

Knowledge Organiser I am warrior

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Amphitheatre	an open circular or oval building with a central space surrounded by tiers of seats for spectators, for dramatic or sporting events.
Aqueduct	an artificial channel for conveying water, typically in the form of a bridge across a valley or other gap.
Basilica	A larger hall used for worship, meetings and business.
Britannia	an ancient term for Roman Britain.
Civilisation	the stage of human social and cultural development and organization that is considered most advanced.
Conquer	overcome and take control of (a place or people) by military force.
Defeat	win a victory over (someone) in a battle or other contest; overcome or beat.
Deva	Chester
Elect	choose (someone) to hold public office or some other position by voting.
Emperor	a sovereign ruler of an empire
Empire	an extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch or a sovereign state.
Gladiator	a person trained to fight with weapons against other people or wild animals in an arena.
Forum	a meeting where ideas and views on a particular issue can be exchanged.
Hypocaust	an ancient Roman underfloor heating
Invade	march aggressively into another's territory by military force for the purposes of conquest and occupation
Legionary	a type of Roman soldier
Mancunia	Manchester
Mosaic	a piece of art created by assembling small pieces of coloured glass, ceramic, stone, or other materials into an image
Rebellion	an act of armed resistance to an established government or leader
Republic	a state in which supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives
Revolt	take violent action against an established government or ruler; rebel.
Roman	a citizen of an ancient empire centred on Rome

Timeline of the Roman Empire

753 BC	Rome is founded. Romulus becomes the first king.
509 BC	Rome becomes a republic ruled by elected citizens called senators rather than a king.
73–71 BC	A gladiator called Spartacus leads a revolt against the Romans.
58–51 BC	The Romans invade France, Belgium, western Germany and northern Italy and control many lands around the Mediterranean Sea.
55–54 BC	Julius Caesar tries to invade Britain twice but is beaten back by the Britons.
27 BC	Rome becomes an empire. Augustus Caesar becomes Rome's first emperor.
AD 43	The Romans invade Britain under the orders of Emperor Claudius.
AD 60	Boudicca leads the Iceni tribe in a revolt against the Romans.
AD 71–78	The Romans conquer Wales and northern England.
AD 83	The Roman army defeats the Scottish Highland tribes at the Battle of Mons Graupius.
AD 122	The building of Hadrian's Wall to defend the northern limit of the Roman Empire in northern England begins.
AD 211	Britain is split into two provinces called Britannia Superior and Britannia Inferior.
AD 250	New enemies, the Angles, Saxons and Jutes, repeatedly attack Britain.
AD 401–410	Roman soldiers leave Britain to protect other parts of the Roman Empire.



The Roman Empire

Sticky knowledge

Julius Caesar was probably the best known Roman leader. He extended the empire through invading other lands.

Boudicca was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire.

Rome was created by two brothers, Romulus and Remus who were abandoned after they were born.

Romans used to eat food like dormice dipped in honey.

When the Romans came to Britain they helped us by creating roads; a written language (which was Latin); introduced coins and even introduced rabbits to our country