

# Topic Plan

Year 4 Spring 2 – Rotten Romans!		
Key Skills	Key Facts	Key Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can describe the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain.</li> <li>I can compare sources of information available for the study of different times in the past.</li> <li>I can use a variety of resources to find out about aspects of life in the past.</li> <li>I can evaluate the usefulness of a variety of sources.</li> <li>I can discuss the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to the national and international achievements.</li> <li>I can give some reasons for some important historical events.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>753 BC</b> – Rome is founded by Romulus.</li> <li><b>55 BC</b> – Julius Caesar attempts first invasion of Britain.</li> <li><b>54 BC</b> – Julius Caesar tried to invade Britain again.</li> <li><b>43 AD</b> – Claudius, the new Roman emperor, started a successful invasion of Britain.</li> <li><b>60 AD</b> – Boudicca’s Rebellion. Boudicca leads the Iceni to revolt against the Romans’ taxes and control. They take back land controlled by the Romans, but eventually lose to the Romans.</li> <li><b>122 AD</b> – Hadrian’s Wall. The tribes in Scotland (The Picts) fought back against the Romans. The Romans wanted something to separate their land, so the Roman emperor Hadrian ordered a wall to be built. It was 117km long with, turrets, major forts, bathhouses and even hospitals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Celts</b> – A group of people who were living in Britain before the Romans invaded.</li> <li><b>Emperor</b> – The ruler of an empire.</li> <li><b>Iceni</b> – A tribe of Celts who lived in Norfolk.</li> <li><b>Century</b> – A division of the Roman army made up of 100 soldiers.</li> <li><b>Legion</b> – A large section of the Roman Empire made up of 5000 soldiers.</li> <li><b>Roman Empire</b> – The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans, including parts of Europe, Middle East and North Africa.</li> <li><b>Invade</b> – Enter a country using military force to occupy it.</li> <li><b>Aqueduct</b> – A structure that transports water from the source to things like baths.</li> <li><b>Rebellion</b> – To fight back against the people in charge.</li> <li><b>Mosaics</b> – Pictures or patterns produced by arranging together small pieces of stone.</li> </ul>
Key Figures/Places	Reading and Writing Links	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Julius Caesar (100 – 44 BC) Roman emperor, who tried twice to invade England.</li> <li>Claudius (AD 10 – 54) Roman emperor who eventually conquered Britain.</li> <li>Boudicca (25 – 30 AD – 61 – 62 AD) Ruler of the Iceni tribe, which was located in Norfolk, who battled against the Roman invasions.</li> <li>Caister-on-Sea – has the ruins of a Roman fort that you can visit today.</li> <li>Bath – has one of the few remaining Roman Baths</li> </ul>	<p><b>Writing:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Narrative</li> <li>- Diary Entry</li> </ul> <p><b>Grammar</b> – personification, onomatopoeia, time connectives and pathetic fallacy.</p> <p><b>Reading – Class text for guided reading. – ‘Romans on the Rampage’ by Jeremy Strong</b></p> <p>We are developing the children’s ability to infer and extract information from a text within school. To support this, it is vital that the children are reading at least 5 times per week at home for 30 minutes. They should record this in their reading record and ask an adult from home to initial it.</p>	

