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| Key Knowledge  |
| Geography |
| Where was the Roman Empire? | A huge empire covering most of Europe, Britain, a lot of western Asia and North Africa.  |
| History |
| Why did the Romans come to Britain? | They wanted to make use of the natural resources such as animals, gold, tin and iron.  |
| How did the Romans conquer Britain? | In AD 43, the Roman Army landed on the coast of Britain with catapults and a troop of war elephants. It took 30 years for the Romans to control most of southern Britain.  |
| Did the Romans conquer Scotland? | Eventually, after many battles and attacks, the Romans successfully conquered some of Scotland and built Hadrian’s wall.  |
| Why was the Roman Army so successful? | They were well trained, had advanced equipment and many weapons and tactics other armies did not.  |
| What was it like in Roman Britain? | Most homes were huts made of wood. Men were in charge and women ran the home. Romans built lots of roads and bridges.  |
| Why did the Roman Empire collapse? | The Romans were facing threats in all areas so returned to Rome to protect their homeland.  |
| How did the Romans change Britain? | They built the first roads and walls. They also introduced Christianity to Britain and influenced the way we read, write and count even now.  |

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| **Subject Specific Vocabulary History** |
| **centurion** | A commander of a group of 100 Roman soldiers. |
| **emperor** | The Roman leader of the Roman Empire during the imperial period. |
| **aqueduct** | A large system, like a bridge, for carrying water from one place to another is called an aqueduct. |
| **gladiator** | A gladiator was an armed fighter who entertained audiences in the Roman Republic. |
| **Londinium** | This was the Roman name for London. |
| **conquer** | To overcome and take control of people or land using military force. |
| **colosseum** | An oval amphitheatre in the centre of Rome.  |
| **Queen Boudicca** | A celtic leader who raised a huge army to fight against the Romans.  |

