

Stanley Road Primary School Year 3: The Romans in Britain Knowledge Organiser Summer 1

The Roman Empire

Vocabulary	Meaning
Celts	People living in Britain and some parts of Europe after the Iron Age.
chiefs	Leader, ruler or king.
Gaul	The area of Western Europe in the past.
emperor	Leader, ruler or king of an empire
empire	Many countries that are ruled by one leader
BC (Before Christ)	Used to show the years before Jesus was born
AD (Anno Domini)	Used to show the years after Jesus was born.
settlement	A place where people decide to live
invasion	When a foreign army enters a country by force
conquer	Take control of another land
rebel (verb)	To refuse to be controlled by an authority
rebel (noun)	A person who fights against an authority
resources	The valuable things that can be found in a country.

Britain and the first invasions by the Roman Army

1. We now call the people that lived in Britain between 750BC and 12BC **Celts**. They lived in settlements like hill forts. They were ruled by chiefs.
2. The Romans had a **huge, organised army** that included very skilled soldiers.
3. In 55BC and 54BC, the general of Rome called **Julius Caesar**, invaded Britain.
4. He bought his organised army that had 25,000 men and 800 ships.
5. The **Celts in Britain were disorganised** and fought in small groups.
6. Julius Caesar won some battles but had to return to Gaul (an area we now call France) as people had begun to rebel against him.
7. The Romans invaded Britain to conquer land, gain more slaves and collect the many precious resources in Britain including metals such as lead, tin, gold and silver. Ultimately, they wanted more power.

The Roman Army conquering Britain

8. In 41 AD, The new emperor of Rome, **Claudius**, decided to invade Britain again.
9. He came to Britain with 40,000 soldiers, war machines and elephants.
10. He conquered most of Britain. **People and their land now belonged to Rome.**
11. Life in Britain became more like life in Rome. The Romans built towns and roads, which still exist today.

Boudica

12. Prasutagus ruled a tribe in Britain. His wife was called **Boudica**.
13. After Prasutagus died, the Roman Army wanted to take over all of his land.
14. Boudica went to London to rebel and attack the Roman Army.
15. But the **Roman Army were better organised and defeated her.**

Hadrian's Wall

16. The Roman Army pushed North up to Scotland.
17. But people started to rebel in other countries and the Roman Army had to leave.
18. The Roman Emperor, **Hadrian**, **built a wall** to stop Scottish rebels from attacking.









The end of the Roman rule in Britain

19. Around 250 AD the Roman Empire became very large and they needed more soldiers. It was difficult to maintain such a big army and the Romans started to have problems because of this.
20. Too many rebels attacked and by **400 AD the Roman Army left Britain.**

Science: Plants

Vocabulary	Meaning
Oxygen	A gas in the air needed for life.
Nutrients	Food that gives you energy.
Pollination	Pollen is transferred from a male flower to a female flower.
Dispersal	Distributing or spreading something.

Plant Parts and their function

 flower	contains the reproductive parts of the plant
 flower	produces seeds
 stem	holds the plant up
 stem	carries water and nutrients from the roots to the leaves
 leaves	contain a substance called chlorophyll
 leaves	produce food for the plant
 roots	hold the plant in the ground
 roots	absorb water and nutrients from the soil

What do plants need to survive?

- Water
- Oxygen
- Correct temperature

What do plants need to be healthy?

- Sunlight
- Nutrients

Pollination process:

- 1) Flowers attract insects.
- 2) Pollen sticks to the insects.
- 3) The insects move onto other flowers.
- 4) The pollen then sticks to the new flowers they travel to.

Seed formation:

- 4) After pollination, seeds begin to form in the flower heads.

Seed dispersal:

- 5) These seeds are scattered in 4 ways:
Wind dispersal, water dispersal, animal dispersal and explosion.