

Knowledge Organiser Year 6 Autumn Term

What should I already know ?

- Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally (Past centuries)
- The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements
- Compare aspects of life in different periods
- Significant historical events, people and places in own locality
- Study an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupil chronological knowledge beyond 1066



History

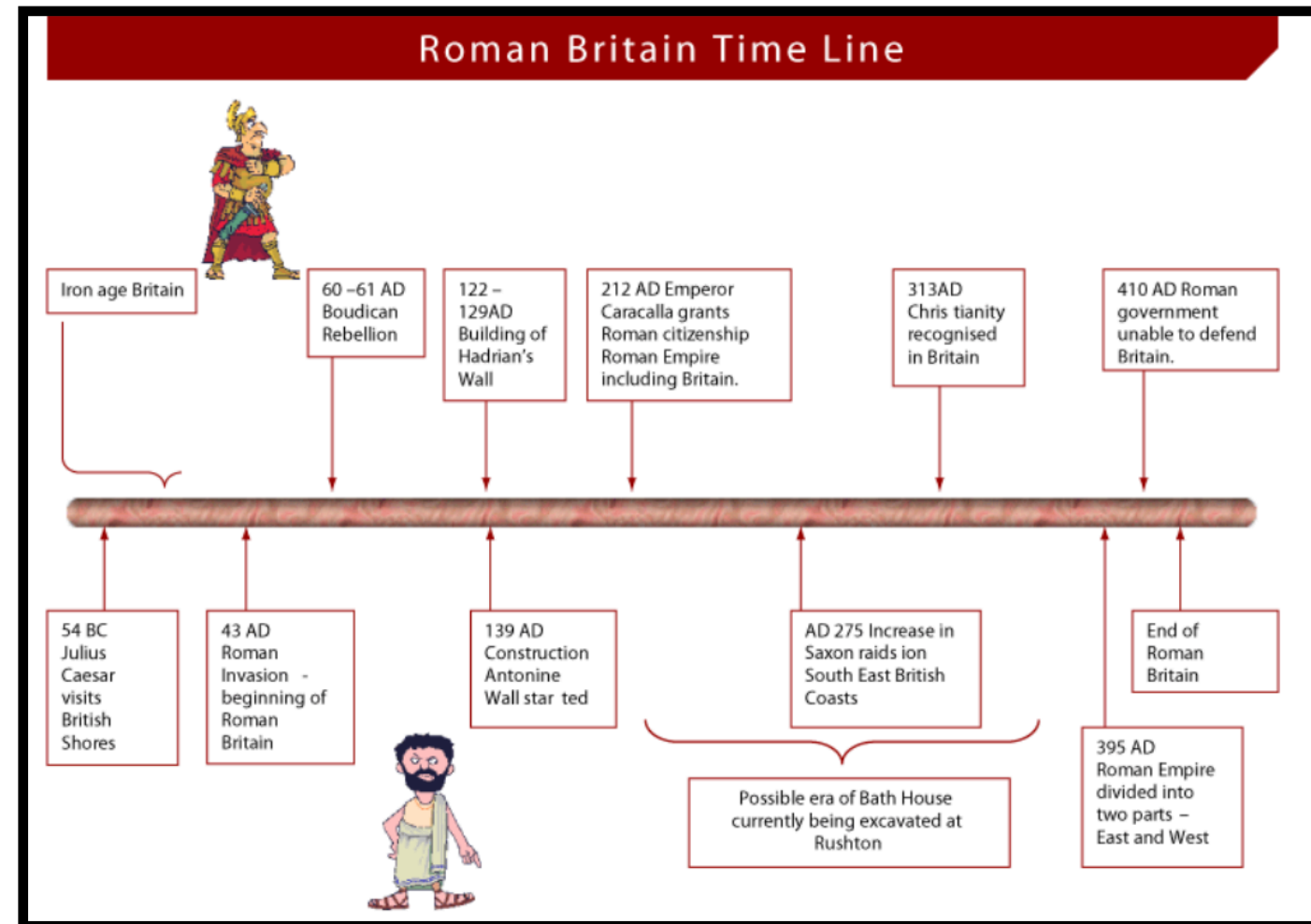
- Talk in depth about Ancient Rome and other historical events and the impact of these linking to modern times (Note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms).
- Use a variety of reliable sources to gain a deeper understanding.
- Compare historical sources and their validity
- Understand the methods of historical enquiry and how it is used to make historical claims
- Begin to question and identify significant events to make connections, draw and contrast and analyse trends.
- Ancient Rome- a study of Roman life and achievements and their influences in their western world

Historical Skills

- Understanding of chronology.
- Understanding British, local and world history.
- Subject specific vocabulary.



