

GGA Year 3 History Knowledge Organiser – History of The Romans Spring Term

Timeline

410 – 1066 CE	Anglo-Saxons built settlements outside old Roman wall called Lundenwic.
800 CE	Lundenwic was attacked by the Vikings and re-named Lundenburgh. Population now 15,000.
1066 – 1485 CE	Normans built fortresses including Tower of London and London Bridge. Westminster Hall is built. Pop 80,000.
1485 – 1603 CE	Tudor London – trading started with Russia and America bringing immigrants. Population 225,000.
1605 CE	Gun Powder Plot carried out by Guy Fawkes.
1666 CE	Great Fire of London destroyed 90% of the city's buildings.
1675 – 1710 CE	St Paul's Cathedral designed and built by Christopher Wren.
1703 CE	Buckingham House built by John Sheffield, 1 st Duke of Buckingham.
1762 CE	King George III bought Buckingham House as a royal residence. Population increased to 1 million.
1801 – 1900 CE	Buildings like Westminster Tower, Nelson's Column, Royal Albert Hall and Tower Bridge built. Population 6.7 million in 1900.
1939 – 1945 CE	World War II: many houses and buildings destroyed during raids called the Blitz.
1950 – 1969	Houses bombed in the Blitz are replaced by high rise flats.
2000 – 2012 CE	Millennium Dome (now O2 Arena) and the Millennium Wheel (now London Eye) were opened. Olympic Park opened.
	Link to year 3:
Before 43	There were a few small settlements.
43 - 60	The settlement of Londinium was built. Population of around 50.
60	Boudicca and Iceni tribe destroyed Londinium. It was quickly rebuilt and began to grow.
60 – 410	Londinium began to grow to 60,000. Became capital of Roman Britain. Built a surrounding wall around now the City of London.

Key Vocabulary

Invasion	One country attacking another to take it over.
Legion	One unit of the Roman army; had 4,000 to 6,000 soldiers in. Lead by a centurion.
Emperor	The leader of an empire. Similar to a king or queen.
Amphitheatre	Where the Romans would go to be entertained.
Temple	A place of worship. A house of a Roman god or goddess.
Mosaic	One picture made up of thousands of small tiles (tessellates)
Senate	The Roman government.



Key People/Era's

Emperor Claudius	First Roman emperor to successfully invade Britain.
Julius Caesar	Famous Roman leader who attempted to invade Britain.
Boudicca	Saxon queen who fought back against the Romans.
Paulinus	Roman governor (ruler) of Britain in AD60.
Romulus and Remus	Mythical twin brothers, and founders of Rome.
What legacy did the Romans leave behind in Britain?	
Language	Latin, the official Roman language, forms the roots of many of our words
Buildings	Public baths, amphitheatres, temples can all be seen around Britain
Names	We use Roman names for months (January, July) and planets (Mars, Jupiter)
Why are we learning this?	Why is it important?
So that we know why was Rome so powerful and why did the Romans want to invade Britain. Also what buildings and events did the Romans introduce to Britain.	So that we know how significant were the Romans for Britain and Why did the Roman Empire fall?