

# The Knowledge

Supporting the National Curriculum



Knowing More

Remembering More

Learning More

# Romans



**ARDLEIGH GREEN**  
JUNIOR SCHOOL

Year 3  
History

# Key Dates

753 B.C. Rome was founded

54 B.C. Julius Caesar attempts to invade Britain

43 A.D. Invasion ordered by Claudius is successful

61 A.D. Iceni revolt lead by Boudicca in Britain

122 A.D Hadrian's Wall built to separate Scotland and England

200 A.D. Christianity introduced

480-550 A.D Arrival of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain

# Key People

Julius Caesar (100 B.C. – 44 B.C.) Crossed the Rubicon, a river that bordered Rome, and led an army into Rome to take over the government. He won many battles but was only emperor for a year until he was killed by his political enemies on the Ides of March (15th March). He invaded Britain twice but did not set up any forts.

Caesar Augustus (63 B.C. - 14) Seen as the first real Roman Emperor when he took power in 27 BC, he was Julius Caesar's adopted son. That's why 27 BC is seen as the true date of the start of the Roman Empire.

Claudius (10 B.C. – 54) Led to the successful invasion of Britain and was responsible for building lots of new roads and aqueducts throughout the Empire. Constantine (272-337) The first Christian Emperor who tried to unite a split Empire

# Key facts

Roman Towns were all laid out in straight streets shaped in a grid pattern, with buildings like a bath house, temple, aqueducts and an amphitheatre. They also had forums; big open squares where people could set up stalls to sell things.

The Iceni In 60, a rebellion started in the SE of England, led by Queen Boudicca, widow of Prasutagus, king of the Iceni. The Iceni, who felt betrayed by the new emperor, Nero, attacked Colchester, London and then St Albans, leaving between approx 80,000 people dead. Paulinus led his army back to England and met Boudicca's Iceni forces at the Battle of Watling Street. The superior battle skills of the Roman army won and the Iceni forces were defeated.

# Key Vocabulary

Basilica A type of church given special privileges by the pope.

baths Using a central heating system, the Romans would create public bathing areas.

Colosseum A huge oval amphitheatre built in Rome holding approx 60,000 people to watch gladiators battle.

Empire Controlled from Rome, the Empire included most of Europe, the Mediterranean and North Africa.

Hadrian's Wall A defensive wall separating Scotland and England with forts every 5 miles, stretching for 80 miles.

gladiator An armed combatant who entertained audiences in violent battles.

roads The Romans built the first roads in Britain (over 9000 km of them) and were distinctively straight.

toga Romans wore large, white woollen pieces of fabric draped over the body.

# Test Yourself

- 1) When did Queen Boudicca start a rebellion in SE England?
- 2) What is an Amphitheatre?
- 3) What is a Forum?
- 4) What was the Roman gate?
- 5) What was the Roman Baths?

## What would I like to know ...

- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvsfr82/articles/zdk46v4> - Maps
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvsfr82/articles/znm7vk7> - Mapping the world
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvsfr82/articles/zd4rmfr> - Latitude and Longitude

