

Year 3 Knowledge Organiser Rocking Romans

What I should already know.

- Life existed before your grandparents were born.
- Millions of years ago, dinosaurs lived.
 Evidence of this was found by Mary Anning (1799- 1847)
 who discovered fossils.
- Timeline of my own life

c. 55-54 BC:

Julius Caesar first

invades Britain.

c. 27 BC: Augustus

became the first

elected emperor

- What climate means and an example of it.
- What life in the Stone Age to Iron Age was like.
- Understand the words Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic.
- Plot key dates on simple timelines.
- Explain how Britain changed during the Stone Age using a timeline to help.
- Study Stone Age artefacts/tools and explain what their uses were.
- Place events on a timeline using dates.

c. AD 43: The Romans

conquer Britain. This marks

the end of the Iron Age.

capture Colchester. It is the

first fortress in Roman Britain.

Know that Skara Brae was a Stone Age Settlement.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

Famous People				
The General of Rome				
The leader of a Celt tribe				
The wife of Prasutagus				
African Skeleton found				
Skeleton found in London – shows				
diversity of Roman London.				

c. AD 80: Pompeii

was destroyed by the

volcano. Vesuvius

c. AD 122: Hadrian's Wall is built

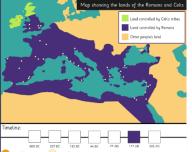
to protect against the raiding

mportant location in Britain. At the same time

the Colosseum, in Rome, was completed

Key Events

- In AD 43, Roman successfully invades Britain. Lead by Claudius.
- In AD 44, The **Romans** capture Colchester. It is the first **fortress** in **Roman** Britain and made the capital city in AD 49.
- In AD 61, Queen Boudica led a rebellion against the Romans.
- The Romans established themselves in Britain and developed:
 - paved straight roads
 - infrastructure (e.g. sewage)
 - They also influenced the:
 - written and spoken language (roman numerals)
 - measurement system
 - way of life
 - cities
 - buildings (built out of bricks and stone)
 - technology
 - religion (e.g. Christianity)
- Roman Britain was a nation rather than a number of tribes.



AD 410: Roman

leave Britain to

which was under attack. Angles, Saxons and Jutes

make their way

South Denmark

from Germany and

defend Rome

c. AD 250: Picts from Scotland, Scots from

Ireland, Angles, Saxons and Jutes from Germany and

Scandinavia begin to threaten the Romans in Britain.

. AD 314: Christianity

becomes legal in the

c. AD 212: Roman Britain - a

plan was created to rule

Britain. It is divided into two

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Key Knowledge

- Britain was settled by Romans from 43AD until 410AD.
- Romans left as their homeland was under attack.
- Romans introduced many technologies and Christianity to Britain.
- Boudica led a rebellion against the Romans.
- Empire many countries ruled by one leader.
- Conquer take control of another land.

Key Vocabulary				
Celts	People living in Britain and some parts of Europe after the Iron Age			
tribe	A group of people linked by where they live or who they are related to			
army	An organised group of people used for fighting			
chiefs	Leader, ruler or king.			
emperor	Leader, ruler or king of an empire			
empire	Many countries that are ruled by one leader			
BC	(Before Christ) Used to show the years before Jesus was born			
AD	(Anno Domini) Used to show the years after Jesus was born.			
Settlement	A place where people decide to live			
invasion	When a foreign army enters a country by force			
conquer	Take control of another land			
resources	The valuable things that can be found in a country.			
legions	A group of 4000-6000 Roman soldiers			
defeated	When one side or person is beaten in battle			
archaeologist	A person who studies history through the remains left behind			
artefacts	Items from history made by a human			