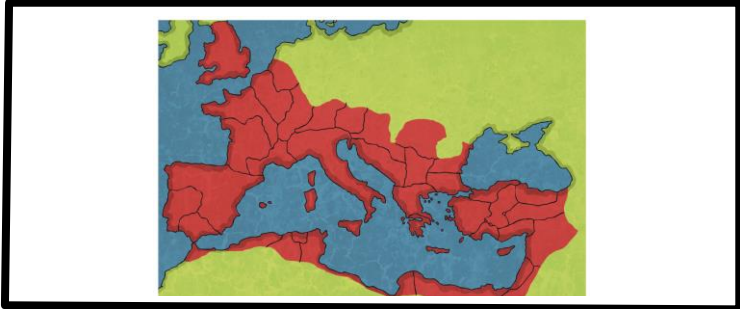
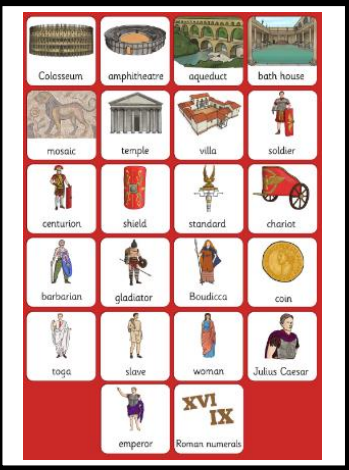
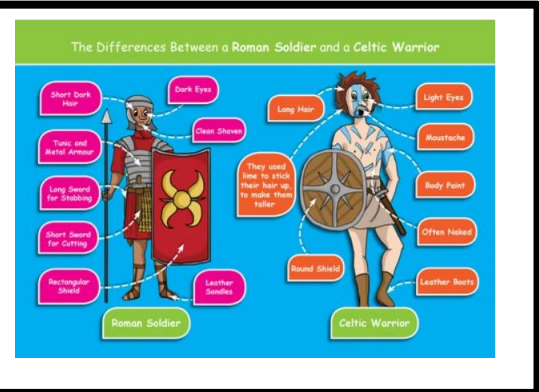
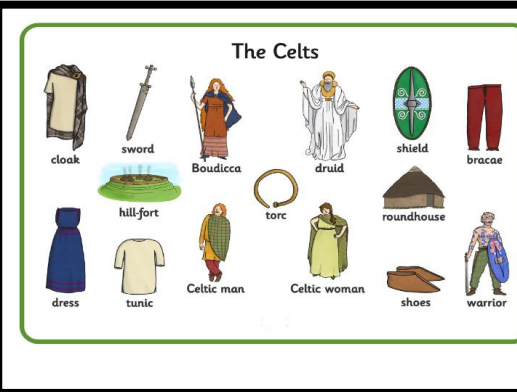


Knowledge Organiser: The Romans



Roman Numerals
Can you count by only using letters?

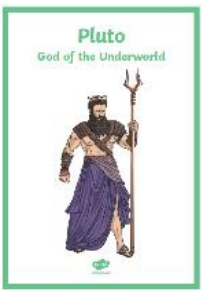
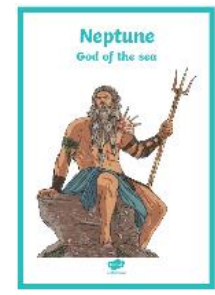
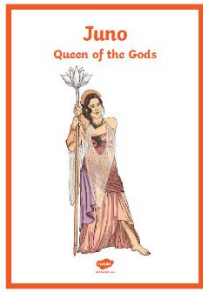
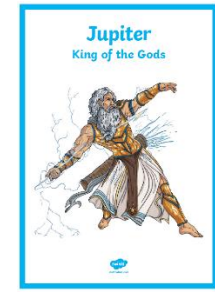
I	1	XXX	30
II	2	XL	40
III	3	L	50
IV	4	LX	60
V	5	LXX	70
VI	6	LXXX	80
VII	7	XC	90
VIII	8	C	100
IX	9	D	500
X	10	M	1,000
XX	20	MD	1,500



Key Vocabulary

Caledonia	The name used in Roman times for Scotland.
Celts	People living in Britain.
emperor	The ruler of an empire.
Iceni	A tribe of Celts who lived in the east of Britain.
legion	A large section of the Roman army, made up of 5000 soldiers.
Picts	Tribes from Caledonia.
Roman Empire	The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans, including parts of Europe, Middle East and North Africa.

