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About this capture

Knowledge Organiser

BELMONT ACADEMY

The Romans	Year 4 Autumn 2

	Prior Knowledge	New Knowledge	Future Knowledge
History	Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age Survival during the Stone Age Skara Brae & Stonehenge Copper mining in the Bronze Age Hillforts Druids	The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain The Roman Empire Julius Caesar's attempted invasions & Claudius' invasion The British Resistance and Boudica The Roman Army Impact on technology, culture and beliefs – Roman mosaics, Roman Roads, Roman Gods	A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history – the Kingdom of Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300. (Y5) Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world. A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066: WW1 as a significant turning point in British History. (Y6)
Geography	The study of human and physical geography of the rainforest. (Y2) The study of human and physical geography of regions of the UK. (Y3)	The study of human and physical geography in modern Italy, including types of settlement and land use. Name and locate different countries in Europe concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics and some major cities.	The study of human and physical geography in modern West Africa (Y5).

Key Questions	Key Individuals	Key Vocabulary
Why were the Romans unsuccessful at invading Britain (at first)? Why did Boudiccea try to stop the Romans? Why were the Roman Army revolutionary? How did the Romans change Britain? How has modern Britain been impacted by the Roman invasion?	**Julius Caesar** (100-44 BCE) was a Roman soldier and general. In 55 and 56 BCE, Caesar tried to invade England but didn't succeed. The next year he came back with 800 and again he didn't succeed to conquer South-England. **Boudica** (unknown-60/61CE) a queen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe who led an uprising against the conquering forces of the Roman Empire in AD 60 or 61. **Claudius** (10-54 CE) was the Roman emperor who conquered Britain in 43CE. He was murdered by his wife.	**Aqueduct** - A manmade channel used for delivering water to Roman towns. Public fountains and baths made water available to everyone. Wealthy Romans had running water in their homes. **Citizen** - A Roman citizen had certain rights and privileges including the right to vote. Only freeborn men were fully Roman citizens. **Emperor** - The leader of an empire. The first emperor of Rome was Augustus. **Republic** - A country where the government is run by elected officials rather than by a king or emperor. **Senate** - A group of prestigious men who advised the consuls. In most cases the