

# LKS2 History Knowledge Organiser: Roman Britain - Was the Roman invasion good or bad for Britain?

## 3 BIG IDEAS

### Chronology

I know the Roman Empire was founded in 753 BC and ended with the fall of Rome in 476 AD.

I can identify key events during the Roman invasion of Britain and the wider world and sequence them on a timeline.

### Equality

I can explain how the Roman Republic governed Ancient Rome.

I can identify roles in the Republic and how this led to modern democracies.

### Change

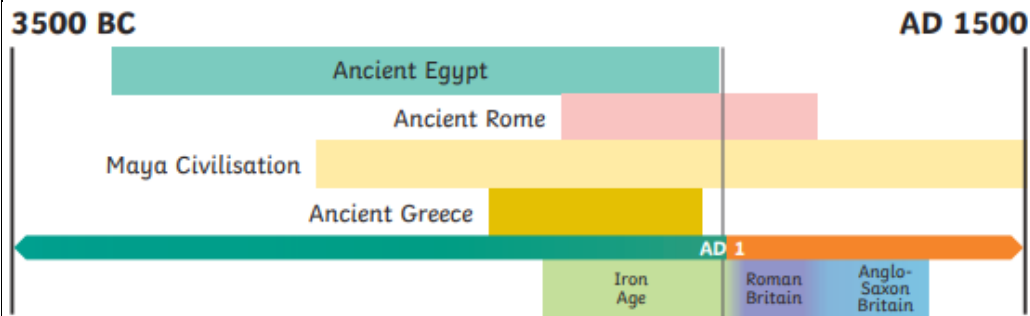
I can identify key factors that made the Roman army so successful in invading other countries.

I can explore what life was like for Roman citizens (religion, beliefs, clothing, food, lifestyle, entertainment).

I can identify the legacy the Romans left behind and how this impacts on life now in Britain.

### Chronology

The Roman Empire was founded in 753 BC and ended with the fall of Rome in 476 AD.



AD.

### Equality

In the early days, Rome was ruled by **kings**. Romulus was supposedly the first king. The last king was **Tarquin the Proud**. He ruled until **509BC**, when the people of Rome drove him out. Rome became a **republic**. The republic didn't allow one person to have complete control of the city.

A group of men called **senators** shared that power. The two most powerful people in the senate were the **consuls**. Every year, the citizens of the Roman Republic **voted** for who they wanted to be consul. As the Roman Republic grew more powerful, so did its army.

### Change

When the Roman army left Britain they left behind a changed country. Many of the changes they introduced can still be seen in Britain today.

#### Romanisation of Britain

Towns and cities	Large towns and cities were built with baths, amphitheatres, market squares and street grids.
Villas	Large, brick, luxurious houses were built for the richest people.
Roads	Over 8,000 roads were built to connect towns and cities, many hundreds of miles long.
Government	Local councils were created to collect tax and run the towns and surrounding villages.
Language	The language of Rome was Latin, which was used in the towns. More people learned to read and write.
Coinage	Romans introduced their own currency (coins) which could be used anywhere.
Food	The Romans introduced new animals and crops to Britain, as well as importing their favourite food and drink.
Plumbing	Romans built aqueducts to bring fresh water into towns and cities, and drains and pipes to take dirty water out.

**Vocabulary:**

**Emperor** - a person who ruled over the Roman Empire for a period of time during the imperial period.

**Senate** - a major political body, typically made up of important and wealthy men from powerful families.

**Centurion** - an officer in the army of ancient Rome who was responsible for 100 soldiers.

**Democracy** - 'rule by the people'.

**Invasion** - an occasion when an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country.

**Settlement** - Settlements are places where people live and sometimes work. They can be small or large depending on how many people live there and how many facilities there are.

**Colosseum** - an oval amphitheatre located in the centre of the city of Rome in Italy.

**Aqueduct** - a man-made channel that carries water from one place to another. Usually, they are used to supply water to cities and towns.

**Bath house** - purpose built structures or buildings, used for bathing.

**Mosaic** - a picture made from lots of small tiles.

**Roads** - a long piece of hard ground which is built between two places so that people can travel easily from one place to the other.