

Key Events

55BC The First Raid: Julius Caesar wanted to extend his Roman Empire so he attempted to invade Britain but the Celts fought back and the Romans returned to Gallia (modern-day-France).

54BC The Second Raid: Julius Caesar tried to take over Britain again. This time, he took bigger and stronger legions and had some success. Some British tribes were forced to pay tributes (luxury items, such as gold, slaves or soldiers) in order to carry on living how they were.

43AD Invasion: The new emperor, Claudius, was determined to make more of Britain part of his Roman Empire and started a successful invasion. Many Celts realised how powerful this Roman army was and agreed to obey Roman laws and pay taxes. Other tribes of Celts continued to fight against the Romans, who never gained full control of Britain.

60AD Boudicca's Rebellion: The Romans decided that the Iceni tribe needed to start paying taxes but Queen Boudicca, the ruler of the tribe, refused to let this happen and formed an army to fight the Romans. Thousands of people died in these battles but the Romans eventually won.

122AD Hadrian's Wall: The Caldeonian tribes fought battles against the Romans who had tried to take their land. The Romans wanted a way to separate their land from the Picts so the Roman emperor, Hadrian, ordered a wall to be built to protect the Romans' land. The wall was 177km long with castles, guarded turrets, major forts, barracks, bathhouses and even hospitals.

Year 4 Knowledge Organiser



Swords & Sandals

Key Facts

The Romans built elaborately designed baths where people would go to relax and socialise. Some still remain today!



The Romans were famous for building long, straight roads to transport legions, supplies, trading goods and messages from the emperor. You can still see Roman roads today, 2,000 years after they were built.

Early in Roman times, the Roman people believed in many different gods and goddesses whom they believed controlled different aspects of their lives, such as time, love and the seas.

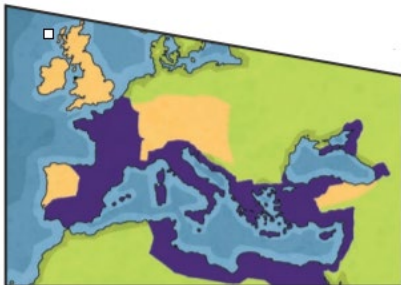


Key Vocabulary

invasion	Taking over a country with an armed force.
revolt	Take violent action against an existing government or ruler.
architecture	The design and construction of buildings.
emperor	The ruler of an empire.
empire	A group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch.
Celts	People living in Britain.
tribe	Families or communities with common links.
conquest	To take control of a place or people by military force.
slave	A person who belongs to and works for someone else.
villa	A type of Roman country house.
legacy	Something that is handed down from one period of time to another period of time.
myth	A traditional story involving supernatural beings or events.
gladiator	A man trained to fight with weapons against other men or wild animals in an arena.
Caledonia	The name used in Roman times for Scotland.
Iceni	A tribe of Celts who lived in the East of Britain.
Picts	Tribes from Caledonia.
legion	A large section of the Roman army, made up of 5,000 soldiers.
Boudicca	Celt leader who led the revolt against the Romans.

The expansion of the Roman Empire

Map showing the Roman Empire in 44BC.



Map showing the Roman Empire in AD 305.