Experience is the knowledge of
all things?
History



General Information:

Roman Britain was a province of the Roman Empire from 43 to 409. Before the invasion, the tribes of Britain had already established cultural and economic links with continental Europe, but the Roman invaders introduced new developments in agriculture, urbanisation, industry and architecture. After the initial rebellions of Caratacus and Boudicca, the Romans controlled the lands south of Hadrian's wall in relative peace and a distinctly Romano-British culture developed. From 400, Britain suffered repeated attacks from barbarian invasions and in c.409 Roman officials departed. Over the next 150 years most of the Roman cities fell into ruins nevertheless, the legacy of Roman rule was felt for many centuries.

Key Vocabulary

AD	Addo Domini-The time after the birth of Jesus Christ.
Aqueduct	A structure, like bridge, which is used to carry water.
Archelogist	A person who studies history by digging up objects to tell us about the past.
Auxillary troops	Soldiers who were not citizens of Rome, but fought for the Roman army.
Ballista bolt	A large metal dart fired from the Romans' war machine
BC	Before Christ.The time before the birth of Jesus Christ.
Century	A division of the Man army made up of 80 soldiers and led by a centurion.
Chariot	A vehicle with two wheels pulled by horses or ponies.
Client King	The tribe leader who was allowed to remain in charge of their kingdom after the Romans invaded.
Conquer	To take control of a place by fighting.
Cosul	The highest position in the Roman government.
Dictator	A ruler who has total power.
Economy	Mining very important and agriculture. By the 3rd century, Britains economy was diverse.
Emperor	A person who rules an empire.
Empire	A group of countries that are controlled by one ruler.
Gladiator	A person who fought people or animals for entertainment.
Government	A group of people who control and make decisions for a country.
Hillfort	An area or settlement built on high ground and enclosed within a wall.
Hypocaust	Under-floor heating system used by the Romans.
Iceni tribe	A Celtic tribe led by Boudicca into a rebellion against the Romans.
Latin	The language used by the Romans.
Legion	The main unit of the Roman army.
Mosaic	A picture made of tiny tiles. The Romans used it in their villas.
Oppidum	A type of settlement like town in which people lived, worked and traded.
Public bath	A building, like spa today, where people went to wash, exercise and meet others.
Rebellion	Where people join together to fight against a person or a group.
Roman Governor	A person that was in charge of an area or the Roman Empire
Senate	A group of prestigious men who advised the consuls.
Villa	A large luxury home, usually built in the country for wealthy people to live in.

Roman Empire



What did the Romans leave behind?

The Roman army left Britain over 1,500 years ago. They left behind a changed country. Britain had roads and towns. It had new plants and animals, such as parsley, sweet chestnut and chickens. Measurements (mile, feet and inches) still used by many people come from the Romans. The Romans also introduced Christianity to Britain. Many churches are still built using designs like a roman Basilica.

Key Individuals

- **Aulus Plautius** – General who led Roman invasion army in 43
- **Claudius** – Emperor who ordered the invasion
- **Gaius Suetonius Paulinus** – 1st Governor
- **Prasutagus** – King of the Iceni
- **Boudicca** – Queen of the Iceni
- **Hadrian** – Emperor who orders the building of the wall between Scotland & Roman Britain
- **Tacitus** – Roman historian who writes an account of the Iceni revolt.
- **Caesar** – Roman general who was integral to the Roman Empire.

Themes:

- **Roman army** – legions, training, weapons, armour, tactics, discipline
- **Roman worship** – gods, temples, rituals
- **Architecture**, cities, villas, embellishments (jewellery, art etc).
- **Technology** – roads, machines, heating, aqueducts, buildings
- **Entertainment** – Gladiators, chariots, plays
- **Iceni** – Settlements, tribes, religion, weapons, jewellery, buried treasure

