



Year 4 Knowledge Organiser: Romans and Celts – where did they come from?

Roman Empire:

The Roman Republic is believed to have begun in approximately 510BC. The legend of Romulus and Remus relates to the founding of Rome, but historians believe that it actually grew out of a number of farming settlements situated on hilltops overlooking the River Tiber.

At its height, the Empire spread across much of Europe, the Middle East and North Africa. As the empire spread, the Romans introduced their way of life to the peoples they conquered. They built towns in a similar way and these had many public buildings including amphitheatres and baths. They used their engineering knowledge to build roads and aqueducts.

The Romans had a large well-organised army. There were two main types of soldier: legionaries and auxiliaries. Legionaries were Roman citizens, but auxiliaries were not. The army was organised into centuries and the man in charge of this was known as a centurion.



Key Terms:

Century - one hundred years

Empire - a group of states or countries ruled over by a single power

Conquest - taking of control of a place or people using an army

Invasion - moving into another place or country using force

Migration - the movement of people from one place to another; settling in a new location

Latin - the language spoken and written in Ancient Rome and its empire

Emperor - the ruler of an empire

Revolt - to take violent action against a government or ruler

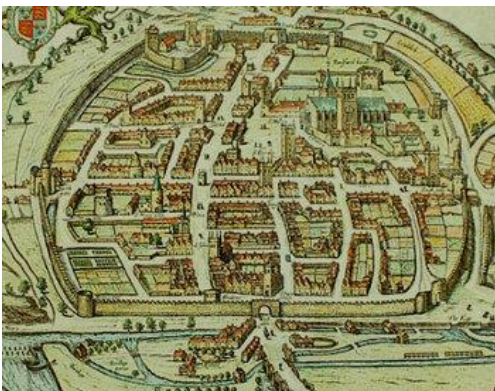
Timeline:



753 BC	Founding of Rome (according to legend)
510 BC	Creation of the Roman Republic
55 BC	Julius Caesar leads the first military expedition to Britain - this was unsuccessful
54 BC	Second expedition to Britain was unsuccessful
AD 43	Invasion and conquest of Britain by Emperor Claudius
AD 61	Boudicca leads a revolt against the Romans
AD 100	Most of the 8,000 miles of roads in Britain are completed
AD 122	Hadrian's wall built
AD 250	The Picts from Scotland as well the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes start to attack Roman lands
AD 410	End of Roman Britain - Romans withdraw

Local area

The Romans established a town at what is now known as Exeter. The Roman name for Exeter was Isca Dumnoniorum. The area was settled in around AD 55. There have been a lot of archaeological finds in Exeter including a bathhouse and a fort. Parts of the Roman wall built around the city still exist.



The Celts

The Celts were not one people, but rather many different tribes who lived in Britain and across Europe from 750 BC. Originally, they migrated from Europe and settled in Britain during the Iron Age.

How do we know?

There is a lot of evidence left behind from the Roman era. In many places across Europe, the Middle East and North Africa, there are the remains of buildings and towns. There is also some writing from the time by Roman writers.

In Britain, there is a wealth of archaeological evidence (buildings and artefacts) that has been left behind.

Historians interpret this evidence to try and work out what life was like in the past.

Key figures:

Julius Caesar - leader who ordered the invasion of Britain and failed

Claudius- emperor who succeeded in conquering Britain

Boudicca - Celtic queen of East Anglia who revolted against Rome

Emperor Hadrian - built Hadrian's Wall

Websites you can visit:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwmpfg8>

<http://primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/Romans.html>

<http://primaryfacts.com/1256/the-roman-invasion-of-britain-when-and-why/>

Remember: if you add "Key Stage 2" to your google search, you will get results aimed at junior school children! Always check with an adult if there is a website that you are unsure about.



Enquiry Questions:

Who were the Romans?

Who were the Celts?

Why did the Romans invade Britain?

Why didn't the Romans settle further than Exeter?

What is the legacy of the Romans?



Roman numerals:

I - 1

V - 5

X - 10

L - 50

C - 100

D - 500

M - 1,000