Golden Thread: Communication

Objectives and Sticky Knowledge

Previous Knowledge:

- To know how Britain was during the Stone Age 1.
- To know how people in Britain lived during the Bronze Age 2.
- To know how people in Britain lived in the Iron Age. 3.

Land Objectives and Sticky Knowledge:



Know how Britain changed from the iron age to the end of the Roman occupation.	Know how the Roman occupation of Britain helped to advance British society.	Know how there was resistance to the Roman occupation and know about Boudicca.	Know about at least one Roman emperor
 Romans built roads to enable soldiers, messengers and traders to travel ore quickly across the country. The Romans dug wells and built aqueducts to bring clean water to the towns from the hills. Roman houses were the first in Britain to be built using concrete and glass, and they were the first to have central heating. The Romans gave us our calendar, with seven days in a week, 365 in a year, and 366 in a leap year. Many of the months are names after Roman gods and emperors. 	 Romans built roads to enable soldiers, messengers and traders to travel ore quickly across the country. The Romans dug wells and built aqueducts to bring clean water to the towns from the hills. Roman houses were the first in Britain to be built using concrete and glass, and they were the first to have central heating. The Romans gave us our calendar, with seven days in a week, 365 in a year, and 366 in a leap year. Many of the months are names after Roman gods and emperors. 	 Boudicca was a British queen. She fought against the Romans when they invaded Britain. Boudicca was believed to have been alive between AD 30 and AD 60. Her husband was the king and leader of the Iceni people. After his death, the Roman army broke a promise that they had made to him, so Boudicca led the Iceni people in a battle against them. 	 Nero was the Roman Emperor when Boudicca was in power. When Boudicca's husband died, Nero captured all of his land. Emperor Nero was called Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus. He became the fifth and final emperor of the Julio-Claudian dynasty. These were all emperors related to Julius Caesar. He is one of the most notorious emperors of Rome and is known for executing anyone who didn't agree with him, including his mother. He had anyone he didn't like executed including political rivals and some of his wives. He started to see himself more as an artist than an emperor and began to perform his poetry and music in public.
<u>Sea:</u>		inks to CST and CTK Values:	



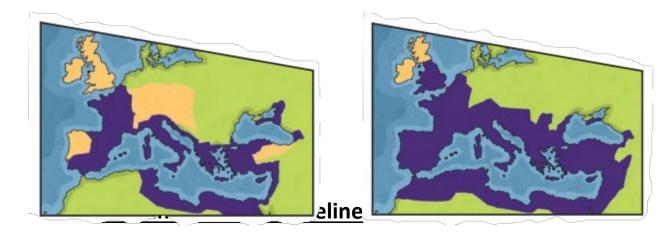
CHRISTUS

Year 4 The Romans Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

Caledonia	The name used in Roman times for Scotland
Celts	People living in Britain
Emperor	The ruler of an empire
Iceni	A tribe of Celts who lived in the east of Britain
Roman Empire	The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans, including parts of Europe, Middle East and North Africa
Picts	Tribes from Caledonia

Maps showing the Roman Empire in 44 BC and AD 305



	Emperor C sends 40,0 to overcom and conqu	AD 43 Emperor Claudius sends 40,000 troops to overcome the Celts and conquers Britain for the Roman Empire. AD 43, is c Cartinand of the Brig tribe) hand the Roman				AD 75 Fishbourne Roman Palace, a magnificent villa complex with gardens and intricately laid mosaic floors, is built in Sussex.				AD 122 Emperor Hadrian orders the building of a wall across the north of Britannia to protect Roman territory from the Picts in Caledonia (Scotland). Around AD 142, the Antonine Wall is built even further north but is soon abandoned.				Al Seafarin begin to Britanni forts are defend th	ick pastal It to		
S5 BC Julius Caesar leads an invasion of Britain. His attempt fails to conquer the country in 55 BC. He is unsuccessful when he returns a year later. AD 47		(London) and centre for al trade. comes the nan city	Queen Be of the Ice leads a r against I Her arm three im Roman t eventual	AD 60-61 Queen Boudicca of the Iceni tribe leads a major revolt against Roman rule. Her army destroys three important Roman towns. She is eventually defeated in AD 61.			AD 79 Agricola, the Roman governor of Britain, encourages Britons to adopt the lifestyle of the Romans. Many Roman-style towns and villas are constructed, particularly in the south of the country.				AD 209 Septimius Severus, the North African Roman Emperor, rules the Roman Empire from York. He leads a major campaign against tribes in Caledonia			AD 410 Roman troops I Britain to defen the empire clos home. Without army to help ke order, Roman r comes to an end in Britain.			os leave fend loser to out the o keep n rule

Sky Objectives:

-Recognise when something is a primary or a secondary source of information to investigate the past.

-Using appropriate historical terms, examine causes and results of great events and the impact these had on people.

-Accurately order an increasing number of significant events, movements and dates on a timeline.

