

KS2 History Knowledge Organiser – The Romans

Timeline of key events

August 55BC	Julius Caesar attempted to invade Britain for the first time. They had the advantage but were defeated by the weather.
July 54BC	Julius Caesar attempted to invade Britain for the second time. They were successful but Caesar was forced to leave due to problems in Gaul, France. The Celts started to trade with the Romans.
AD60-61	Queen Boudicca leads a revolt against the Romans but was defeated and died.
AD122	Hadrian's Wall is constructed by the Romans to allow them to keep control of their land.
AD216	Romans divide the country in two. The South became known as Britannia Superior and the North as Britannia Inferior.
AD410	The Romans start to leave Britain to defend other areas of the Empire.
AD450	Roman rule ends and the Anglo Saxon era begins.

Key places and people

Boudicca	Boudicca was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe who led an uprising against the occupying Roman forces in AD 60 or 61.
Iceni tribe	A tribe of British Celts living in the area of modern Norfolk during the Stone Age era until The Roman invasion.
Julius Caesar	Gaius Julius Caesar was a general in the Roman army who eventually became ruler of the Roman Empire. He was also a poet.
Hadrian's Wall	The wall ran from Bowness-on-Solway on the west Coast of England to Wallsend on the east Coast of England. It was 117.5km long and up to 6m high and 3m wide.
Celtic tribes	The tribes (Celts) that lived in Britain during the Iron Age. They also lived on mainland Europe.

Curriculum Objectives

I can describe the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain.

I can make comparisons between aspects of periods of history and the present day.

I can use dates to order and place events on a timeline.



Key Questions

When and why did The Romans invade Britain?

Who were the key leaders during the Roman occupied times in Britain?

Where did Emperor Hadrian build the wall and why?

What caused Queen Boudicca to revolt against the Romans?

Key Vocabulary – The Romans.

Ally	A group which has agreed to work together with one or more other groups, eg. Some tribes became allies with the Romans.	Gaul	The area where France and Holland are today. The Gaul's were a Celtic tribe from Gaul.
Anno Domini	Latin for "In the year of the Lord." It means the number of years since the birth of Jesus Christ.	Gladiator	A soldier or slave who fought people or animals for entertainment.
Aqueduct	A bridge structure which is used to carry water.	Government	A group of people who control and make decisions for a country.
Artefact	Things people have used in the past.	Hillfort	An area or settlement built on high ground and enclosed within a wall.
Auxiliary troops	Soldiers who were not citizens of Rome, but fought for the Roman army.	Hypocaust	Under-floor heating system used by the Romans.
B.C	Stands for "Before Christ." It means the number of years before the birth of Jesus.	Latin	The language used by the Romans.
Balista bolt	A large metal dart fired from the Romans' war machine.	Legion	The main unit of a Roman army.
Century	A division of the Roman army made up of 80 soldiers and led by a centurion.	Mosaic	A picture made from tiny tiles.
Chariot	A vehicle with two wheels pulled by horses.	Pagan Religions	Religions that worship several gods and goddesses in which nature is seen as very important.
Chronological order	Putting events in the correct time order. Earliest to latest.	Rebellion	Where people join together to fight a person or a group.
Conquer	To take control of a place by fighting.	Reliable evidence	Evidence that can be trusted.
Consul	The highest position in the Roman government.	Roman Governor	A person in charge of an area of the Roman Empire.
Druid	A powerful priest of the pagan religion in Britain.	Settlement	A place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community.
Emperor	A person who rules an empire.	Taxes	Money pay to the government.
Empire	A group of countries ruled by one leader.	Villa	A large luxury home, usually built in the country for wealthy Romans to live in.
Evidence	Things that give us information about something.		

