

Year 6 Spring Term Knowledge organiser

National Curriculum objectives

- Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots
- Roman withdrawal from Britain in c. AD 410 and the fall of the western Roman Empire

Historical skills and enquiry:

- Y3/4 - I can describe the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain
- Y4 - I can use historic terms related to the period of study
- Y4/5 - Understanding of Events, People and Changes
- Y5 - I can use dates to order and place events on a timeline
- Y6 - I can describe a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history establishing clear narratives within and across time periods

What did the Romans ever do for us?



Key vocabulary

- AD** - Anno Domini – The time after the birth of Jesus Christ.
- Aqueduct** - a structure, like a bridge, which is used to carry water.
- Archaeologist** - someone who studies the past by exploring old remains artefact an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like.
- Auxiliary troops** - soldiers who were not citizens of Rome, but fought for the Roman army.
- BC** - Before Christ. The time before the birth of Jesus Christ.
- Celtic tribes** - the tribes (Celts) that lived in Britain during the Iron age. They also lived on mainland Europe.
- Century** - a division of the Roman army made up of 80 soldiers who were led by a Centurion.
- Chariot** - a vehicle with two wheels pulled by horses or ponies.
- Christianity** - the religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ.
- Dictator** - a ruler who has total power.
- Druid** - a powerful priest of the pagan religion in Britain.
- Emperor** - somebody who rules an empire or is the head of state in an empire.
- Empire** - a number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country.
- Fortress** - a castle or other large strong building, or a well-protected place, which is intended to be difficult for enemies to enter.
- Gladiator** - a person who fought people or animals for entertainment.
- Hill fort** - an area of settlement built on high ground and enclosed within a wall.
- Hypocaust** - underfloor heating system used by the Romans.
- Iceni tribe** - a celtic tribe led by Boudicca into a rebellion against the Romans.
- Infrastructure** - the basic facilities such as transport, communications, power supplies, and buildings, which enable it to work **Invasion** - to try and take over a place by force.
- Legacy** - a direct result of something in history and which continues to exist after it is over.
- Mosaic** - a picture made of tiny tiles. The Romans used it to decorate their villas.
- Picts** - ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland province a large section of a country.
- Queen Boudica** - leader of the Iceni tribe who led a rebellion against the Roman invasion.
- Raid** - a sudden armed attack against a place.
- Rebellion** - fighting back and opposing the people who have attacked you.
- Settler/settlement** - people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement.
- Technology** - devices which are the result of scientific knowledge being used for practical purposes.
- Tribes** - a group of people of the same race, language, and custom.

What should I already know?

- The Romans originated from Rome.
- Rome is the capital city of Italy.
- Italy is on the continent of Europe.
- Italy is part of the same continent as the UK
- Other ancient civilisations include the Egyptians and the Greeks



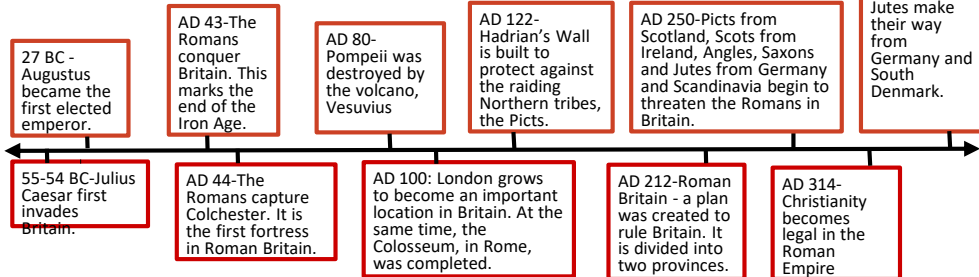
What did the Romans bring to Britain?

- spoken language
- written language
- measurement system
- paved straight roads
- religion (e.g. Christianity)
- technology
- infrastructure (e.g. sewage)
- cities
- buildings (built out of bricks and stone)
- way of life

AD 410- Romans leave Britain to defend Rome which was under attack. Angles, Saxons and Jutes make their way from Germany and South Denmark.

Knowledge:

- The Romans adopted much of Greek Mythology into their own and took most of the Greek gods. They gave them Roman names and then called them their own.
- In 44 AD, The Romans capture Colchester. It is the first fortress in Roman Britain and made the capital city in AD 49.
- In 61 AD, Queen Boudica led a rebellion against the Romans. Roman Britain was a nation rather than a number of tribes.
- Roman Britain was a province of the Roman Empire from 43 to 409.
- Before the invasions, 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.
- There were rebellions towards the Romans by Caratacus and Boudicca
- The Romans controlled the lands south of Hadrian's Wall in relative peace & a distinctively Roman/British culture developed.
- From 400 AD, Britain suffered repeated attacks from barbarian invasions and in 409 AD, Roman officials departed.
- Over the next 150 years most of the Roman cities fell into ruins, however, the legacy of Roman rule was felt for many centuries.



In which year did London grow to be an important location?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
50 AD		
100 AD		
150 AD		

How many soldiers were in a Century?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
80		
100		
120		

The name for Roman underfloor heating is called...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Hypocaust		
Iceni		
Aqueduct		

Hadrian's Wall was...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Built to guard the Eastern Frontier.		
Built to guard the South-West Frontier.		
Built to guard the North-West Frontier.		

The Romans brought many things to Britain. Tick those that are correct.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Written language		
Measurement system		
Paved, straight roads		
Christianity		
Cities		
Infrastructure (Sewers)		
Buildings made from stone/bricks		

Who were the Romans?	
Start of unit:	End of unit:

Who was Queen Boudica?	
Start of unit:	End of unit:

Describe what a Mosaic is and why these are a useful source of information?	
Start of unit:	End of unit:

Why did the Romans leave Britain in 410 AD?	
Start of unit:	End of unit: