



Geography Knowledge Organiser – Roman Settlements

Key Information

The ancient Roman civilisation began in 753 BC when King Romulus founded the city of Rome (naming it after himself). Over the next thousand years, this small city grew into a large empire. The ancient Romans became one of the most influential civilisations in history, conquering areas in Europe, Africa and Asia.

Julius Caesar first invaded Britain in 55 BC. There were several battles between the Roman army and the Celtic tribes who lived in Britain at the time, but the Romans didn't have a large enough army and they retreated. The following year, Julius Caesar attacked Britain again with a larger army. They still didn't defeat the Celts but the Romans promised to leave Britain if the Celts paid tribute to Rome.

It wasn't until Emperor Claudius invaded for a third time nearly a hundred years later in 43 AD that the Romans finally conquered Britain. Battles continued for several years afterwards but eventually the Romans gained control and Britain became part of the Roman Empire.

By the end of the first century AD, Rome had most of southern Britain under its control. However, it was a different story in Scotland - this was a much wider place. It was still controlled by fierce warrior tribes, who refused to bow to the Roman Empire.

Map of Europe



England, Scotland and Wales

Key Vocabulary

capital	The city or town that functions as the seat of government and administrative centre of a country or region.
regions	An area, especially part of a country or the world having definable characteristics but not always fixed boundaries.
human characteristics	A place come from human ideas and actions. They include bridges houses, and parks.
physical characteristics	Include land forms, climate, soil, and natural vegetation. For example, the peaks and valleys of the Rocky Mountains form a physical region.
vast	Of very great extent or quantity; immense.
Empire	Controlled from Rome, the Empire included most of Europe, the Mediterranean and North Africa.
Hadrian's Wall	A defensive wall separating Scotland and England with forts every 5 miles, stretching for 80 miles.
invasion	An instance of invading a country or region with an armed force.
preserve	Maintain (something) in its original or existing state.
conquered	Having been overcome and taken control of by military force.

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