.
Dictator A dictator is a person who has complete power over a country and makes all the rules.	Roman Empire The Roman Empire was the largest empire of the ancient world. They ruled the Mediterranean and much of Europe, Western Asia and North Africa.	Julius Caesar A famous Roman leader who won many battles for Rome and helped the Roman Empire grow.
Bathhouses A bathhouse is a building where people can bathe and may also include dressing rooms.	Rebellion Rebellion is a violent uprising against authority, or an opposition to rules or accepted ways of behaving	Empire A group of countries or areas in countries that are under control of a single ruler (emperor or empress)