

History Knowledge Organiser

Roman Britain

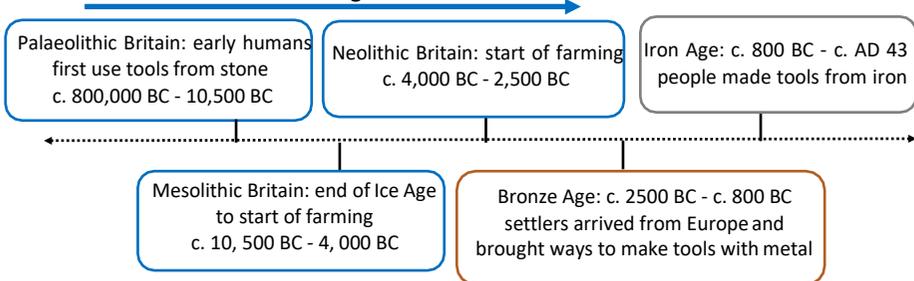
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Main Foci: Movement (Settlement/Migration/Invasion)

What should I already know?

- The Stone Age was when early humans used tools from stone. This is also known as pre-history.
- The Stone Age had three periods - Palaeolithic ('old' Stone Age), Mesolithic ('middle' Stone Age) and Neolithic ('new' Stone Age).
- The Bronze Age was a period in time when humans used tools and weapons made from bronze - it began when the Beaker People arrived from Europe and brought with them new ways of doing things.
- The Iron Age was a period in time when people used tools and weapons made from iron. **Settlements** became larger as tribes were better able to defend themselves.

Stone Age



- The United Kingdom is a country in the continent of Europe.
- The four countries of the United Kingdom.
- London is the capital city of England, a country in the United Kingdom.

Important Facts:

- In AD 44, The **Romans** capture Colchester. It is the first **fortress** in **Roman** Britain and made the capital city in AD 49.
- In AD 61, **Queen Boudica** led a **rebellion** against the **Romans**.
- The **Romans** established themselves in Britain and developed:
 - paved straight roads
 - **infrastructure** (e.g. sewage)
- They also **influenced** the:
 - written and spoken language
 - measurement system
 - way of life
 - cities
 - buildings (built out of bricks and stone)
 - **technology**
 - religion (e.g. Christianity)
- **Roman** Britain was a **nation** rather than a number of **tribes**.

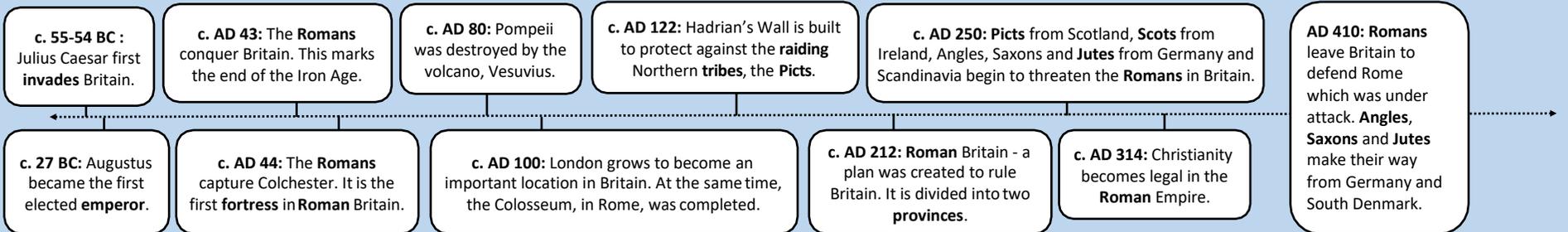
Vocabulary

archaeologist	someone who studies the past by exploring old remains
artefact	an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like
emperor	somebody who rules an empire or is the head of state in an empire
empire	a number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country
fortress	a castle or other large strong building, or a well-protected place, which is intended to be difficult for enemies to enter
influence	to have an effect on
infrastructure	the basic facilities such as transport, communications, power supplies, and buildings, which enable it to work
invasion	to try and take over a place by force
Jutes	people from the Jutland peninsula (Germany and Southern Denmark) who invaded Britain around AD 410
legacy	a direct result of something in history and which continues to exist after it is over
nation	all the people who live in a particular country
Picts	ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland
province	a large section of a country
Queen Boudica	leader of the Iceni tribe who led a rebellion against the Roman invasion .
raid	a sudden armed attack against a place
rebellion	fighting back and opposing the people who have attacked you
Roman	related to or connected with ancient Rome and its empire
Scots	people from Ireland who eventually settled in Scotland
settler/settlement	people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement
technology	devices which are the result of scientific knowledge being used for practical purposes.
tribes	a group of people of the same race, language, and customs

Procedural Knowledge

- Describe what life was like for all groups of people during **Roman** Britain.
- Explain how Britain changed during **Roman** Britain using a timeline to help (e.g. explain how the **Roman invasion** brought an end to the Iron Age)
- Explain key leaders that influenced **Roman** Britain.
- Explain how we know about **Roman** Britain (e.g. **artefacts**, remains and historical accounts). Study **Roman artefacts**/tools and explain what their uses were.
- Compare the different periods of time you have studied so far (e.g. Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age, **Roman** Britain). Explain similarities and differences.
- Describe the **technology** seen in **Roman** Britain.
- Explain what the **Romans** brought to Britain and explain the **legacy** that the **Romans** left to the British people.
- Describe the causes and consequences of the **Roman** invasion and then subsequently the causes and consequences of their return to Rome.

Timeline



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