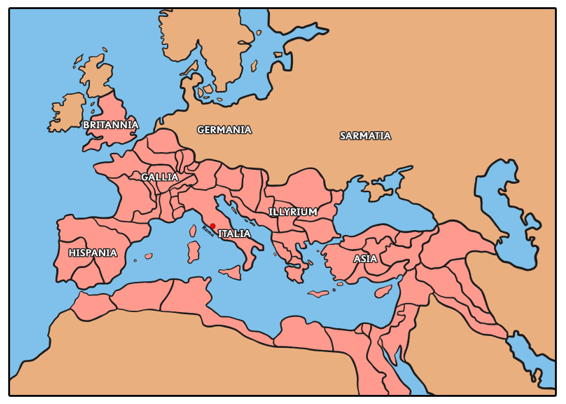
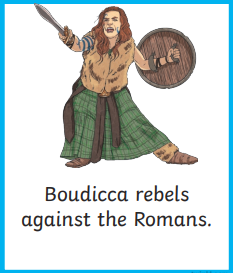
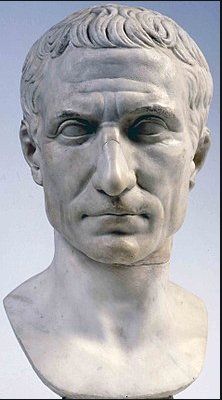
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| **History** | | | | | |
| **Topic: The Romans** | | | **Year 4** | | |
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| **What should I already know?** |  | **Historical Skills and Enquiry** | |  | **Vocabulary** |
| * The Stone Age was when early humans used tools from stone. This is also known as pre-history. * The Stone Age had three periods - Palaeolithic (‘old’ Stone Age), Mesolithic (‘middle’ Stone Age) and Neolithic (‘new’ Stone Age). * The Bronze Age was a period in time when humans used tools and weapons made from bronze - it began when the Beaker People arrived from Europe and brought with them new ways of doing things. * The Iron Age was a period in time when people used tools and weapons made from iron. * The United Kingdom is a country in the continent of Europe. * The four countries of the United Kingdom. * London is the capital city of England, a country in the United Kingdom. |  | * Describe what life was like for all groups of people during **Roman** Britain. * Explain how Britain changed during **Roman** Britain using a timeline to help (e.g. explain how the **Roman invasion** brought an end to the Iron Age) * Explain key leaders that influenced **Roman** Britain. * Explain how we know about **Roman** Britain (e.g. **artefacts**, remains and historical accounts). Study **Roman artefacts**/tools and explain what their uses were. * Compare the different periods of time you have studied so far (e.g. Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age, **Roman** Britain). Explain similarities and differences. * Describe the **technology** seen in **Roman** Britain. * Explain what the **Romans** brought to Britain and explain the **legacy** that the **Romans** left to the British people. * Describe the causes and consequences of the **Roman** invasion and then subsequently the causes and consequences of their return to Rome. * **Julius Ceasar** and his significance | |  | archaeologist someone who studies the past by exploring old remains  **artefact an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like**  emperor somebody who rules an empire or is the head of state in an empire  **empire a number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country**  fortress a castle or other large strong building, or a well-protected place, which is intended to be difficult for enemies to enter  **influence to have an effect on**  infrastructure the basic facilities such as transport, communications, power supplies, and buildings, which enable it to work  **invasion to try and take over a place by force**  Jutes people from the Jutland peninsula (Germany and Southern Denmark) who invaded Britain  **legacy a direct result of something in history and which continues to exist after it is over**  nation all the people who live in a particular country  **Picts ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland**  province a large section of a country  **Queen Boudica leader of the Iceni tribe who led a rebellion against the Roman invasion**.  raid a sudden armed attack against a place  **rebellion fighting back and opposing the people who have attacked you**  Roman related to or connected with ancient Rome and its empire  **Scots people from Ireland who eventually settled in Scotland**  **settler/**  settlement people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement  **technology devices which are the result of scientific knowledge being used for practical purposes.**  tribes a group of people of the same race, language, and customs |
| **Ancient Greek Society** |
| * **In AD 44, The Romans capture Colchester.** It is the first fortress in Roman Britain and made the capital city in AD 49. * **In AD 61, Queen Boudica** led a rebellion   against the Romans.   * The Romans established themselves in Britain and developed:   + paved straight roads   + infrastructure (e.g. sewage) * They also influenced the:   + written and spoken language   + measurement system   + way of life   + cities   + buildings (built out of bricks and stone)   + technology   + religion (e.g. Christianity)   **Roman Britain was a nation rather than a number of tribes.** |

