

# Year 4: What impact did the Romans have on Britain? Knowledge Organiser

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
<b>Legion</b>	A large section of the Roman army made up of 5000 soldiers.
<b>Cavalrymen</b>	Soldiers who fight on horseback.
<b>Picts</b>	Group of people from different tribes who banded together after Roman defeat.
<b>Strigil</b>	A tool used to scrape dirt from the skin.
<b>Latin</b>	The language spoken by Romans and introduced to Britain, becoming the language of trade spoken.
<b>Forum</b>	A large square lined with shops and government buildings. Similar to a modern day marketplace.

Julius Caesar first tried to invade Britain in 55 BC but realised the Roman army wasn't powerful enough to invade fully. He returned in 54 BC with a bigger army, although an invasion wasn't achieved, he left in peace and trading links were made with Britain. In AD 43, Roman Emperor Claudius returned and took control of the lands. Celts agreed to obey Roman laws and pay taxes.



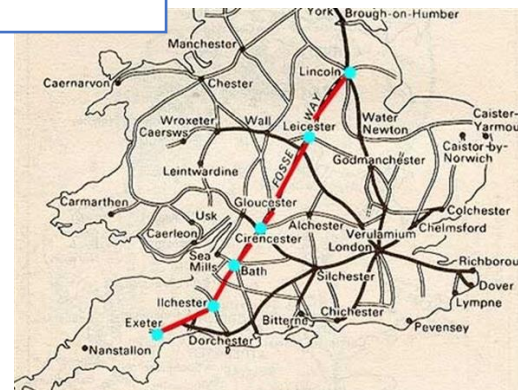
Julius Caesar



CLAUDIUS



Queen Boudicca led a rebellion in AD 60 with the Iceni Tribe.



Fosse Way was one of the first great Roman roads in Britain.

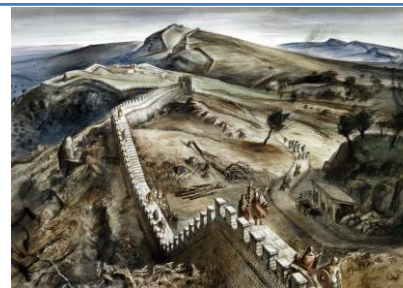
Sticky Knowledge
Leicester was a Roman town.
Hadrian's wall built as a barrier to prevent invasions.
Romans invaded Britain in AD 43 after trying to invade 3 times.
Roman Baths were a social activity and led to the creation of central heating.
Romans were the first civilisation to build roads.
Romans spoke Latin. Before the Roman Invasion, Brits spoke Celtic, however, when the Roman's invaded they brought Latin to the land.



Leicester was a Roman town. Leicester's Roman inhabitants lived in a wide variety of houses, ranging from rows of small, simple rectangular buildings built along street fronts to larger, elaborate townhouses built around courtyards.



A cut-away impression of how the Jewry Wall baths may have looked.



Hadrian's Wall.

### Exciting books