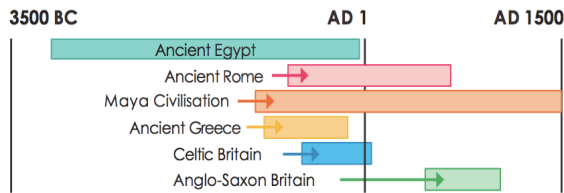
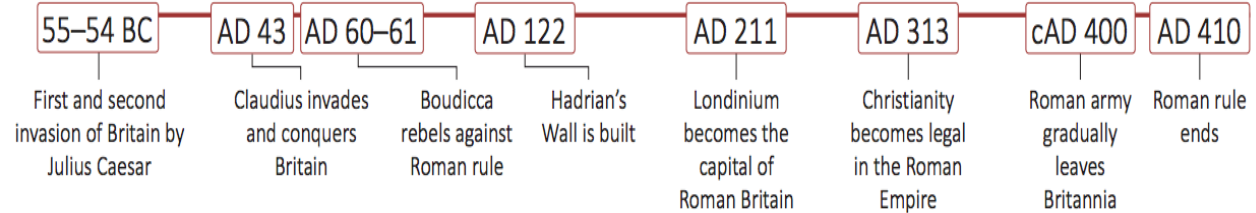


Year 3: History Emperors and Empires Knowledge Organiser

Timeline of Roman Britain



Subject Specific Vocabulary

empire	A group of countries ruled by single person, government or country.
emperor	The Roman leader of the Roman Empire during the imperial period.
hierarchy	A system where people or things are arranged in order of importance.
conquer	To overcome and take control of people or land using military force.
invade	To enter a place or land with the intention of occupying it.
rebellion	Disobeying rules or fighting against authority.
cause and consequence	The factors or circumstances that cause something to happen and the consequent results or impact on future events.
Romanisation	When the countries that the Romans conquered became very much like Rome.
senate	Similar to the Roman version of our parliament.

The first Romans lived in Italy nearly 3000 years ago. They founded the city of Rome in 753 BC and, over the centuries, conquered many lands to create a huge empire.



Over time, ancient Rome was ruled in three different ways. First as a kingdom, then as a republic and finally as an empire.

Kingdom
753–509 BC

Republic
509–27 BC

Empire
27 BC–AD 476

The Roman Kingdom was a monarchy ruled by a king who had absolute power.

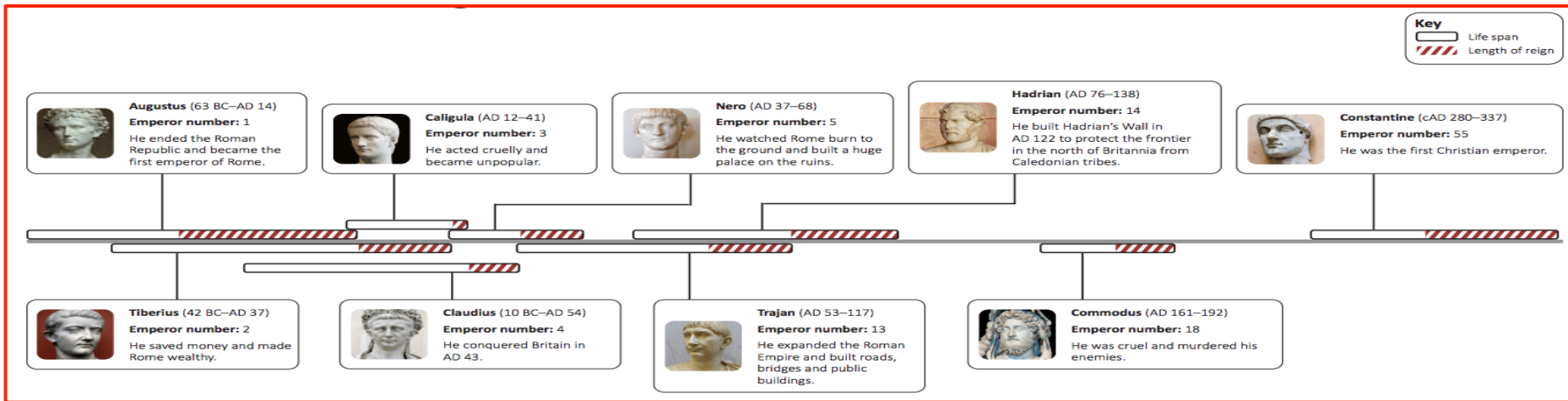
The Roman Republic was ruled by a senate of 600 men who were elected every year.

The Roman Empire was ruled by an emperor who had absolute power and ruled for life.

Julius Caesar Invades in 55 BC and 54 BC

The Roman General Julius Caesar made two attempts to conquer Britain. He wanted to add the rich land to the Roman Empire and punish the Celts for helping his enemies. His legions weren't able to overcome the Celts in 55 BC or 54 BC, but some leaders did pay tributes (a tax) so the Romans would leave. This meant the Celts could continue to live as they were.

This is a timeline of nine Roman emperors who were significant, but for different reasons.



Emperor Claudius Conquers Britain in AD 43

In AD 43, Emperor Claudius launched a third attack on Britain. He sent a powerful and well-organised army of around 40,000 men (that landed in southern England) to conquer the Celtic tribes. This time, much of Britain (or Britannia as the Romans called it) did become another province of Rome.

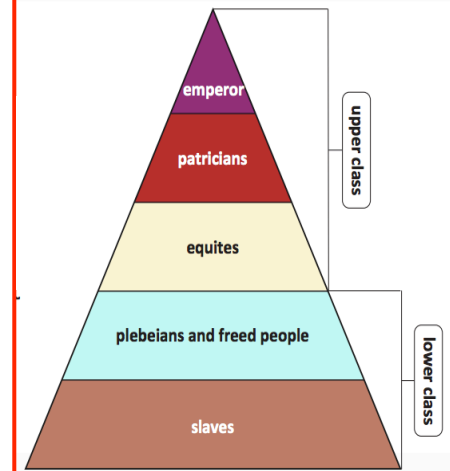
Boudicca Rebels in AD 60/61



The Romans seized the land and wealth of the Iceni tribe after King Prasutagus died. Queen Boudicca objected and she led a rebellion against the Romans. At first, her army was very successful but in the Battle of Watling Street, the Roman army finally defeated Boudicca and the Celts. Many people were killed in the rebellion.

Social Hierarchy

Ancient Rome had a well structured hierarchy. People were born into a group and couldn't usually move from it during their lifetime. Almost every group had Roman citizenship, which meant they had rights and could vote. However, slaves were not Roman citizens so they no rights and were owned by individuals or the government.



Links to prior learning

Learning about absolute power – King Henry 8th