

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.

The Benin Kingdom

Knowledge organiser



Vocabulary	
Americas	North, South and Central America
Cowrie shells	Rare kind of seashell, which Europeans used as money to trade with African rulers
Empires	Groups of countries or areas that are ruled by another country
Enslaved people	People who are the legal property of someone else, and are forced to obey them
Guild	Group of people who all do the same job, usually a craft, in which beginners learn the skills to become masters
Looted	Took property by force
Moat	Long trench dug around an area and filled with water to keep invaders out
Oba	King or chief
Officials	People with authority and public duties
Plantations	Large area of land where crops are grown

Key misconception
The Benin Kingdom is not the same as the modern-day country called Benin.

Timeline of events	
900 CE	Lots of villages join together and make a kingdom known as Igodomigodo, ruled by the Ogiso.
Approximately 900–1460 CE	A 15 km moat and 16,000 km of walls are constructed around the kingdom.
1180 CE	The Oba royal family takes over from the Ogisos and begins to rule the kingdom; they are treated like gods.
1440 CE	Led by Oba Ewuare the Great, Benin wins more land.
1485 CE	The Portuguese visit the Benin Kingdom.
1514 CE	Oba Esigie sets up trading links with the Portuguese and other European visitors.
1700 CE	A series of civil wars in Benin leads to the kingdom declining in power.
1807 CE	Britain passes a law to end the slave trade, which further weakens the kingdom.
1897 CE	Benin City (in modern-day Nigeria) is destroyed by British troops, and comes under Britain's control.

Early Islamic Republic

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