Year 4 – Romans – Knowledge Organiser

**The Roman Empire**

**The Roman Army conquering Britain**

8. In 41 AD, the new emperor of Rome, Claudius, decided to invade Britain again

9. He came to Britain with 40,000 soldiers, war machines and elephants.

10. He conquered most of Britain. People and their land now belonged to Rome.

11. Life in Britian became more like life in Rome. The Romans build towns and roads, which still exist today.

Boudica

12. Prasutagus ruled a tribe in Britain. His wife was called Boudica.

13. After Prasutagus died, the Roman Army wanted to take over all of his land.

14. Boudica went to London to rebel and attack the Roman Army.

15. But the Roman Army were better organised and defeated her.

**Hadrian’s Wall**

16. The Roman Army pushed North to Scotland.

17. But people started to rebel in other countries and the Roman Army had to leave.

18. The Roman Emperor, Hadrian, built a wall to top Scottish rebels from attacking.

The end of the Roman rule in Britain

19. Around 250 AD the Roman Empire became very large and they needed more soldiers. It was difficult to maintain such a big army and the romans started to have problems because of this.

20. Too many rebels attacked and by 400 AD the Roman Army left Britain.

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| **Vocabulary** | **Meaning** |
| celts | People living in Britain and some parts of Europe after the Iron Age. |
| chiefs | Leader, ruler or king |
| gaul | The area of Western Europe in the past |
| 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 |
| rebel (verb) | To refuse to be controlled by an authority |
| rebel (noun) | A person who fights against authority  |

**Britain and the first invasions by the Roman Army**

1. We now call the people that lived in Britain between 750BC and 12BC Celts. They lived in settlements like hill forts. They were ruled by chiefs.
2. The romans had a huge, organised army that included very skilled soldiers.
3. In 55BC and 54BC, the general of Rome called Julius Caesar, invaded Britain.
4. He bought his organised army that had 25,000 men and 800 ships.
5. The Celts in Britain were disorganised and found in small groups.
6. Julius Caesar won some battles and had to return to Gaul (an area we call France) as people had begun to rebel against him.
7. The Romans invaded Britain to conquer land, gain more slaves and collect the many precious resources in Britain including metal such as lead, tin, gold and silver. Unfortunately, they wanted more power.