

HISTORY - Links to:

Year 3 Unit 1:
Stone Age to Iron Age

Alder Coppice Primary School — Knowledge Organiser

YEAR 3 - Unit 2 The Mighty Romans

Significant Individual: Boudica

Unit Specific Vocabulary

Themes: Chronology, Characteristic Features, Cause & Consequence, Historical Enquiry, Change & Continuity, Interpretations & Legacies.

What I Will Know by the End of the Unit:

- * Where the Romans came from and why they were so mighty
- * The Roman Empire was ruled by an Emperor
- * The Roman Army were organised, strong and superior fighters
- * That before the Romans invaded Britain, the tribes that lived there were known as the Celts
- * What life was like before the Roman invasion of Britain
- * Boudica was Queen of the Iceni tribe who rebelled against the Romans
- * How life in Britain was changed by the Romans
- * The impact the Romans had on Britain and some of the Legacies that shape our lives today

Born: 30 AD, died 61 AD

- Boudica was a member of the Iceni tribe who lived in Norfolk. The Iceni were initially on good terms with the Romans who had invaded Britain in 43 AD.
- Boudica was married to King Prasutagus and they had two daughters.
- After Prasutagus died, the Roman Army wanted to take over all of his land.
- Boudica and her army first attacked Roman Colchester (Camulodunum) and then went on to attack London (Londinium)
- Boudica's army was eventually defeated and Boudica is thought to have poisoned herself to avoid capture.



Invasion—One country attacking another to take it over
Legion—one unit of the Roman army had 5000 soldiers
Emperor—The leader of an empire, similar to a King or Queen
Celts—People living in Britain and some parts of Europe after the Iron Age
Rebel—A person who fights against authority
Iceni—A tribe of Celts who lived in the East of Britain. Boudica was their Queen
Roman Empire— The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans, including parts of Europe, The Middle East and North Africa.

Where did the Romans Come From?

The Romans lived in Rome, a city in the centre of Italy. Rome started to grow from a small town into a larger city around the year 753 BC. 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.



The Mighty Roman Army

The Roman army was the largest and meanest fighting force in the ancient world. One of the main reasons Rome became so powerful was because of the strength of its army. It conquered a vast empire that stretched from Britain all the way to the Middle East.

The army was very advanced for its time. The soldiers were extremely well trained, they had the best weapons and the best armour. They were divided into legions - Each **legion** had between 4,000 and 6,000 soldiers. A **legion** was further divided into groups of 80 men called 'centuries'. The **centurion** was the commander of a century.

Romans used various formations to protect themselves. Formations include the pigs head and the tortoise (pictured).



Key Dates: CHRONOLOGY

- 753 BC: Rome is founded.
- 55 BC: Julius Caesar attempts first invasion of Britain.
- 43 AD: Successful Roman invasion of Britain by the Emperor Claudius
- 44 AD: The Romans capture Colchester. It is the first fortress in Roman Britain and made the capital city in 49 AD
- 60 AD: Boudicca led a rebellion against the Roman force, destroying Camulodunum (Colchester) and Londinium (London)
- 410 AD: Romans leave Britain and return to Italy.

In early Roman times, the Romans believed in many Gods and Goddesses, such as Mars, Venus and Mercury, who we named our planets after!

The Roman Empire was incredibly powerful and wealthy but historians believe this was its downfall - it became too big to protect, leaving Rome vulnerable to invasion.

ROMAN LEGACY:

The Romans established themselves in Britain and developed:

- paved straight roads
 - infrastructure (e.g. sewage, heating)
- They also influenced the written and spoken language and the measurement system
- way of life
 - cities and buildings (built out of bricks and stone) and technology
 - religion (e.g. Christianity)

Roman Britain was a *nation* rather than a number of tribes.

YEAR 3—Unit 2 The Mighty Romans

Life in Britain before the Romans



Who were the Celts?

The Celts were the native people of Britain before the Romans arrived. Celts lived in tribes. Each tribe had its own king or sometimes a queen. Celts not only lived in Britain but also in countries like France, Switzerland and Belgium.

Where did the Celts live?

The Celts lived in roundhouses made from wattle and daub. Wattle was branches woven together and daub was a mixture of mud, clay and straw. They would also build fences around their homes and farms. Most Celts lived in small villages. They didn't have big towns or cities like the Romans did.



Most Celts were farmers and their life revolved around the production of food. They were also skilled craftsmen.

They loved feasting, singing and story-telling.

They were fierce fighters and often fought against each other. This is one of the reasons the Roman army was finally able to conquer Britain.

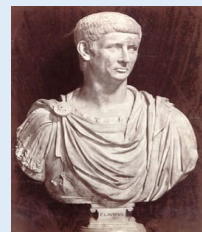
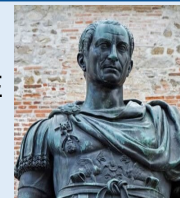
Important Roman Emperors

Julius Caesar

Born: July 12th, 100 BCE

Died: March 15th, 44 BCE

Legacy: Transformed Rome from a Republic to an Empire.



Claudius

Born: 1 August 10 BC

Died: 13 October 54 AD

Legacy: extended Roman rule in North Africa and successfully invaded Britain making it a province.

Skills & Enquiry

- Place people, events and objects in chronological order.
- Know that we can find out about the past from a variety of different sources.
- Ask and answer questions about the past.
- Know and understand significant aspects of British History and the impact it has on society today.
- Identify some similarities and differences between ways of life from different times.