

What came before?

Year 3 - Rock of Ages (Stone Age through to the Iron Age)

What comes next?

Year 3 - Ancient Egyptians

Year 4 - Invaders and Settlers (Anglo-Saxons, Vikings and The Normans)

GLADIATORS

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Did you know...?

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



KEY KNOWLEDGE

- Roman Britain was part of the Roman Empire from CE43 to 410.
- After two initial invasions, in CE44, the Romans capture Colchester. It is the first fortress in Roman Britain and made the capital city in AD 49. It was named Camulodunum.
- In CE 61, Queen Boudicca led a rebellion against the Romans.
- After the initial rebellions, the Romans controlled the lands south of Hadrian's Wall in relative peace. A distinctively Romano British culture developed.
- They developed paved straight roads, infrastructure (e.g. sewage),
- They also influenced the written and spoken language, measurement system, way of life, cities buildings (built out of bricks and stone), technology, religion.
- Eventually, the Empire became too big to rule and In CE 285, Emperor Diocletian split the Empire in two halves, East and West. The Romans left Britain in CE 409 because the soldiers and leaders needed to defend other parts of the Empire.
- The legacy of Roman rule was felt for many centuries.

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.

Did you know...?

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Helmet

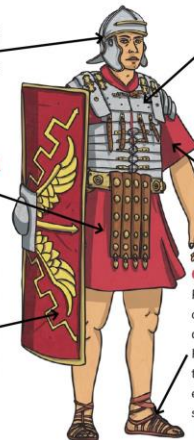
The helmet of a Roman soldier was called a cassis or galea. It was made of metal and it was designed to protect the head from sword blows.



Shield

The shield was called a scutum. It was quite light so it could be held in one hand. It was curved so it would fit around a soldier's body to protect from blows. It was wide enough so that soldiers could join their scuta together in formation in battle. The metal protrusion on the front (boss) could also be used to attack the enemy, used in a punching motion.

Tunic made of wool



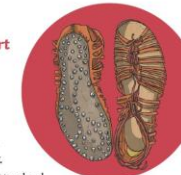
Body Armour

The body armour was made from overlapping iron strips. The iron strips were fastened with hooks and laces at the front and hinged at the back. The straps were held together with leather strips on the inside so that the armour would be flexible so the soldier could bend. The whole of the body armour was strengthened by front and back iron plates below the neck.

Linen undershirt

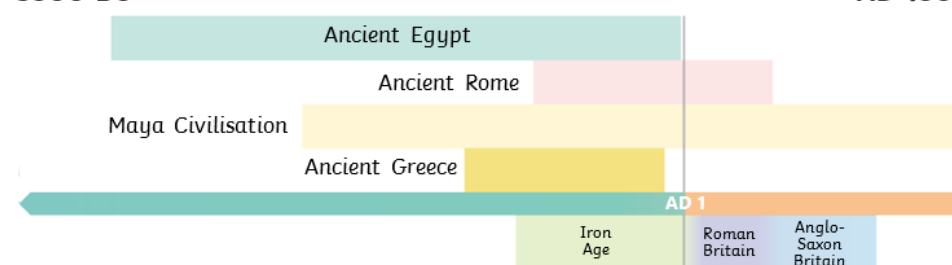
Caligae

Roman sandals were called caligae. They were made from different thicknesses of leather. Hobnails (metal studs) were attached to the sole of the sandal so that it would not wear easily and it could be used on rough ground and also for striking enemies with after they had fallen.



3500 BC

AD 1500



KEY VOCABULARY

Celts - People living in Britain in **tribes**, including the Iceni, Brigantes and Catuvellauni.

citizen - A person with all the rights and protections of a nation or land. In the **Roman Empire**, only **citizens** were able to vote.

conquest - Taking control of a place by force, often with an army.

emperor - The ruler of an **empire**.

empire - A group of countries controlled by one ruler (**emperor** or **empress**) or government.

legion - A large section of the Roman army, made up of around 5000 soldiers.

rebellion - An uprising or revolt by people who want to challenge what they believe is unfair treatment by rulers.

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.

tribe - A group of people who share the same culture and values.