

The Roman Empire and its Impact on Britain, Knowledge Organiser.

Key Dates

55-54 BC	Julius Caesar leads two Roman military expeditions to Britain, but was driven back by the Celts on both occasions.
43 AD	Romans invade and Britain becomes part of the Roman Empire.
47 AD	The Romans force their allies, the Iceni tribe of East Anglia, to give up all of their weapons. The Iceni resisted but their revolt is short lived.
49 AD	The Romans make Colchester the capital of Roman Britain.
60-61 AD	Boadicea leads the Iceni in revolt against the Romans.
100 AD	Most of the 8,000 miles of Roman roads in Britain are completed, allowing troops and goods to travel easily across the country.
122-128 AD	Emperor Hadrian builds a wall on the Scottish Border
250 AD onwards	The Picts from Scotland, as well as the Angles, Saxon and Jutes from Germany and Scandinavia, start threatening Roman lands.
401-410	The Romans withdraw from Britain: Anglo Saxons migrants begin to settle.

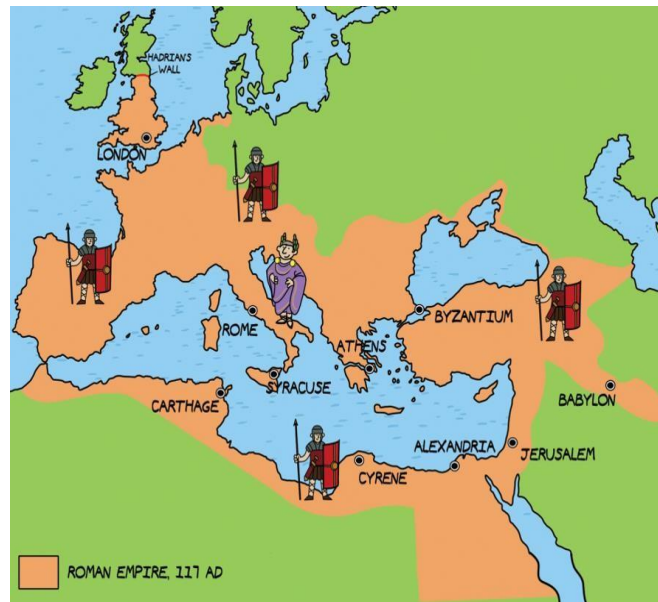
Roman Empire

What I should already know:

- BC and AD refers to the time before the birth of Christ and after the birth of Christ.
- The ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented.
- Our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.

Around 2,000 years ago, Britain was ruled by tribes of people called the Celts. But this was about to change. For around a century, the Roman army had been building an **Empire** across Europe. Now it was coming for Britain! In AD43, the full might of the Roman army landed on the beaches in Kent. Over the next year it battled inland, storming through hillforts and chopping down anyone who stood in their way.

The Romans wanted Britain's precious metals. However, they weren't just a destructive force - they built new forts, new settlements and roads. They spread their culture, language and laws.



Key Vocab

Evidence	Anything that can be used to prove something, for example, a coin from ancient Rome can be used as evidence.
Civilisation	A particular society at a particular time and place. For example, the ancient Roman civilisation.
BC	Before Christ. A way of dating years before the birth of Jesus. The bigger the number BC, the longer ago in history it was.
Empire	A group of different countries with one leader.
AD	Anno Domini - "in the year of our Lord". AD is used to show dates after the birth of Jesus.
Capital	A city where a region's government is located
Conflict	A disagreement about something important.
Conquer	To get or gain by force : win by fighting
Archaeology	The study of the buildings, graves, tools and other objects that belonged to people who lived in the past, in order to learn about their culture and society
Invasion	One country attacking another to take it over
Emperor	The ruler (person in charge of an empire)

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