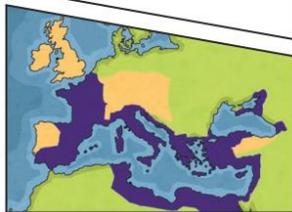
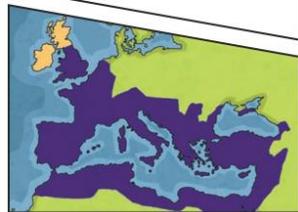


## Aldryngton Primary School Knowledge Organiser: How did the Romans change Britain?

Key Vocabulary		Key Dates	
Word	Definition	Date	Key Events
<b>Caledonia</b>	The name used in Roman times for Scotland.	<b>55BC</b>	<b>The First Raid</b> – Julius Caesar’s first attempt to invade Britain. The Celts fought back and the Romans returned to Gallia.
<b>Picts</b>	Tribes from Caledonia.		
<b>Celts</b>	People living in Britain.	<b>55BC</b>	<b>The Second Raid</b> – This time, the legions were bigger and stronger. Some British tribes were forced to pay tributes in order to carry on living how they were.
<b>Iceni</b>	A tribe of Celts who lived in the east of Britain.		
<b>Roman Empire</b>	The land controlled by the Romans, including parts of Europe, Middle East and North Africa (27BC-476BC).	<b>43AD</b>	<b>The new emperor, Claudius</b> , wanted to make Britain part of his Roman Empire and started a successful invasion. Many Celts realised how powerful the 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.
<b>Emperor</b>	The ruler of an empire.		
<b>Legion</b>	A large section of the Roman army, made up of 5000 soldiers.	<b>60AD</b>	<b>Boudicca’s Rebellion</b> – the Romans decided 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.
<b>Gallia</b>	Modern-day France.		
<b>Aqueduct</b>	A watercourse constructed to carry water from a source to a distribution point far away.	<b>122AD</b>	<b>Hadrian’s Wall</b> – the Caledonian tribes fought battles against the Romans who tried to take their land. The Romans wanted a way to separate their land from the Picts so the 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, bathhouses and even hospitals.
<b>Bathhouse</b>	A place where Romans liked to spend their leisure time. Inside were hot and cold rooms with water a steam. The rooms were heated by a hypocaust.		
<b>Amphitheatre</b>	An open circular or oval building with a central space surrounded by tiers of seats for spectators, for the presentation of dramatic or sporting events.	<b>476AD</b>	<b>Roman Empire</b> - The Roman Empire came to an end.
<b>Colosseum</b>	An amphitheatre in Rome.		
<b>Mosaic</b>	A picture or pattern produced by arranging together small pieces of stone, tile, glass that Romans had on the floors in their wealthy villas.	 <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Roman Roads in Britain</b></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Map showing the <b>Roman Empire</b> in 44 BC</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Map showing the <b>Roman Empire</b> in AD 305</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>Hadrian’s Wall</b></p>  </div> </div>	
<b>Roundhouse</b>	A Celtic-style home in the countryside where most people lived in Roman Britain.		
<b>Villa</b>	A building where wealthy people lived in the countryside.		
<b>Hypocaust</b>	A underfloor heating system invented by the Romans.		

## How did the Romans change Britain?

Here are some of the things the Romans introduced into Britain:



Organised town centres built for trade, shopping and leisure activities



A legal justice system, taxes and central government



Foods from the Mediterranean, such as grapes, figs, walnuts, apples and olives.



Written records of laws, history and calendar dates



Running water supply and heating systems



A network of roads, constructed with chalk, gravel and clay.



Buildings designed for religious worship (e.g. temples)



The Christian religion

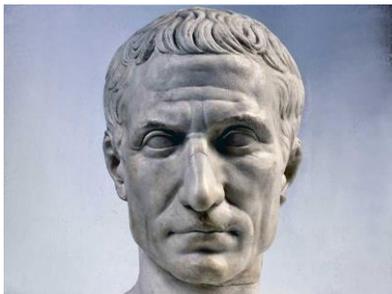


Buildings constructed with stone and cement, plus columns and arches.



## Significant people in Roman Britain

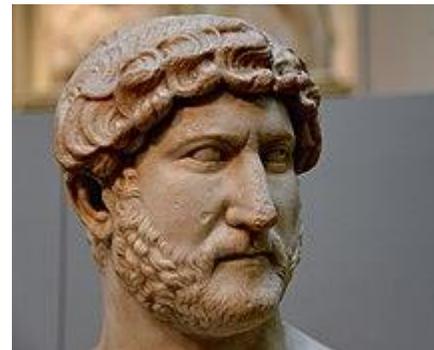
**Julius Caesar** was a General in the Roman army who eventually became ruler of the Roman Empire.



**Queen Boudicca** was the wife of King Prasutagus, the ruler of the Iceni tribe. She led an attack against the tribe's Roman rulers with several other tribes. Her army was called the Britons.



**Hadrian** was a Roman emperor from 117 to 138AD. Emperor Hadrian was responsible for building Hadrian's Wall.



## Fun facts!

The Romans left some surprising legacies!

- Cats
- Glass windows
- Stinging nettles
- Public libraries
- Street cleaners
- Concrete
- Fire-fighters
- Cabbages
- Fast food outlets