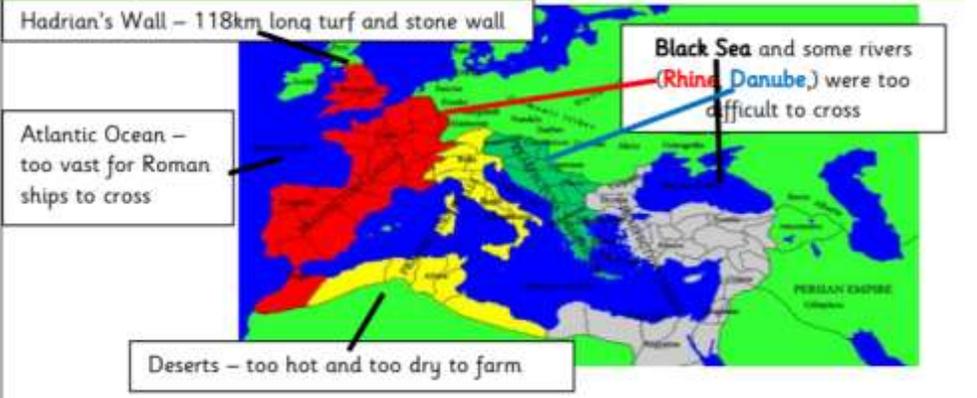


Rotherhithe Primary School	History Knowledge Organiser	Romans	Year 4
Key words		Roman Empire and its boundaries	
<p>Aqueduct – a channel or a pipe built to carry water over a long distance; also a structure like a bridge for carrying the channel or the pipe across a river or a valley</p> <p>Cartography – map making</p> <p>Climate – usual weather conditions in a place</p> <p>Empire – a very big country or a group of countries or peoples ruled over by a powerful leader or government</p> <p>Export – take products to another country, usually to be sold</p> <p>Fertile – able to produce and support plants such as farm crops</p> <p>Forum – central place in Roman towns and cities where people gathered for business and public meetings</p> <p>Import – bring in products from another country, usually to be sold</p> <p>Plains – large, flat areas of land</p> <p>Province – an area of a country or empire that has its own local rulers</p> <p>Terrain – natural shape and characteristics of the land</p> <p>Valley – a long area of low land between mountains or hills, usually along a river</p>			
Roman empire – growth and physical geography		Roman towns and trade	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Started as a settlement in the valley of River Tiber in modern-day Italy 2. Villages grew on the seven hilltops around the valley because: - land in the valley was flat and fertile so people grew crops and kept animals - climate was not too hot or too cold - River Tiber provided water - river was narrow at this point and had an island in the middle so it was easy to cross - it was 25km from the coast so close enough to reach open sea - the hilltops provided good viewpoints for spotting any attackers 3. Villages merged together and became the city of Rome 4. Roman empire spread across much of Europe, northern Africa and eastern Asia (at its biggest it was around 4000 km from east to west ↔ and around 3700km from north to south ↕ and over 50 million people lived there). 5. The lands of the empire were split into areas called provinces. A governor ruled each province. <p>Many different landscapes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mountains (rain and snow provided water for rivers) - Valleys and flat plains – good for farming (many different crops could be grown as different areas had different climates, soil types and terrain) - Deserts in North Africa – valuable resources (e.g. red marble) - Forests (wood was needed to make buildings, ships and to heat houses) Forests (wood was needed to make buildings, ships and to heat houses) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Romans were changing the landscape in every part of the empire by building cities, ports, roads, walls and bridges - Some towns began as army camps - Others grew at important travel sites such as crossroads or bridges - Towns were often set out in a grid pattern with straight streets at right angles to each other - At a main crossroads in the town centre there was usually an open space called a forum - Thick stone walls protected towns from attackers (people entered through wooden gates in the walls) - Sometimes water had to be delivered from mountain springs into towns – lines of pipes, channels and aqueducts (sometimes over 40km long) were built for this - Many towns had sewers under the ground to get rid of waste - Cartography was an important skill – many cities had maps made of them - Food was brought from the farms – landowners of large estates became very rich and lived in villas - Some towns were affected by natural disasters * eruption of Mount Vesuvius (volcano in southern Italy) buried towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum * River Tiber often flooded the city of Rome * earthquakes in the areas around the Aegean Sea, in the eastern part of the Mediterranean <p>TRADE – good road network to easily transport goods, strong navy to protect loads carried by ships</p> <p>Import – silk came from China, spices, jewels and perfume came from India.</p> <p>Export - fine glassware and pottery were exported out of the empire.</p> <p>Trade within the empire - Rome and other cities imported lots of food, oil, wine and wool.</p> <p>Britain traded its hunting dogs, wool, silver and lead</p> <p>Coins made of gold, silver, bronze or copper were used to trade goods. The same coins were used throughout the empire, making trading much easier.</p>	

1. What is the name of the river that flows through Rome?

- a) River Thames b) River Tiber c) River Tweed d) River Rhine

2. How many hills formed the city of Rome? a) none, it is in a valley b) five c) seven d) ten
3. Which side of Italy is connected by land to the rest of Europe?
d) the south side a) the west side b) the north side c) the east side
4. How many people lived in the Roman Empire? a) over 5 million b) over 10 million c) over 30 million d) over 50 million
5. What was the northern border of Roman Britain called?
Gate a) Hadrian's Barrier b) Roman Wall c) Hadrian's Wall d) Hadrian's
6. What structures carried water into towns? a) viaducts b) hypocausts c) aqueducts d) amphitheatres
7. What was the forum in a Roman town?
c) the gate that people passed through into the town a) a house for rich people b) a building where people went to wash and bathe
d) an open space in the centre
8. What was the name of the volcano that buried Pompeii?
Mount Tiber a) Mount Olympus b) Mount Vesuvius c) Mount Herculaneum d)