

History & Geography Overview

The Romans originated from Rome, the capital city of modern day Italy.
Italy is a country in the continent of Europe.
The Romans ruled countries across the globe - including Great Britain. This area was known as the Roman Empire.

The Roman Empire



Significant Figures

Julius Caesar – famous Roman leader who attempted to invade Britain but failed.
Boudicca – powerful Celtic queen.
Claudius – first Emperor to successfully invade Britain
Hadrian– 14th Emperor who built the wall divide between Scotland and England.

Key Vocabulary

AD	Invasion
Amphitheatre	Gladiator
Aqueduct	Legionary
Auxiliary	Mosaic
Britannia	Senate
Celts	Settlement
Centurion	
Empire	
Emperor	
Forum	

Core Knowledge

Civilisation: The Romans built roads and aqueducts, and spread Latin, their language, far and wide. 753BC-476AD .
Power: Rome became the most powerful state in the world by the first century BC through military power and economic expansion. Emperor Caesar led the armies across Europe and parts of Asia. Africa and Arabia.
Trade: The Roman army made roads and sea routes safe for traders. People in each area of the empire could sell what they grew or made to people in other areas who could use these goods.
Migration: Roman settlement of Britain provided free movement and new opportunities. Settlement had positive and negative effects on the existing population.
Legacy: Ancient Roman influence can be seen in areas such as government, law, language, architecture, engineering, and religion.



How did the Romans impact Britain?

Knowledge Organiser Year 4—Summer

CHRONOLOGY

54 and 55 BC
Caesar fails to invade Britain

43 AD
Claudian invasion

60 AD
Boudicca rebellion

122 AD
Start of Hadrian's Wall

150 AD
Around 20 towns established

430 AD
Romans had left, some villas remained

43 AD – 409 AD Roman occupation of Britain

St. Paul's World History Timeline

