

The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain YR3 Spring Term

LO/SC	Knowledge Organiser
<p>LO: I am learning when the Romans invaded Britain.</p> <p>SC: I can</p> <p>Define chronology</p> <p>Understand that there is a difference between BC and AD</p> <p>Place Romans on a timeline</p> <p>What causes Romans to invade Britain?</p> <p>Challenge: Notice where it fits on a timeline in comparison to other historical periods previously studied</p>	<p>Chronology- the arrangement of events or dates in the order of their occurrence.</p> <p>What do the terms BC and AD mean? Many people believe that BC stands for Before Christ while AD stands for After the Death of Christ. In fact, AD stands for anno Domini, which is Latin for 'in the year of the Lord'</p> <p>Celts before Romans (they did not call themselves the Celts this was a name given to them many centuries later)</p> <p>Roman period from 43-409</p> <p>Anglo-Saxons after Roman era</p> <p><u>Why did the Romans invade Britain?</u> ... The Romans were cross with Britain for helping the Gauls (now called the French) fight against the Roman general Julius Caesar. They came to Britain looking for riches - land, slaves, and most of all, iron, lead, zinc, copper, silver and gold.</p> <p>.</p>
<p>LO: I am learning to develop a chronological understanding of world history to understand where the Roman invasion began</p> <p>SC: I can</p>	<p><u>Conquer-</u> overcome and take control of (a place or people) by military force</p>

Explain what Conquer and empire mean
Select and record key facts from information provided
Describe which lands were conquered by 117AD by the Roman Empire
Plot the key dates of the invasion of Britain on a timeline
Describe why the Romans invaded Britain and how that has impacted our lives today
Challenge: Compare ancient Roman maps to modern European maps

What does the word 'conquered' mean?

To overcome and take control of (a place or people) by military force.



Empire - an extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch, an oligarchy, or a sovereign state.
"the Roman Empire"

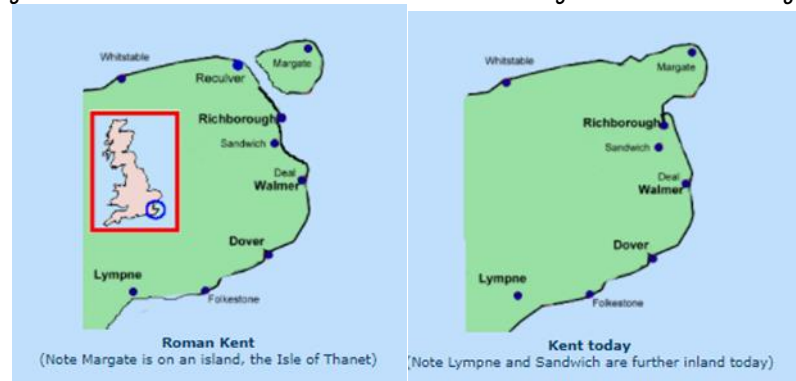
Where did it start?

The Roman Empire started in Rome, Italy.



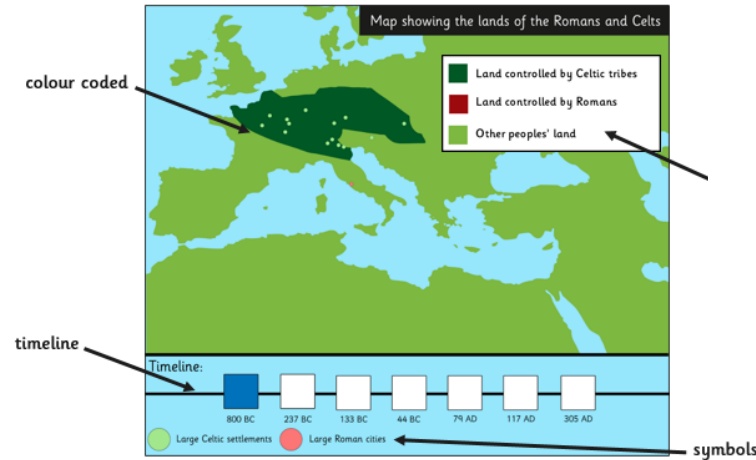
Children do not need to memorise the raids but add them to their timeline (info on adult knowledge organiser)

Many tribes tried to resist the Romans. It took about four years for the invaders to finally gain control over southern England, and another 30 years for them to conquer all of the West Country and the mountains and valleys of Wales. The battle for Yorkshire and the remainder of northern England was still underway in AD 70



