

Topic: History

Term: Autumn 1

Year 4

Duration: 6 weeks



# Eden Park Primary School Knowledge Organiser



## Prior Knowledge

During this enquiry, you will need to use your knowledge from Year 3 when you learnt about Prehistoric Britain of the Stone Age to the Iron Age.

Here is a reminder of the prior knowledge that you will use:

- Your chronological knowledge of prehistoric Britain of how people started as hunter gathers in the Stone Age.
- How Britain developed in the Bronze Age through the discovery of Bronze and farming.
- During the Iron Age how people became settlers by creating hill forts and developing their knowledge of trade and farming because of the discovery of Iron.

## The Powerful Knowledge we will take away from this Learning Enquiry:

The ancient Romans were based in Rome in Italy, but they ruled over land that stretched far beyond the borders of Rome. This was called the Roman Empire, and it covered large parts of land all around the Mediterranean Sea - and even part of Great Britain.

The Romans got this land mostly by fighting battles with other groups of people, like the Celts in Britain - when the Romans won, they'd get more territory to add to the Empire. This meant that Roman culture had a huge influence on other cultures, and it's why finding Roman artefacts (like coins), and ruins of Roman walls and buildings (like Hadrian's Wall) is so common in the British Isles today.

## Our Key vocabulary

Word	Meaning
Caledonia	The name used for Roman times in Scotland.
Celts	People living in Britain.
Emperor	The ruler of an empire.
Iceni	A tribe of Celts who lived in the east of Britain.
legion	A large section of the Roman army, made up of 5000 soldiers.
Picts	Tribes from Caledonia.
Roman Empire	The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans, including parts of Europe, middle and east Africa.

## Focussed Literacy texts:

Wheels: Cars, Cogs, Carousels and Other Things That Spin (Wheels/Wings)

A Street Through Time

### Key Dates:

55 BC: *The first raid* - **Julius Caesar** wanted to extend his **Roman Empire** so he attempted to invade Britain, but the **Celts** fought back and the Romans returned to **Gallia** (modern day France).

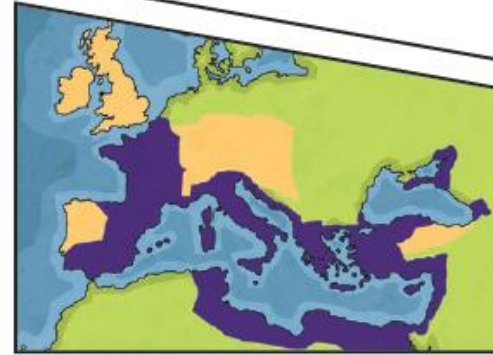
54 BC: *The Second Raid* - Julius Caesar tried to take over Britain again. This time, he took bigger and stronger **legions** and had some success. Some British tribes were forced to pay tributes (luxury items such as gold and **slaves**) in order to carry on living how they were.

AD 43: *Invasion* - The new emperor, **Claudius**, was determined to make more of Britain part of his **Roman Empire** and started a successful invasion. Many **Celts** realised how powerful this Roman army was and agreed to obey Roman laws and pay taxes. Other tribes of Celts continued to fight against the Romans, who never gained full control of Britain.

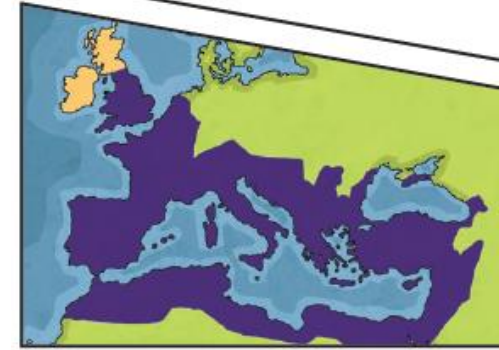
AD 60: *Boudicca's Rebellion*- The Romans decided that the **Iceni** tribe needed to start paying taxes but Queen **Boudicca**, the ruler of the tribe, refused to let this happen and formed an army to fight the Romans. Thousands of people died in these battles but the Romans eventually won.

AD 122: *Hadrian's Wall*- The **Caledonia** tribes fought battles against the Romans who had tried to make their land. The Romans wanted a way to separate their land from the **Picts** so Roman Emperor, **Hadrian**, ordered a wall to be built to protect the Romans' land. The wall was 117km, long with castles, guarded turrets, major forts, barracks, bath houses and even hospitals.

Map showing the **Roman Empire** in 44 BC



Map showing the **Roman Empire** in AD 305



Roman Amphitheatre- these ruins prove Romans lived in Britain.

### Trips:

A Roman tour of Exeter with a trip to the Roman Exhibition at the Museum.

