The Romans KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Timeline	
centurion	A commander of a group of 100 Roman soldiers.	Palaeolithic Mesolithic Neolithic Bronze Age Iron Age Romans Anglo-Saxons and Vikings 2,000,000 BC 10,000 BC 4000 BC 2000 BC 800 BC AD 43 AD 410 AD 1066	
emperor	The Roman leader of the Roman Empire during the imperial period.		
aqueduct	A large system, like a bridge, for carrying water from one place to another is called an aqueduct.	Prior	Prior Knowledge I know that the Roman Empire
gladiator	A gladiator was an armed fighter who entertained audiences in the Roman Republic.	Sticky Knowledge about the Romans	I can describe housing, weapons and the technology that existed in Iron Age Britain when the Roman's invaded. I know how Britain fought against the Romans.
Londinium	This was the Roman name for London.	 Julius Caesar was probably the best known Roman leader. He extended the empire by invading other lands. 	
conquer	To overcome and take control of people or land using military force.	Boudicca was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni Tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire.	
invade	Enter a place or land with the intention of occupying it.	A legend tells that Rome was created by two brothers, Romulus and Remus who were abandoned after they were born.	Important Places
Romanisation	When the countries that the Romans conquered became very much like Rome.	 Romans used to eat food like dormice dipped in honey. 	Colosseum An oval amphitheatre in the centre of Rome which held up to 50,000 people. Hadrian's Wall A long wall built by the Romans across the north of England. It was to keep out the Scots. It is now one of Britain's most famous tourist attractions.
senate	Similar to the Roman version of our parliament.	Romans occasionally used a spoon, but they would never use a knife and fork. Rich Romans liked to eat exotic food, such as stork, roast parrot and even flamingo!	
Roman baths	A number of rooms designed for bathing, relaxing, and socialising, as used in ancient Rome.	When the Romans came to Britain they helped us by creating roads; a written language (which was Latin); introducing coins and even introducing rabbits to our country.	