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| **History** | | |
| **Topic: Ancient Greece** | **Year 4** | |
|  | | |
| **Map** | | **Significant People**  **Julius Caesar and Boudicca** |

Timeline

**AD 410: Romans**

leave Britain to defend Rome

which was under attack. **Angles**, **Saxons** and **Jutes** make their way

from Germany and South Denmark.

**c. AD 314:** Christianity

becomes legal in the

**Roman** Empire.

**c. AD 212: Roman** Britain - a

plan was created to rule Britain. It is divided into two **provinces**.

**c. 27 BC:** Augustus **c. AD 44:** The **Romans c. AD 100:** London grows to become an

became the first capture Colchester. It is the important location in Britain. At the same time, elected **emperor**. first **fortress** in **Roman** Britain. the Colosseum, in Rome, was completed.

**c. AD 250: Picts** from Scotland, **Scots** from

Ireland, Angles, Saxons and **Jutes** from Germany and Scandinavia begin to threaten the **Romans** in Britain.

**c. AD 80:** Pompeii **c. AD 122:** Hadrian’s Wall is built

was destroyed by the to protect against the **raiding**

volcano, Vesuvius. Northern **tribes**, the **Picts**.

**c. AD 43:** The **Romans**

conquer Britain. This marks the end of the Iron Age.

**c. 55-54 BC :**

Julius Caesar first

**invades** Britain.

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| **Question 1:** Place these in order of chronology using the numbers 1-4. | Start of unit | End of unit |
| Iron Age |  |  |
| Bronze Age |  |  |
| Roman Britain |  |  |
| Stone Age |  |  |

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| **Question 2:** Why did the Romans leave Britain? | Start of unit | End of unit |
| Rome was under attack so they went back to defend it |  |  |
| The Picts, Scots and Jutes led a successful invasion |  |  |
| They went back to help build the Colosseum |  |  |
| They didn’t want to be settled |  |  |

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| **Question 4:** Somebody who rules an empire is  called…. | Start of unit | End of unit |
| an archaeologist |  |  |
| a settler |  |  |
| a Roman |  |  |
| an emperor |  |  |

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| **Question 3:** Which year did the Romans  successfully invade Britain? | Start of unit | End of unit |
| 2, 500 BC |  |  |
| 54 BC |  |  |
| AD 43 |  |  |
| AD 410 |  |  |

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| **Question 5:** Which word is closest to the  meaning of the word *‘invade’*? | Start of unit | End of unit |
| trade |  |  |
| empire |  |  |
| retreat |  |  |
| raid |  |  |

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| **Question 6:** Match these words to their definitions: | Start of unit | End of unit |
| Settle  To take over a place by  force or means of  attack  Invasion  Movement from one  place to another  Migration  To stay in one place |  |  |
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| **Question 8:** Name one way in which the Romans were similar to the Beaker People. |  |  |
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| **Question 7:** One way in which the Romans protected their towns was by: | Start of unit | End of unit |
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| **Question 9:** Name one consequence of the Romans building paved roads in Britain. | Start of unit | End of unit |
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| **Question 10:** Name four things that the Romans influenced during their time in Britain. | Start of unit | End of unit |
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