



Welton Primary School—History Knowledge Organiser



Year: 3

The Romans

Timeline

753 B.C.	54 B.C.	43	61	70	122	200	480-550
Rome was founded	Julius Caesar attempted to invade Britain	Invasion ordered by Claudius was successful	Iceni revolt led by Boudicca in Britain	A fort was first built at Petuaria	Hadrian's Wall built between Scotland and England	Christianity introduced to Britain	Arrival of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain

Vocabulary

legacy	Anything from or created by someone who is no longer living which continues to be of influence or impact.
nation	A group of people who share the same culture, history, language or ethnicity
Archaeologist	Person that studies past human life shown by the remains of different people
emperor	A man who rules an empire
fortress	A large, strong building that protects the people inside
infra-structure	The things that support human life like shops and roads
invasion	Enter by force in order to conquer
province	Part of a country that has its own government
rebellion	A fight by the people against the ruler
Roman	A person born or living in Rome
settler	A person who lives in a new place
settlement	People coming together to live in one place
tribes	A group of people of the same kind

The Roman Empire

England
Rome



Why did the Romans come to Britain?

The Romans were cross with Britain for helping the Gauls (now called the French) fight against the Roman general Julius Caesar. They first invaded in 55BC and again in 54BC. It took nearly 100 years before they successfully returned. They came to Britain looking for riches - land, slaves, iron, lead, zinc, copper, silver and gold.

What was life like in Roman Britain?

When the Romans came to Britain they brought their lifestyle with them. In time, people in Britain and the Romans mixed. The Britons began to live like the Romans and the Romans took on local customs. The Romans built new towns. These were often protected by walls and there was everything a citizen of Roman Britain would need inside - houses, shops, meeting spaces, workshops, temples and bathhouses. They built grand country houses called villas. These had many rooms, some with beautifully painted walls, mosaic floors and even central heating.

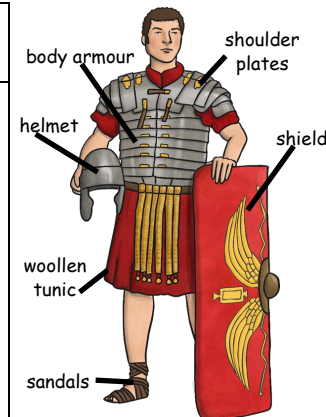
How do we know the Romans came to Britain?

The Romans came to Britain nearly 2000 years ago and changed our country. Even today, evidence of the Romans being here, can be seen in the ruins of Roman buildings, forts, roads, and baths found all over Britain. Very little was written down so we must rely on archaeologists understanding of the remains they find.



Why was the Roman army so successful?

The Roman army helped the Roman empire expand and conquer large areas of land. The soldiers were well-trained and disciplined. The Roman army was divided into groups known as legions. The training that soldiers had to do was very tough and included marching 20 miles a day wearing full armour. This meant that the Roman armies were very fit and organised. The soldiers also had the most advanced equipment at the time which made the Roman army very powerful.



The Parisi Tribe



Romans in the local area

Petuaria was founded in 70 AD and abandoned in about 125. A town, ferry-crossing and port which grew around and replaced the fort survived until about 370 AD. It was probably the capital of the Parisi. Many remains of Roman structures have been found including a villa, fort and roads.



The Celts

Some Celtic tribes welcomed the Romans and their new ideas but some were not happy that they came and took their land.

Boudicca was a Celtic queen who is famous for rebelling against the Roman occupation in AD60. She was the joint ruler of the Iceni tribe, who lived East Anglia.

Parisi were a British Celtic tribe located in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Little is known about them.