Roman Britain-Year 3 Knowledge Organiser

| Key Vocabulary | |
|----------------|---|
| Empire | Large collection of countries ruled by |
| | a particular leader or country. |
| Claudius | Emperor that led the 43AD invasion. |
| Legionaries | Elite Roman soldiers that were over |
| Legioniales | 17 years old and had to be a Roman |
| | citizen. |
| Auxiliaries | Type of Roman soldier that was <u>not</u> |
| | a Roman citizen. They would guard |
| | forts and fight in battles, often on |
| | the front line. |
| Isca | The name of Exeter when it |
| Dumnoniorum | began as a Roman town. |

Local History study

- The Romans arrived in the South-West around 50AD and they built a wooden fort on a hill near the river Exe.
- Rich people lived in stone houses with
 mosaic floors and had a form of central
 heating. Poor people lived in simple wooden huts.

- | 55BC— 54BC— 43AD— 410AD—
 Romans tried to Romans successfully Roman Empire ended invade invaded Britain.
- When they landed on the beaches in Kent in 43AD, large tribes of people called Celts ruled Britain.
- Rome was the centre of the Roman Empire.
- At the peak of it's power, the Romans ruled over 45 million people!
- It took 30 years of fighting for the Romans to control most of southern Britain. The Roman Army was the largest and meanest fighting army in the world.
- The Romans invaded Britain because Britain had many things that the Romans wanted; corn, wool, leather, silver, gold, tin, lead and slaves.



- Religion was an important part of daily Roman life. They worshipped Gods in temples where they made sacrifices of animals and precious things.
- The Roman rule of Britain ended because the Roman armies left to defend other areas of the empire in Europe. The Anglo-Saxons were the next people to rule Britain

Things Romans brought to Britain or invented that we still use today: Apples, pears and grapes Clean water Coins Glass Libraries Roman Baths Cats The calendar Roads Concrete

- The Romans built a sturdy stone wall as a defence system around Exeter. 70% of it still remains today.
- The walled city of Isca had four main gates to control who came into the city in times of conflict, and to eradicate (get rid of) diseases.