

Romans - Knowledge Organiser (Year 7 - HT 1)

Chronological	In date order (earliest to latest)
Similarity	Things that are the same or haven't changed much.
Difference	Things that have changed.
Cause	Something that lead to an event.
Consequence	Something that happens because of an event.

Roman Life:

- Jobs - Merchant, Banker, Farmer, Soldier, craftsman, musician, actor, tax collector.

- Family life - The family unit was very important to the Romans. The head of the family was the father Legally, he had all the power in the family. However, usually the wife had a strong say in what went on in the family. She often handled the finances and managed the household.

- Sports/leisure - Gladiator fights, chariot racing. Romans would often visit the amphitheatre to watch these sports. They would also go with friends to the Roman baths to bathe and socialise

Roman Trade:

- Romans often paid in salt. They used it to flavour foods and also heal wounds. It was imported from Britain and Spain

- Olive oil was a luxury and used in skincare and medicine. It was imported from Greece.

- Cinnamon was imported from Arabia. It was used in cooking and perfumes.

The Romans generally transported items to trade in ships as this was the fastest and cheapest method at the time. These ships could carry about 75 tons and were powered by wind and rowing.

Many different items (often from many different merchants) could be transported on one ship.

Consequences of the Romans invading Britain:

- Roads. The Romans built over 10,000 miles of roads in England. They made their roads very straight to allow their army to march directly from one place to another. They also used big flat stones to help carts use the roads. Some of their roads have been converted into motorways today.

- Language. The Romans brought latin to England. Many English started using this language too. We've still got lots of words and phrases today that come from Latin. Words like 'exit', which means 'he or she goes out', and 'pedestrian', which means 'going on foot'

- Food. The Romans introduced many fruits and vegetables previously unknown to the Britons, some of which are still part of our diet today. Asparagus, turnips, peas, garlic, cabbages, celery, onions, leeks, cucumbers, globe artichokes, figs, medlars, sweet chestnuts, cherries and plums were all introduced by the Romans.

Roman Derby -

Known in Roman times as Derventio.

The Romans built a fort along the River Derwent which was useful for trade and transport and well as for water for cooking and cleaning.

The Romans learnt pottery skills from the locals and developed their own pottery kilns. There have been lots of pot fragments found in the area with Latin writing on them.