

Knowledge Organiser: What did the Romans do for us?



Roman Baths - Bath (England)

The Romans are one of the World's most important ancient civilisations. The arrival of the Romans in Britain dramatically changed the way people lived, and their impact can still be seen today.

Cartimandua was a 1st-century queen of the Brigantes, a people living in what is now northern England. She came to power around the time of the Roman conquest of Britain, and formed a large tribe that became loyal to Rome.



Boudicca was the Queen of the Iceni tribe of modern-day East Anglia, Britain, who led a revolt against Rome in CE 60/61. The Iceni King, Prasutagus, an independent ally of Rome, divided his land between his daughters and King Nero of Rome.

Roman Empire in CE 117



Key Facts

- Julius Caesar attempted to invade Britain in 55-54 BCE.
- Emperor Claudius successfully invaded in CE 43.
- There were no roads in Britain before the Romans. They built 10,000 miles of roads.
- In CE 122 Emperor Hadrian ordered a wall to be built between Roman Britain and Scotland. It was 73 miles long!
- Roman towns were setup in a grid pattern with a big market square in the middle called the 'forum'.
- If a town has '-cester', '-caster' or '-chester' in the name, it is a Roman town.
- Latin, the Roman language, was only used in towns. In the countryside, the native Britons stuck with their own language.

55 BCE



Julius Caesar first invades Britain but is forced to return home.

CE 1



Jesus is born.

CE 43



The Roman army lands in England.

CE 61



Boudicca rebels against the Romans.

CE 122



The building of Hadrian's Wall begins.

CE 410



Roman rule in Britain ends.

CE 455



The Roman Empire collapses.

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Vocabulary

Rome - the capital of Italy on the Tiber: ancient capital of the Roman Empire.

Emperor - the ruler of the Roman Empire

Empire - a group of territories or peoples under one ruler.

Legion - a division of 3,000-6,000 men, including cavalry (soldiers on horseback), in the Roman army.

Barbarian - a member of a people not belonging to the Roman Empire.

Slave - a person who is the property of another and is forced to obey them.

Roman Numerals - any of the letters representing numbers in the Roman numerical system: I = 1, V = 5, X = 10, L = 50, C = 100, D = 500, M = 1,000.

Villa - a large country house of Roman times, consisting of a farm or residential buildings arranged around a courtyard

Amphitheatre - an open circular or oval building with a central space surrounded by tiers of seats for spectators, for the presentation of dramatic or sporting events.

Pantheon - a Roman temple dedicated to all the gods of pagan Rome.

Chariot - a two-wheeled vehicle drawn by horses, used in ancient racing and warfare.

Temple - a building devoted to the worship of a god or gods.

Bath - a building containing rooms designed for bathing, relaxing, and socializing, as used in ancient Rome.

I	1 =	1
II	1 + 1 =	2
III	1 + 1 + 1 =	3
IV	5 - 1 =	4
V	5 =	5
VI	5 + 1 =	6
VII	5 + 1 + 1 =	7
VIII	5 + 1 + 1 + 1 =	8
IX	10 - 1 =	9
X	10 =	10
XI	10 + 1 =	11
XII	10 + 1 + 1 =	12
XIII	10 + 1 + 1 + 1 =	13
XIV	10 + (5 - 1) =	14
XV	10 + 5 =	15
XVI	10 + 5 + 1 =	16
XVII	10 + 5 + 1 + 1 =	17
XVIII	10 + 5 + 1 + 1 + 1 =	18
XIX	10 + (10 - 1) =	19
XX	10 + 10 =	20