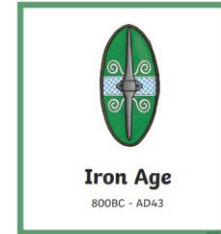


## Year 3 Knowledge Organiser- Roman Britain

### Key vocabulary

|                 |                                                                                          |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Conquer</b>  | To gain something by force, often used to describe an army overpowering another country. |
| <b>Decline</b>  | A decrease in power, wealth, size and importance.                                        |
| <b>Defeat</b>   | To win a victory over someone.                                                           |
| <b>Empire</b>   | A group of countries rules by an emperor or empress of the most powerful country.        |
| <b>Invade</b>   | To enter as an enemy, by force, in order to conquer.                                     |
| <b>Occupy</b>   | To march aggressively into another country and take over.                                |
| <b>Settlers</b> | A person who moves with others to live in a new country or area.                         |

### Timeline



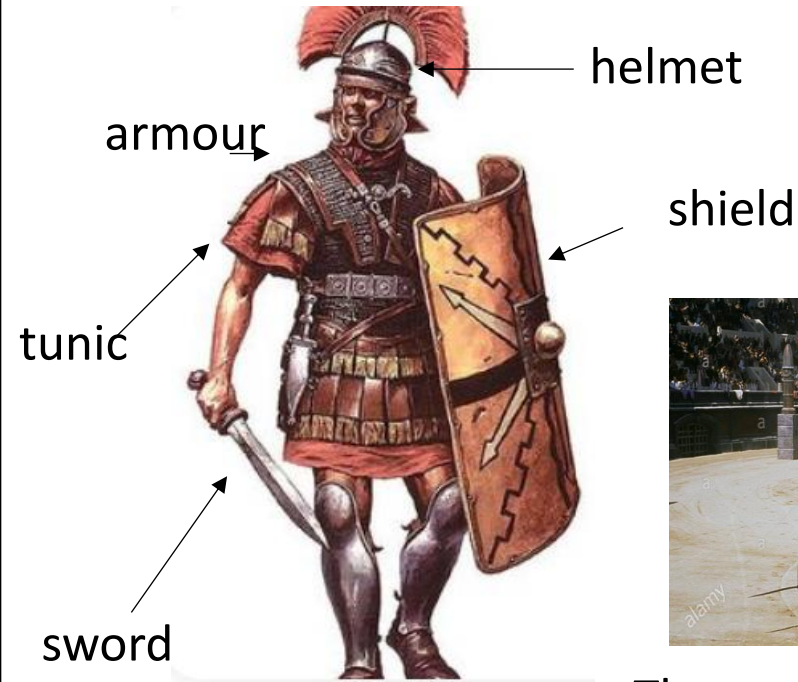
What was the  
impact of the  
Roman  
invasion on  
Britain?

### The Roman Empire

Rome



# A Roman Centurion



These **gladiators** are racing **chariots** in an **amphitheatre**.

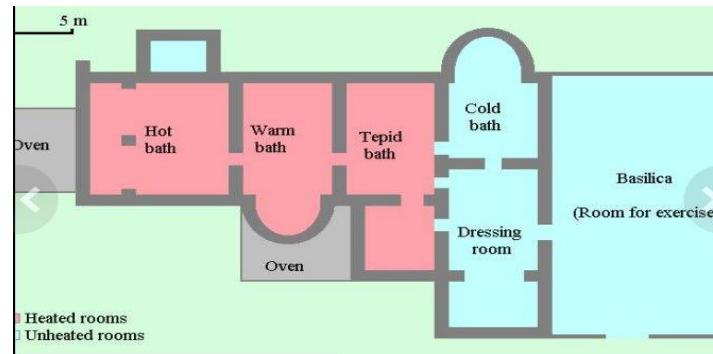
Romans built roads that were straight which allowed troops and **military** supplies to move quickly through Britain. The roads were then used for **trade** and to transport goods.



**Aqueducts** carried fresh water into towns and cities.



Romans built sophisticated **bathhouses** with underfloor heating systems (a **hypercaust**).



This is an example of a **mosaic** that would decorate a floor.



The Romans invented a number system, called **Roman Numerals** that we still use today. We see them on clocks and watches.