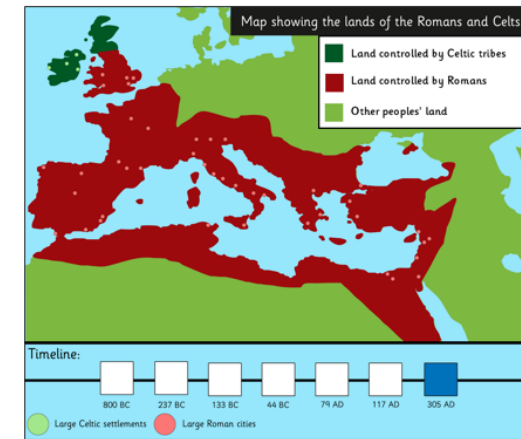
What features do you notice on this r

What can you say about who owned land in 800BC?



The Height of the Roman Empire

Why do you think the Romans didn't conquer the whole of the UK?



Children need to understand the empire Roman had and how vast it was.

What do we notice now in 237BC? What can we say about 117AD?



The Roman Empire

The Ancient Roman civilisation was founded with the building of Rome in the 8th century BC and lasted until its collapse in 476 AD.

During this time, the Roman Empire spread all over much of what is now Europe and North Africa.

Because of this, Roman culture and architecture spread over a large area.

Why did the Romans invade Britain? ... The Romans were cross with Britain for helping the Gauls (now called the French) fight against the Roman general Julius Caesar. They came to Britain looking for riches - land, slaves, and most of all, iron, lead, zinc, copper, silver and gold.

	<p><i>How it has impacted us today- (brief overview as will be covered as unit progresses)</i></p> <p><i>The Roman invasion of Britain was arguably the most significant event ever to happen to the British Isles. It affected our language, our culture, our geography, our architecture and even the way we think. Our island has a Roman name, its capital is a Roman city and for centuries (even after the Norman Conquest) the language of our religion and administration was a Roman one.</i></p>
<p><i>LO: I am learning about life as a Roman child compared to the life of a child now</i></p> <p><i>SC: I can</i></p> <p><i>Ask and answer questions about life as a Roman child</i></p> <p><i>Use a range of sources to find out about life as a Roman child</i></p> <p><i>Describe a day in the life of a Roman child using appropriate historical language</i></p> <p><i>Compare the life of a child in Roman times to now and the impact Romans had on our lives today.</i></p>	<p><i>The daily life of a child in ancient Rome began with the breakfast which consisted of bread with other ingredients varying depending on the social status of the family. Mornings were generally reserved for the education of the children which was either imparted by the mother or the hired tutor. During the days of the Roman Empire, some children were also sent off to tutors and this became part of their daily life. Girls, however, stayed at home and helped their mother in household chores. Children played various games or with their toys in the afternoon and evening. Some also helped their fathers with work, particularly children from the lower classes.</i></p>

Challenge: Justify when I would prefer to be a child and why.

School

Schoolmasters (or teachers) were often strict, especially those who followed the words of Aristotle, who once said, "Young people are not playing when they are learning."

Education was taken very seriously in these schoolhouses. Students studied many of the same subjects learned in school today.

In school, math was difficult, as six Roman letters (I, V, X, L, C, and M) were used to create all numbers.

Students also learned

How to speak
How to write
How to tell time
How to use and count money
They had other lessons designed to help them in everyday life.

Weights and measurements, history, philosophy, and public speaking were also taught, among other subjects.

I II III IV V
VI VII VIII IX X
XI XII

LO: I am learning about houses in Roman times

SC: I can

Observe artefacts and pictures to find out about homes in Roman times

Use a range of resources to find out about homes in Roman times

Describe what houses in Britain were like before the Roman invasion

Compare Celt houses with Roman Villas

Compare Roman villas with houses today and the impact these have on Britain

Challenge: Explain the ways in which Romans ran their houses

The Romans built lots of cities that were well fortified with city walls. They also introduced lots of luxuries into civilisation, such as public baths, roads and even plumbing!

As a Roman, the type of house you would live in would depend on whether you were rich or poor and whether you lived in the town or the country.

