

Romans in Britain

Knowledge organiser

Timeline of events	
753 BCE	Rome is founded.
264 BCE–146 BCE	Rome fights in three Punic Wars against Carthage, and becomes the most powerful empire in the western world.
55 BCE	Julius Caesar leads a failed invasion of Britain.
43 CE	Emperor Claudius orders a successful invasion of Britain.
60 CE	Celtic Queen Boudicca leads a rebellion against the Romans.
87 CE	The Roman conquest of England and Wales is complete.
312 CE	Emperor Constantine converts to Christianity, which becomes the official religion of the Roman Empire, including Britain.
476 CE	The city of Rome is conquered by Germanic barbarians. The last emperor of Rome gives up power. The Roman Empire has fallen.

Important people	
Julius Caesar	Roman general who became Rome's sole ruler, ending the Republic
Augustus Caesar	First official emperor of the Roman Empire
Aulus Plautius	Roman politician who became the first governor of Britain
Claudius	Roman emperor in charge when Britain was conquered
Boudicca	Celtic queen and leader of the Iceni tribe, who led a rebellion against the Romans
Gaius Suetonius Paulinus	Roman general who defeated Boudicca's rebellion

Vocabulary	
Amphitheatre	A type of theatre without a roof, used for entertainment
Aqueducts	Bridges of a special kind, used to transport water
Barbarian	The Roman word for people who weren't part of their empire
Citizens	Only male members of the Roman Empire
Client kings	Tribal kings allowed to continue being king, as long as they were loyal to Rome
Culture	Arts and ideas
Emperor	Man who is in sole charge of a whole empire
Empire	Group of countries all ruled by one person or state
Latin	The language used by the Romans
Rebellion	Fighting against someone who is in power

Romanisation of Britain	
Towns and cities	Large towns and cities were built in a grid pattern with baths, amphitheatres and market squares.
Villas	Large brick houses were built for the richest people.
Roads	Over 8,000 roads were built to connect towns and cities, many hundreds of miles long.
Rule	Local councils were created to collect tax and run the towns and surrounding villages.
Language	The language of Rome was Latin, which was used in towns. More people learnt to read and write.
Money	Romans introduced their own currency (coins), which could be used anywhere.
Food	The Romans introduced new animals, crops, foods and drinks.
Plumbing	Romans built aqueducts to bring fresh water into towns and cities, and drains to take dirty water out.

Early Islamic Republic

476 CE: the fall of Rome

570 CE: birth of Muhammad

762 CE: the construction of Baghdad begins

750 CE - 1258 CE: Abbasid Caliphate

900 CE: Baghdad is a hugely significant city and a centre of learning

1258 CE: Mongol forces invade Baghdad and destroy the city

the oct of academic study at a high level

a civilisation is a nation or group of people, that share a common culture, common laws, a common economy and typically a common faith or religion

Baghdad in 900 CE was referred to as the City of Peace

the House of Wisdom was a place in Baghdad where texts were translated and where people came to learn and read (it is remembered as one of the world's greatest libraries)

the Mongols (originally from Mongolia) were a tribe of nomads who rode on horseback across central and northern Asia



Caliph Al-Mansur
a religious leader who is remembered for founding the city of Baghdad



Muhammad
a Prophet and military leader who established Islam



Al Tabari
an influential scholar, historian and translator/interpreter



Hulagu Khan
a Mongolian military leader who invaded Baghdad in 1258 and destroyed the city

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Anglo Saxons

Knowledge organiser

Timeline	
410 CE	Last Romans leave Britain and the Picts begin to attack the Britons
449–450 CE	Angles, Saxons and Jutes begin to settle in Britain
515 CE	Battle of Mount Badon – between the Britons and the Anglo-Saxons
570 CE	Heptarchy emerges in England
597 CE	St Augustine brings Christianity to England from Rome
613 CE	Northumbrian kings rule over most of England
731 CE	Bede completes <i>Ecclesiastical History of the English People</i>
757 CE	Offa becomes King of Mercia and arguably first king of all England
789 CE	First recorded Viking attack (in Dorset)

Key people	
Augustine	Christian missionary considered responsible for lots of people converting to Christianity in Britain
Princess Bertha	Christian (and wife of Aethelbert) who helped Augustine convert the King to Christianity
King Aethelbert	King of Kent who created the first Germanic law code in the early 7th century
King Offa	King of Mercia and most of England in the mid 8th century
Gildas	Monk who wrote about the Roman and Saxon invasions of Britain
Bede	Monk in Northumbrian monastery who wrote a history of the English church and people

Vocabulary	
Anglo-Saxons	Angles and Saxons (and often also used to include Jutes): the tribes that came from territories we now call Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands; term also used in reference to the other peoples and time in Britain when the Angles, Saxons and Jutes ruled, between the times the Romans left and the Vikings arrived
Celts/Britons	Inhabitants of territories we now call England and Wales
Christianity	Religion that worships one god, based on the teachings of Jesus Christ; at the time of the Anglo-Saxons, religion practised in Rome
Heptarchy	Seven kingdoms of Britain: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Sussex, Wessex and Kent
Kingdoms	Territories ruled by kings or queens
Pagans	People with a religion other than the official / most widespread one(s); for Anglo-Saxons the worship of gods for different areas of daily life
Picts	Inhabitants of territories we now call Scotland
Rebellion	Violent fight against a powerful group or leader who is in control
Scots	Inhabitants of territories we now called Ireland, who invaded and settled in territories we now call Scotland