The Gods and Goddesses



AD 60: Boudicca's Rebellion
The Romans decided that the **Iceni** tribe needed to start paying taxes but Queen Boudicca, the ruler of the tribe, refused to let this happen and formed an army to fight the Romans. Thousands of people died in these battles but the Romans eventually won.

AD 122: Hadrian's Wall
The **Caledonian** tribes fought battles against the Romans who had tried to take their land. The Romans wanted a way to separate their land from the **Picts** so the Roman **emperor**, Hadrian, ordered a wall to be built to protect the Romans' land. The wall was 117km long with castles, guarded turrets, major forts, barracks, bathhouses and even hospitals.

The Romans were famous for building long, straight roads to transport **legions**, supplies, trading goods and messages from the **emperor**. You can still see some Roman roads today, 2000 years after they were built.



Roman Invasion

- AD43** 100 years after Julius Caesar leaves Britain, the new emperor, Claudius, sends an army of about 40,000 that includes gladiators after a battle thought to be on the River Medway. King the Romans establish a capital at Caer Eborac. The fighting continues in Lancashire, the Midlands, Dorset and Somerset.
- AD73** The Roman emperor Vespasian, the new emperor, Claudius, sends another army to Britain. Roman soldiers are victorious after the River Medway. After they are defeated, the Romans build a network of forts across Wales.
- AD122** Under the rule of Emperor Hadrian, work on Hadrian's Wall begins. In addition to being a military device it also served as a way to control trade across the border. It is a common misapprehension that the wall marks the Scottish border. It is, in fact, only within England.
- AD128** Hadrian's Wall was built to better control Britain. The Roman emperor Hadrian ordered the wall to be built to separate their land from the Picts so the Roman emperor, Hadrian, ordered a wall to be built to protect the Romans' land. The wall was 117km long with castles, guarded turrets, major forts, barracks, bathhouses and even hospitals.
- AD166** Hadrian's Wall was built to better control Britain. The Roman emperor Hadrian ordered the wall to be built to separate their land from the Picts so the Roman emperor, Hadrian, ordered a wall to be built to protect the Romans' land. The wall was 117km long with castles, guarded turrets, major forts, barracks, bathhouses and even hospitals.
- AD130** Roman Emperor Augustus was able to conquer the northern Picts and when Roman soldiers became angry he abandoned the Antonine Wall and reoccupied Hadrian's Wall. The wall remained in the control of the Romans for the remainder of the Roman occupation.
- AD136** Emperor Augustus considers the new emperor, Antoninus Pius, but eventually abandons Hadrian's Wall and build a new wall called the Antonine Wall. This was about 100 miles north of Hadrian's Wall and had significantly more forts than Hadrian's Wall.
- AD166** The Emperor Septimius Severus, accompanied by his son Caracalla and Geta, took over the Roman Empire. They had a campaign in Scotland. After Severus's death in York in AD211, the emperors are abandoned along with most of the Roman forts in Scotland. Returning to Rome, Caracalla and Geta rule the Roman Empire until the emperors were murdered. Caracalla orders Geta to be murdered.
- AD210** The last of the Roman laws in Britain as Roman troops are sent back to the continent to assist other areas of the Empire against Barbarian invasions. Roman rule ends in Britain and the empire falls on 4th September AD409.
- AD409** The Roman tribe of the Iceni are rebelling under the leadership of Queen Boudicca. Her army of men, women and women capture and burn the Roman towns of Colchester, London, and St Albans (St Albans). An estimated 70,000 to 80,000 Romans and Britons are killed. Eventually the rebellion is quenched in the Battle of Watling Street in the Midlands. Boudicca is believed to have poisoned herself to avoid capture.
- AD473** Agricola, whilst governor of Roman Britain, encouraged the Roman army to invade and capture the island of Ireland, but it is unclear whether this is evidence of trade, diplomacy or military activity.
- AD476** The Roman Empire falls.

