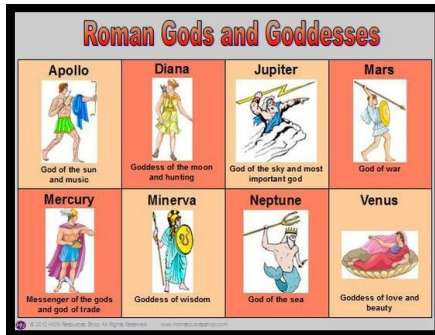


Roman Britain Knowledge Organiser

The Roman Empire



Religion was an important part of Roman daily life. The Romans believed in many different gods and goddesses. If the gods were angry, terrible things could happen. To keep the gods happy, animals were sacrificed (killed) as offerings.



Key Information

- In AD44 The Romans captured Colchester. It was the first fortress in Roman Britain, and was made the capital in AD49.
- In AD61, Boudicca led a rebellion against the Romans
- The Romans established themselves in Britain and developed: paved, straight roads and an infrastructure (e.g. sewage)
- They also influenced:
 - written and spoken language
 - the measurement system
 - way of life
 - cities
 - buildings (built out of bricks and stone)
 - technology
 - religion (e.g. Christianity)

ROMAN BRITAIN WAS A NATION RATHER THAN A NUMBER OF TRIBES.

Key Vocabulary

emperor - a sovereign ruler of an empire

empire - a group of nations under one ruler or government

fortress - a military stronghold

infrastructure - the basic facilities and equipment that are necessary for an organization to function

invasion - an unwelcome intrusion into another's domain

legacy - something left or handed down by a predecessor

Picts - an ancient people inhabiting northern Scotland during Roman rule

province - a division of a country, possibly with its own government

raid - a rapid surprise attack on an enemy by troops or other armed forces

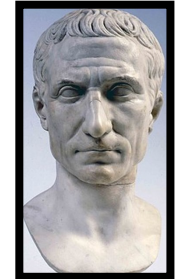
rebellion - an act of armed resistance to an established government or leader

Scots - natives of Scotland or people of Scottish descent

technology - the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes

tribes - a group of people, families or villages that share the same language, social customs and ancestors

Important People



Julius Caesar



Queen Boudicca



Emperor Claudius



Picts

Roman Britain Timeline

