

History Knowledge Organiser

Year 3

Summer (i)

How did the Roman invasion leave Britain in a better position?

Substantive Knowledge – Romans brought towns and roads; reading and writing; number systems and garlic, leeks, onions and cucumbers.

Emperor Claudius

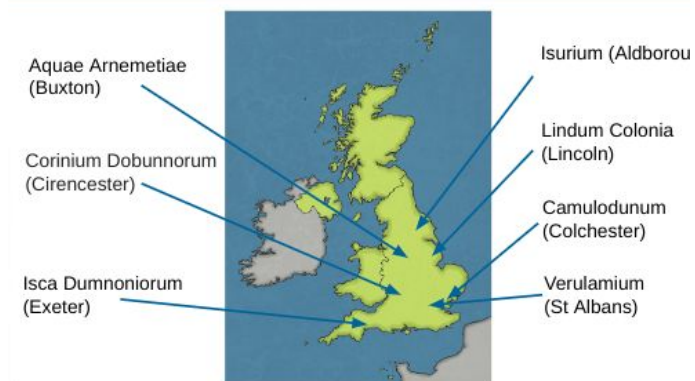
In AD 43, the Roman emperor Claudius launched an invasion of Britain. The Romans defeated the Celts and took over control of Britain. Through their invasion they established towns throughout the land. They also built walls known as Hadrian's Wall and the Antonine Wall, to keep tribes from the north out of their settlements.



A bust of Emperor Claudius



Towns and Cities



Londinium

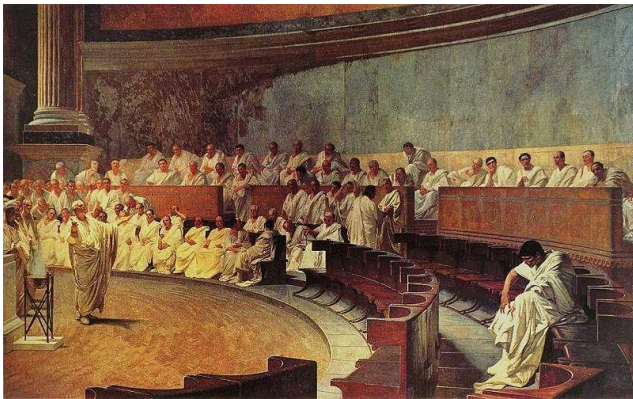
When the Romans invaded Britain, they built towns and cities around Britain. Some of the Roman towns still exist today, although they are known by different names. Roman towns were organised in grids, with straight lines for streets. An important part of any town was the forum, which was a large square lined with shops and government buildings.

Londinium was the Roman name for London. Not long after the Roman invasion, the Roman soldiers established a base on the north bank of the river Thames. This was where traders came from all over the empire to bring their good to Britain. It became the most important city in Roman Britain.

The Romans ruled over Britain for 400 years but in 410 they left because their homes in Italy were being attacked and they had to go back. Despite their return to Italy, examples of their language, culture, food and technology still exist today.

Roman bureaucracy

The Roman army was extremely bureaucratic and believed in rotas (a list of things that have to be done and who will do them) and they did food checks and stock checks of weapons. The emperor and his bureaucrats would dispatch orders to city councils which influenced today's government.

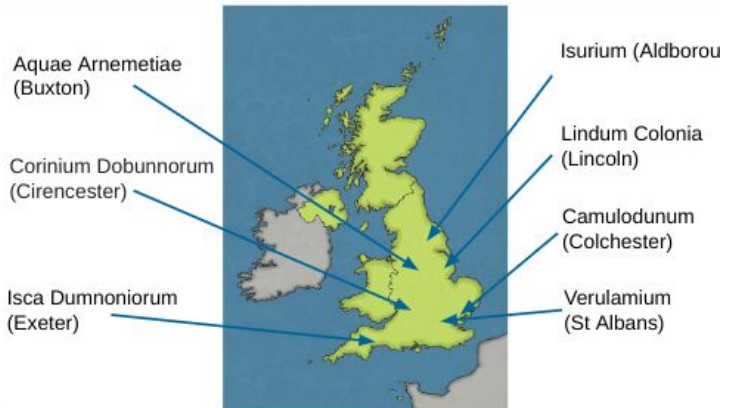


Aquae Sulis - Bath

Did you know?

The Romans often built upon existing Celtic tribal-settlements such as Winchester and Canterbury.

Other Towns and Cities



Eboracum - York



Deva - Chester

Portable Knowledge - What we need to remember

Romans invaded Britain in 43 C.E. and settled here until they left in 410 C.E.

Many place names came from the Romans. Romans brought towns and roads, reading and writing and number systems.

They also established rules and legislations that had an impact on today's rules and legislations

Core Vocabulary

Romanisation— the adoption of Roman behaviour, culture and religion

bureaucracy— an organisation that has systems and processes

Latin - the language spoken and written by the Romans