Year 5 Autumn Term Knowledge Organiser

KEY QUESTION: Why did the Romans invade Britain and how were they successful?

The Roman Empire was one of the most powerful and successful Empire ever.

Important People



First Roman emperor to successfully **invade** Britain. Claudius launched the military campaign consisting of 40,000 troops and several war elephants which would lead to the conquest of Britain in 43 AD

Julius Caesar



Famous Roman leader who attempted to **invade** Britain. He won many battles for Rome and helped the

Roman **Empire** grow. He was **assassinated** by

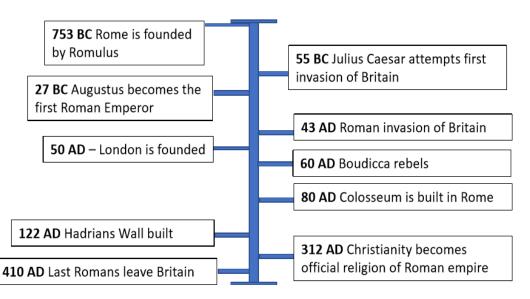
a large group of Roman Senators in 44 BC, on

the Ides of March (15 March).



It is though that one of the reasons the Romans invaded Britain was to conquer land, gain more slaves and collect precious resources such as lead, tin, gold and silver.

Key Dates of the Roman Occupation



Roman Vocabulary

aqueduct	hypocaust	invasion	shield
chariot	imported	Iceni	toga
emperor	rebellion	Boudicca	standard
amphitheatre	governor	Julius Caesar	tunic
gladiator	settlements	Hadrian's Wall	legacy
mosaic	empire	Constantine	caldarium
soldier	legion	Celts	tepidarium
conquer	centurion	armour	strigil

The Roman army was extremely successful. It conquered a vast empire a vast empire that stretched from Britain to the middle East. This was because the soldiers were well trained, had the best



weapons and the best armour.



Army Organisation

The soldiers were was organised into legions.

The legion was then divided into ten cohorts

Each cohort was made up of six centuries

The centuries were commanded by a centurion

Centuries had 100 men in them

They fought in various formations to protect themselves. Formations include the wedge and the tortoise.



KEY QUESTION: What was the impact of the Roman Invasion?

Boudicca



- Boudicca 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.
- Boudicca 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 (Londonium).
- Boudicca's army was eventually defeated and Boudicca is thought to have poisoned herself to avoid capture.



These are some of the texts we will be using during Reading

Emperor Hadrian



The Roman emperor from 117 to 138 A.D. He is known for building Hadrian's Wall, which marked the northern limit of Britannia.



Archaeologists have discovered many Roman artefacts along the wall which have helped us to understand what life would have been like for Roman soldiers.

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The Romans built a network of

roads so that soldiers could march quickly from one place to another and to develop trade links with the

Activities to do at home

Bring in your work so it can be shared and celebrated

- 1. Research Roman Numerals. Write a some facts about yourself in Roman numerals (e.g. age, height, weight)
 Design and make a clock using Roman numerals.
- 2.Reasearch information about Roman Gods / Goddesses and read Roman myths.

Create a Roman God or Goddess fact-file.

Write a myth about your God or Goddess.

- 3. Research different Roman Legion standard designs. Create one of your own.
- 4. Find out about Roman foods and use your knowledge to design a Roman menu.

Cook one of the dishes and take photos.

5. Draw or paint a a picture of a scene from Roman times Eg Roman banquet, chariot race...







What legacy did the Romans leave behind in Britain?

Language	Latin, the official Roman language, forms the roots of many of our words
Buildings	Public baths, amphitheatres, temples can all be seen around Britain
Names	We use Roman names for months (January, July) and planets (Mars, Jupiter)







Latin Prefixes Used in English Words			
Latin Prefix	Meaning	English Words	
in, im, il	not	inactive, impossible, illogical	
inter	among, between	international	