

Scots

Y4 Knowledge Organiser – Roman Britain What will I be able to do by the end of the unit?

In Year 4, students will learn about life for all groups during Roman Britain, including changes that occurred through a timeline, such as the end of the Iron Age from the Roman invasion. They will study key leaders, how we learn about Roman Britain through artefacts and historical accounts, and examine tools/artefacts of the era. Using comparisons with previous periods such as Stone, Bronze, and Iron Ages, they will identify similarities and differences, and explore Roman technology. Students will also investigate the impact of the Romans in Britain, including their legacy, causes and consequences of invasion and their return to Rome.

People People				
Jutes	people from the Jutland peninsula (Germany and Southern Denmark) who invaded Britain around AD 410			
Picts	an ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland			

Queen Boudica	leader of the Iceni tribe who led a rebellion against the Roman invasion.
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Roman	related to or connected with ancient Rome and its empire

36013	people from Ireland who eventually settled in Scotland
settler/settlement	people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement

this is a nation proves raid rebe

Tribes

What should I already know?

The Stone Age was when early humans used tools from stone. This is also known as pre-history.

The Stone Age had three periods - Palaeolithic ('old' Stone Age), Mesolithic ('middle' Stone Age) and Neolithic ('new' Stone Age).

The Bronze Age was a period in time when humans used tools and weapons made from bronze - it began when the Beaker People arrived from Europe and brought with them new ways of doing things.

The Iron Age was a period in time when people used tools and weapons made of iron.

Key Vocabulary	
Archaeologist	someone who studies the past by exploring old remains
Artefact	an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like
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
influence	to have an effect on
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
nation	all the people who live in a particular country
province	a large section of a country
raid	a sudden armed attack against a place
rebellion	fighting back and opposing the people who have attacked you
technology	devices which are the result of scientific knowledge being used for practical purposes.

a group of people of the same race, language, and customs

Unit 1:Place these in order of chronology using the numbers 1-4.	Start of unit:	End of unit:	Unit 2: Why did the Romans leave Britain?	Start of unit:	End of unit:	Unit 3: Which year did the Romans successfully invade Britain?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Iron Age			Rome was under attack so they went back to defend it			2, 500 BC		
Roman Britain			The Picts, Scots and Jutes led a successful invasion			c. 54 BC		
Stone Age			They went back to help build the Colosseum			AD 410		
Bronze Age			They didn't want to be settled			AD 410		
Unit 4: Somebody who rules an empire is called	Start of unit:	End of unit:	Unit 5: Which word is closest to the meaning of the word 'invade'?	Start of unit:	End of unit:	Unit 6: Match these words to their definitions:		
an archaeologist			trade			to take over a place by force or through a means	mie	ration
a settler			empire			of attack		
a Roman			retreat			place to another	se	ttle
an emperor			raid			to stay in one place	inva	sion