



# Y3-Knowledge Organiser –The Iron Age Celts and The Romans

## BIG Question-Did the Romans make Britian a better place?

### Enquiry

Sources and Evidence

Interpretation

### Key Skills

Cause and consequence

Similarity and difference

### Chronology

Continuity and change

### Key Concepts

**Invasion**-movement of an army or large group of people into a region usually held by another.

**Cultural Change**-change occurs when a pattern of behaviour shared by a society alters.

**Revolution and Change**- overthrow of a political system.

**Empire**-one ruler of a large group of territories.

**Technological Advancement**-understanding/advancement of technology.

**Monarchy**-a form of government that has a single person known as a monarch at its head, e.g. king, queen, emperor, or empress.

**Trade** – buying and selling of goods and services.

**Settlement**- the action of people coming together to live in an area.

**Agriculture**- farming; growing crops or rearing animals

**Civilisation**-the way in which a group of people live, how they are organised and what they believe in where they live.

### Key Vocabulary

- **Amphitheatre**- A Roman open-air stadium.
- **Celt**- People who lived in Europe, and in Britain, who fought the Romans.
- **Centurion** - An officer commanding about 80 legionaries.
- **Emperor**- The male ruler of an empire.
- **Empire**-A group of nations or peoples under one ruler or government.
- **Hypocaust** - Roman central heating. Hot air from a Furnace flowed through gaps between walls and flooring.
- **Latin** - The language spoken and written by the Romans.
- **Legion** - The main battle unit of the Roman army.
- **Mosaic**- A pattern made by using coloured pieces of stone and pottery.
- **Settle**-To make a home in a new area.



### Key Facts

- The Romans lived in Rome, a city in the centre of the country of Italy.
- The Romans were one of the most powerful, clever and successful ancient civilizations ever.
- They ruled over nearly all of Europe and most of north Africa, including Egypt. It is thought that one of the reasons the Romans invaded Britain was to conquer land, gain more slaves and collect the many precious resources in Britain including metals such as lead, tin, gold and silver.
- Boudicca was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe who led an uprising against Roman occupied towns and cities.
- The Romans left Britain in 410AD due to fierce tribes attacking Italy and every soldier was needed back at home to defend the country. Without an army of its own, it left Britain vulnerable to attackers.
- The Romans left their mark on Britain leaving us new towns, plants, animals, religion, and ways of reading and counting.

### Timeline of events

- 55-54 BC Julius Caesar lead two Roman military expeditions to Britain, but didn't stay.
- AD 43 The Roman Emperor Claudius ordered four legions to conquer Britain.
- AD 49 The Romans made Colchester the capital of Roman Britain.
- AD 61 Boudicca lead a rebellion of the Iceni against the Romans. After burning down Colchester, London and St Albans, Boudicca was eventually defeated at the Battle of Watling Street.
- AD 100 Most of the 8,000 miles of Roman roads in Britain completed, allowing troops and goods to travel across the country.
- AD 122 Emperor Hadrian's Wall, the border between Roman-occupied Britain and Scotland, was built.
- AD 250 onwards-The Picts from Scotland, as well as the Angles, Saxon and Jutes from Germany and Scandinavia, started threatening Roman lands.
- AD 410 The end of Roman Britain



