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| **Alderley Edge Community Primary School** | | |
| **TOPIC: What did The Romans Do For Me?** | **Year 4** | **Strand: Movement / Settlement / Legacy** |

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| **What I already know** |
| * Italy is a country in the continent of Europe. * The climate of Italy is different to that of the UK. * Human and physical geographical features of Europe * Information about the Egyptian civilisation * Civilisations and empires are often formed through conflict * The chronology of British history |

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| **What will I know by the end of the topic?** |
| * The legacy of Roman Empire in Britain is:   *Language - Latin, the official Roman language, forms the roots of many of our words*  *Buildings - Public baths, amphitheatres, temples can all be seen around Britain*  *Roads - Long straight roads were first built by the romans e.g. A6*  *Names - We use Roman names for months (January, July) and planets (Mars, Jupiter)*   * About Julia Caesar   *began his military career at the Siege of Mytilene in 81 BC . From the start, he was considered a brave soldier Bribery brought him into power.*  *Advancing the power and glory of Rome was always his aim*  *Julius Caesar first landed in Britain on August 26th, 55 BC, but it was almost another hundred years before the Romans actually conquered Britain in AD 43.*  *Caesar was murdered by up to 60 men*   * The great inventions of Rome   *Roman numerals, Roman baths, modern plumbing and sanitary management, arches to build structures, Hadrian’s wall, aqueducts* |

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| **Vocabulary** | |
| Amphitheatre | Where the Romans would go to be entertained. |
| Aqueduct | A manmade channel used for delivering water to Roman towns |
| Barbarian | A term used by the Romans to refer to people outside the Roman Empire |
| Boudicca | Led an uprising against the occupying force of the Roman Empire |
| Century | A division of the Roman army made up of 100 soldiers and led by a Centurion |
| Colosseum | Large amphitheatre in the centre of Rome |
| Conquer | To overcome and take control |
| Emperor | The leader of an Empire |
| Gladiator | A person who fought for the entertainment of Roman audiences |
| Iceni Tribe | A Celtic tribe led by Boudicca into a rebellion against the Romans |
| Invasion | One country attacking another to take it over |
| Legion | One unit of the Roman army; had 4,000 to 6,000 soldiers in. Lead by a centurion. |
| Mosaics | Pictures or patterns produced by arranging together small pieces of stone |
| Pantheon | Most influential Roman temple |
| Rebellion | People joining together to fight against a certain group |
| Temple | A place of worship. A house of a Roman god or goddess. |



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| **Historical enquiry skills I will develop** |
| * Examine Roman artefacts (such as vases) and use these to make inferences about the past. * Describe how Roman artefacts and ruins tell us about their culture, military, and religious beliefs. * Describe how the Roman society has had an impact on modern society. * Discuss the notion of democracy - compare the democratic process of Roman Empire with that of modern Britain. * Examine the timeline of the Roman civilisation and consider where there was rapid change and where there was very little change. Explain why this may the case. * Compare what was happening in the Roman civilisation with what was happening in Britain at the same time. * Place the chronology of key events of the Roman civilisation on a time line with a chronology of the history of Britain. Where are the overlaps? * Describe the ideas, beliefs and attitudes of all groups of people in the Roman civilisation. * Compare the expansion of the Roman empire with that of the British Empire under Queen Victoria |



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| **Time Line** |
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