



The Romans

HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Year 5 Autumn Term 1

Substantive Knowledge

- The Romans are people who originated from the city of Rome in modern day Italy.
- 55 BC – Julius Caesar invaded Britain with two Roman legions. The Romans fought against different Celtic tribes before returning to Gaul (France).
- 54 BC – Julius Caesar returned to Britain with a larger army of five Roman legions. His army left again shortly after.
- 43 AD – Emperor Claudius launched a successful third and final invasion of Britain.
- The Romans had various reasons for wanting to invade Britain, including acquiring resources such as precious metals (gold, tin and iron), cattle and fertile land.
- By 47 AD, the Romans had conquered most of south and east Britain.
- Boudicca was the queen of the Iceni tribe in the east of England and led a major uprising against the Romans.
- The Romans built walled cities, paved roads, aqueducts, amphitheatres, theatres and schools. They have influenced our cities, politics, culture and art.
- The 'chester' 'cester' 'caster' part of British town names means that they have Roman origin, such as Chester, Leicester and Doncaster.
- 400 AD marked the end of the Roman rule in Britain.

Key Vocabulary

Tribe	A group of people, families or villages that share the same language, social customs and ancestors.
Rebellion	the act of disobeying rules or fighting against authority.
Uprising	rebellious and rising up against authority (those in charge).
Architecture	The style and way of designing buildings.
Democracy	A form of government where power rests with the people and leaders are voted into power.
Colony	A group of people who come from the same country living closely together.
Republic	A government whose head is elected or chosen by the people, not a monarch such as a king or queen.
Social Status	A person's standing or importance in a society.
Emperor	The male ruler of an empire.
Continuity	An unbroken or uninterrupted series.