

Year 4 - Is it only when we govern ourselves that we are well-governed?

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Sticky Knowledge

AD and BC should be used together to denote chronology



The Romans invaded circa 42 AD.



Roman occupation began in the south east but they quickly spread across England under the leadership of Claudius.



The existing Celtic tribes either accepted Roman rule and paid taxes or tried to fight back



Boudica was the Queen of the Iceni tribe (Celts) who fought against Roman Rule



To keep the Scots out of England, the Roman's built Hadrian's Wall



Validity is the quality of a 'truth': When a statement is true and has a lot of backing it up, this is an example of a situation where the evidence supports the validity of the statement.



Primary sources have both positive and negative aspects. Secondary sources have both positive and negative aspects



Evaluation of a source must consider the intended audience



The Romans built the first roads in Britain which linked the towns they had built



Trade: During the Roman period Britain's continental trade was principally directed across the Southern North Sea and Eastern Channel. Imports included: coin, pottery, olive oil, wine, olives, salt, fish & glass. Exports included: metals (silver, gold, lead, iron & copper), salt & agricultural.



When deciding what people, events and ideas to examine in our studies, we have to choose those which we consider to be the most important.



Significant people:



Claudius (born 1st August 10 BC) successfully led one of the most important military invasions of the 1st century: the conquest of Britain.



Boudica was the Queen of the Iceni tribe (Celts) who fought against Roman Rule. In 60 AD Boudica led rebellion against Roman occupation



Hadrian was Roman emperor from 117 to 138. He is known for building Hadrian's Wall, which marked the northern limit of Britannia.

Key vocabulary

A primary source		A primary source is an artefact, document, diary, manuscript, autobiography, recording, or any other source of information that was created at the time under study.
A secondary source		Is a document or recording that relates or discusses information originally presented elsewhere.
Conquer		To overcome and take control of a place or people by military force.
Romanisation		Bring (a region, people, etc.) under Roman influence or authority
Empire		An extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch or state.
Settlers		People who moved to new territories
Invade		Armed forces enter (a country or region) to control or occupy it:

AD43

Emperor Claudius, invades Britain with an army that includes elephants!

AD60

The Romans try to conquer North Wales. They first tried this in AD48.

Boudica's Iceni tribe rebel and burn the towns of Colchester, London and Verulamium (St Albans) to the ground.

AD122

The **Emperor Hadrian** orders the building of a huge wall to mark the northern limit of his Empire. It runs for 74 miles between Wallsend on the River Tyne and Bowness-on-Solway in Cumbria.

AD410

By the early 5th century many Roman troops are sent back to mainland Europe to defend other areas of the Empire against **Barbarian** invasions. Roman rule ends in Britain.