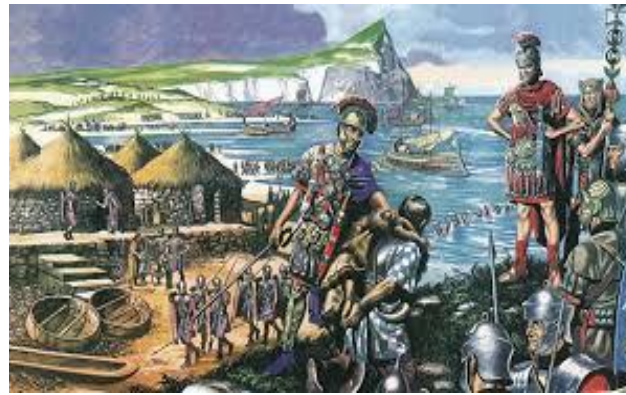


The Romans KS2 Knowledge Mat

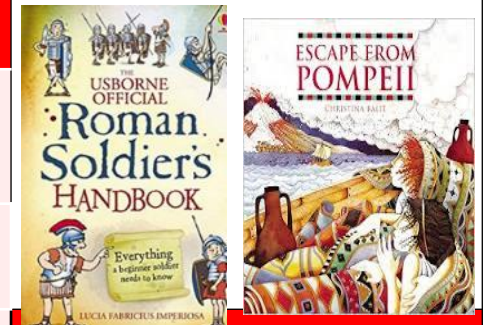
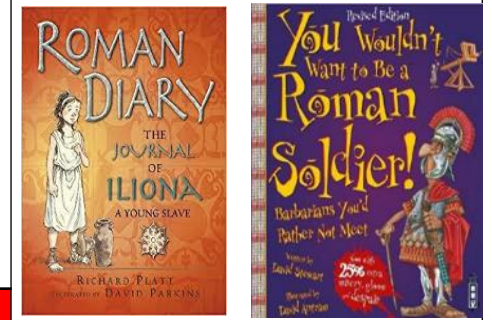
Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Roman Empire	The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans, including large parts of Europe plus parts of North Africa and West Asia.
Celts	People living in Britain in tribes, including the Iceni.
emperor	The Roman emperor was the ruler of the Roman Empire during the imperial period.
empire	A group of countries controlled by one ruler (Emperor or Empress) or government.
citizen	A person with all the rights and protections of a nation or land. In the Roman Empire, only citizens were able to vote.
gladiator	A gladiator was an armed fighter who entertained audiences in the Roman Republic.
Londinium	This was the Roman name for London.
conquer	To overcome and take control of people or land using military force.
invade	Enter a place or land with the intention of occupying it.



Sticky Knowledge about the Romans

- Julius Caesar was probably the best known Roman leader. He extended the empire through invading other lands.
- Boudicca was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire.
- Rome was created by two brothers, Romulus and Remus who were abandoned after they were born.
- Romans used to eat food like dormice dipped in honey.
- Rome is the capital city of Italy which is in Europe.
- When the Romans came to Britain they helped us by creating roads; a written language (which was Latin); introduced coins and even introduced rabbits to our country.
- Julius Caesar was probably the best known Roman leader. He extended the empire through invading other lands.

Exciting Books



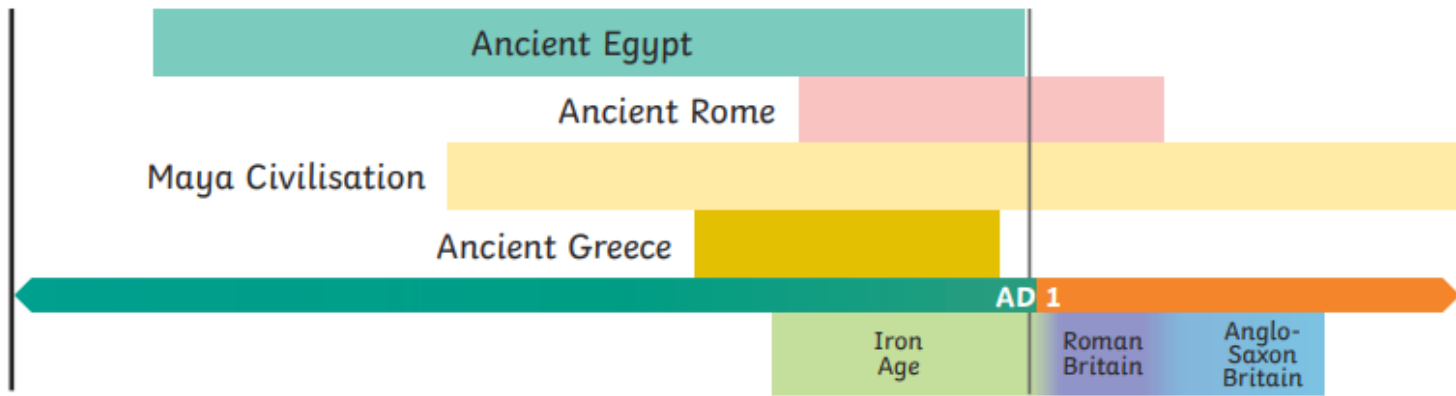
Did you know...?

Romans worshipped their own gods when they came to Britain and later introduced Christianity.

Timeline

3500 BC

AD 1500



The first Romans lived in Italy nearly 3000 years ago. They founded the city of Rome in 753 BC and, over the centuries, **conquered** many lands to create a huge **empire**.



Julius Caesar Invades in 55 BC and 54 BC

The Roman General Julius Caesar made two attempts to **conquer** Britain. He wanted to add the rich land to the **Roman Empire** and punish the **Celts** for helping his enemies. His **legions** weren't able to overcome the **Celts** in 55 BC or 54 BC, but some leaders did pay tributes (a tax) so the Romans would leave. This meant the **Celts** could continue to live as they were.



Emperor Claudius Conquers Britain in AD 43

In AD 43, **Emperor** Claudius launched a third attack on Britain. He sent a powerful and well-organised army of around 40,000 men (that landed in southern England) to **conquer** the **Celtic tribes**. This time, much of Britain (or Britannia as the Romans called it) did become another province of Rome.

Boudicca Rebels in AD 60/61

The Romans seized the land and wealth of the Iceni **tribe** after King Prasutagus died. Queen Boudicca objected and she led a **rebellion** against the Romans. At first, her army was very successful but in the Battle of Watling Street, the Roman army finally defeated Boudicca and the **Celts**. Many people were killed in the **rebellion**.



Hadrian's Wall in AD 122

In AD 122, **Emperor** Hadrian gave an order to build a wall in the north of the country. Roman **legions** had tried to **conquer** Caledonia (Scotland), but the Picts would not give up their lands and they also raided land that the Romans controlled. Hadrian's Wall took around six years to build and it was 73 miles long. Around 15,000 troops lived at Hadrian's



Wall so they could defend this northern border of the **Roman Empire**.