Children must know there were different types of houses depending on wealth and can discuss some features about the different types (wooden huts- one room and fire very poor, Insulae- poor Romans in towns and cities, Domus- house in city rich people, Villa- luxurious estate for wealthy)

Pictures and info on adult knowledge organiser

Celt houses to compare to Roman Villa



LO: I am learning how Roman construction influenced our lives today

SC: I can

Explain why the Romans built roads in Britain and the effect it had

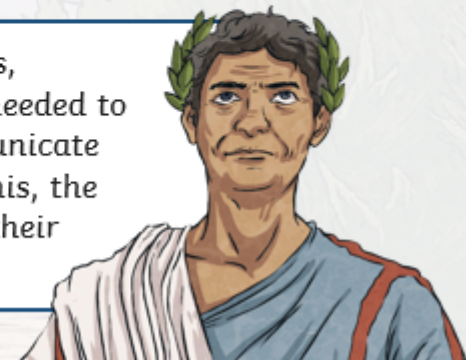
Explain the impact of roads joining places together

Describe the way Romans constructed roads

Identify measurement systems the Romans

The Expansion of the Roman Empire

This expansion relied on the ability to move soldiers, weapons and equipment around the Empire. They needed to establish good trading routes and be able to communicate between different areas of the Empire. Because of this, the Romans became experts at building roads. In fact, their roads were so well built that some still exist today.



used and how this has impacts on Britain today
Challenge: Identify Roman roads that still exist today on a UK map.

Roman roads

Britain had no proper roads before the Romans - there were just muddy tracks. So the Romans built new roads all across the landscape - over 16,000km (10,000 miles) in fact!

The Romans knew that the shortest distance from one place to another is a straight line. So they made all their roads as straight as possible to get around quickly.

They built their roads on foundations of clay, chalk and gravel. They laid bigger flat stones on top. Roman roads bulged in the middle and had ditches either side, to help the rainwater drain off.

Some Roman roads have been converted into motorways and main roads we use today. You can still find a few places where the original Roman road is still visible, too.

People who planned Roman roads were called *agrimensores*. They used simple tools. The *decempeda* was a measuring stick. It was ten feet. *Decempeda* means 'ten feet' in Latin.

To ensure their roads were straight the Romans used tools called *groma*.

British Roman Roads



because they were built so well some roads still exist today

LO: I am learning to compare a landmark from the past to the present day

SC: I can

Explain why Hadrian's wall was built and who by

Locate it on a map of the UK

Describe the features/defences of the wall

Defending their Empire

To control their newly won territory in England, the Romans built heavily defended forts around the country. Most famous of all, on the northern edge of their British territory, the Romans built a coast-to-coast wall to protect Roman England from the tribes who lived in Scotland.

Hadrian's Wall in Northern England was built to mark the boundaries of the Roman Empire and to keep the Scots out. Constructed after the visit of Emperor Hadrian in 122 AD by the Roman army, Hadrian's Wall was constructed and protected by the Roman soldiers living in forts alongside it. The wall is 120 km long and was the furthest frontier of the Roman Empire.

What is the purpose of the wall today?
Challenge: Describe how the wall has changed over time

Hadrian's Wall was a stone barrier built to separate the Romans and the Picts tribes in Scotland. It allowed Roman soldiers to control the movements of people coming into or leaving Roman Britain.



Every Roman mile along the Wall there was a **milecastle**, a fortified gateway which allowed Roman soldiers to go on patrol to the north of Hadrian's Wall and control other people passing through the Wall.



Between the milecastles were two **turrets** at regular intervals from which soldiers could keep watch over the surrounding countryside. Photograph on the right show the remains of a turret.



LO: I am learning about the origins of our language and how it was influence by the Romans

Latin- the language spoken and written by the Romans

SC: I can
Select and record
information about
Roman language
Understand the need for
Romans to teach Britain
to read and write when
they conquered
Communicate my
understanding using
historical terms and
language
Explain similarities and
differences from the
Latin and to modern
words used today
Challenge : Consider
how using written forms
to record laws and legal
systems improved Britain

Language, writing and numbers

Before the Romans came, very few people could read or write in Britain. Instead, information was usually passed from person to person by word of mouth.

The Romans wrote down their history, their literature and their laws. Their language was called Latin, and it wasn't long before some people in Britain started to use it too. However, it only really caught on in the new Roman towns - most people living in the countryside stuck to their old Celtic language.

We've still got lots of words and phrases today that come from Latin. Words like 'exit', which means 'he or she goes out', and 'pedestrian', which means 'going on foot'. (more examples of adult knowledge organiser)

Our coins are based on a Roman design and some of the lettering is in Latin. Written around the edge of some £1 coins is the phrase 'decus et tutamen' which means 'glory and protection'.