Aqueduct	A manmade channel used for delivering water to Roman towns
Barbarian	A term used used by the Romans to refer to people who lived outside the Roman Empire
Century	A division of the Roman army made up of 80 soldiers and led by a centurion
Consul	The highest position in the Roman government
Emperor	The leader of an empire
Forum	The centre of a town used for markets and meetings
Gladiator	A person who fought for the entertainment of Roman audiences
Legion	The main unit of the Roman army
Senate	A group of prestigious men who advised the consuls

English Place Names with Roman Roots

Verulamium (St Albans)
Lindum (Lincoln)
Eboracum (York)
Camulodunum (Colchester)
Calleva (Silchester)
Isca (Exeter)
Venta (Winchester)
Ratae (Leicester)
Glevum (Gloucester)

Every town with a name ending in 'chester' or 'caster' or ' cester' was once a Roman town e.g.

Doncaster, Dorchester and Cirencester.

1 = I	8 = VIII	60 = LX
2 = II	9 = IX	70 = LXX
3 = III	10 = X	80 = LXXX
4 = IV	20 = XX	90 = XC
5 = V	30 = XXX	100 = C
6 = VI	40 = XL	500 = D
7 = VII	50 = L	1000 = M
		2000 = MM

AD43
100 years after Julius Caesar leaves Britain, the new emperor, Claudius, invades with an army of about 40,000 that included Elephants! After a battle (thought to be on the River Medway, Kent) the Romans establish a capital at Colchester. The fighting continues in Lincolnshire, the Midlands, Dorset and Somerset.

AD73
The Romans conquer Wales. The last major rebellion is by a tribe living in Anglesey and Snowdonia. After they are defeated, the Romans build a network of forts across Wales.

AD82
Agricola considers conquering Ireland. However, historians do not agree on whether he succeeded or not. Roman artefacts have been found on fortified sites in Ireland, but it is unclear whether this is evidence of trade, diplomacy or military activity.

AD138
After Hadrian's death the new emperor, Antoninus Pius, basically abandons Hadrian's Wall and builds a new wall called the Antonine Wall. This was about 99 miles north of Hadrian's Wall and had significantly more forts than Hadrian's Wall.

AD208
The Emperor Septimius Severus, accompanied by his sons Caracalla and Geta, leads several campaigns in Scotland. After Severus's death in York in AD211, the campaigns are abandoned along with most of the Roman forts in Scotland. Returning to Rome Caracalla and Geta rule The Empire jointly until the notoriously violent Caracalla orders Geta to be murdered.

AD306
Constantine 'the Great' is declared Emperor in York. Having fought a civil war he believes his victory was aided by God and in thanks, he becomes a Christian.

AD410
The last of the Romans leave Britain as Roman troops are sent back to the continent to defend other areas of The Empire against Barbarian invasions. Roman rule ends in Britain and the Anglo Saxon era begins in AD450.

AD1 — AD100 — AD200 — AD300 — AD400

AD60
The Iceni tribe of Norfolk are rebelling under the leadership of Queen Boudicca. Her army of Iceni tribesmen and women capture and burn the towns of Colchester, London, and Verulamium (St Albans). An estimated 70,000 to 80,000 Romans and Britons are killed. Eventually the rebellion is squashed in the Battle of Watling Street in The Midlands. Boudicca is believed to have poisoned herself to evade capture.

AD79
Agricola, whilst governor of Roman Britain, attempts to conquer Scotland for Rome, but is unsuccessful.

AD122
Under the rule of Emperor Hadrian, work on Hadrian's Wall begins. In addition to being a military device it also served as a way to control trade across the border. It is a common misconception that the wall marks the Scottish border it lies, in fact, totally within England.

AD164
Antoninus was unable to conquer the Northern Tribes and so when Marcus Aurelius became emperor he abandoned the Antonine Wall and reoccupied Hadrian's Wall. The wall remained in the power of the Romans for the remainder of the Roman occupation.

AD216
In order to better control Britain, the Romans divided the country in two. The South became know as Britannia Superior and the North as Britannia Inferior.

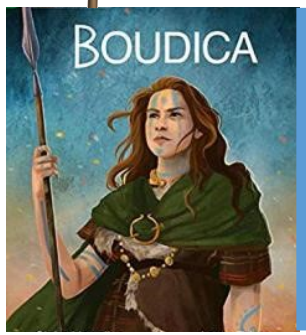
AD313
Constantine announces that Christianity will be tolerated across The Empire for the first time in its history. In AD324 he becomes the sole Emperor of the Roman Empire.

Woolsery Primary School

Knowledge Organiser

History:

Roman Britain



Boudicca:
Queen of the Iceni Tribe
She led a revolt against the Romans in AD61

Roman Influence in Britain Today

LanguageThe language we used today was developed from the Romans. The Romans spoke and wrote in Latin and many of our words are based on Latin words.

The Calendar Did you know that the calendar we use today is more than 2,000 years old? It was started by Julius Caesar, a Roman ruler. The names of our months are taken from the names of Roman gods and rulers. The month 'July,' in fact, is named after Julius Caesar himself!

Laws and a legal system The laws and ways we determine what to do with someone who is accused of breaking a law came originally from the Roman Empire.

The Census The Roman Empire was huge and included millions of people living over a large area. How did they keep track of all these people? Easy! They counted them! The Roman Empire began the practice of taking a census, or a 'count,' of all the people within its boundaries every so often. Today, many countries like ours take a census every 10 years.

Romans also gave us **Towns** (only villages before they arrived!) **Central Heating**, **Straight Roads** (some still in use today!) and **Concrete**