

Uplands Junior School Knowledge Organiser

Subject: History

Topic: Romans (The Arrival of the Gladiators)

Year: 4

Historical knowledge

The children will learn about the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain.

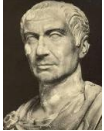
- First invasion of Britain - 55BC - led by Julius Caesar but failed.
- Claudius invades Britain - 43 AD - Claudius leads the first successful invasion.
- Rebellion against Romans - 60AD - tribes lead by Boudicca attack Roman forces.
- Romans leave Britain - 410AD - Romans leave Britain and return to Italy.

The Romans invaded Britain to conquer land, gain more slaves and collect many precious resources in Britain including metals such as lead, tin, gold and silver. Ultimately, they wanted more power. Claudius came to Britain with 40,000 soldiers, war machines and elephants. He conquered most of Britain. People and their land now belonged to Rome. Life in Britain became more like life in Rome. The Romans built towns and roads, which still exist today.

Diagrams

Julius Caesar

Famous Roman leader who attempted to invade Britain



Emperor Claudius

First Roman Emperor to successfully invade Britain

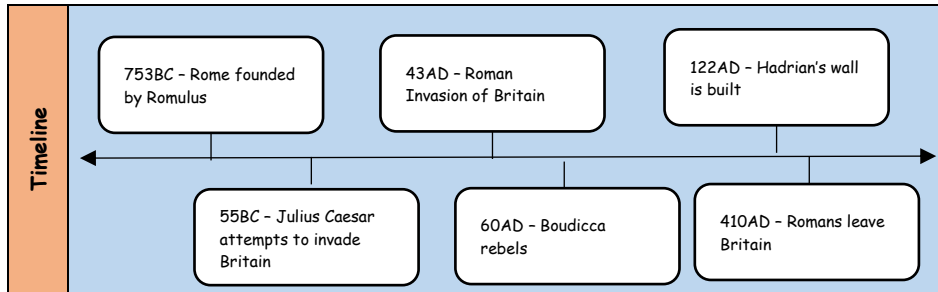


Boudicca/Boudica

Saxon queen who rebelled against the Romans



Roman Empire



Historical skills

- To place the chronology of key events of Roman times onto a timeline including BC/AD.
- To identify key features, people and events of the time studied.
- To examine Roman artefacts (mosaics) and use them to make inferences about the past.
- To study the Roman Empire using maps and globes.
- To research life in Roman times using books and the internet and use evidence to build up a picture of the past.
- To understand why the Romans invaded Britain and why they left.
- To describe the ideas, beliefs and attitudes of the Ancient Romans.
- To identify and give reasons for different ways in which the past is represented.
- To explain what legacy the Romans left behind in Britain.
- To use a range of primary and secondary resources.
- To compare children in Ancient Rome to children in Britain today.

Key vocabulary

Empire	Many countries that are ruled by one leader.
Civilisation	When people are civilized they live in large well organized groups. The communities are settled and stable.
Conquer	To take control of another country
Invasion	One country attacking another country to take it over
Legion	One unit of the Roman army had 4000 to 6000 soldiers in. Led by a centurion.
Emperor	Leader of the empire - like a king or queen.
Amphitheatre	Where Romans would go to be entertained.
Temple	A place of worship. A house of a Roman god or goddess.
Mosaic	One picture made up of small tiles.
Senate	The Roman government.
Celt	People living in Britain and some parts of Europe after the Iron Age
Rebel (verb)	To refuse to be controlled by an authority.
Rebel (noun)	A person who fights against an authority
Resources	The valuable things that can be found in a country.
Legacy	What the Romans left behind: Language - Latin forms the roots of many of our words Buildings - public baths, amphitheatres, temples can be seen around Britain Names - we use Roman names for months (January, July) and planets (Mars, Jupiter)
Peasants	Poor people

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