

Topic Plan

Year 4 Spring 1 – Rotten Romans!		
Key Skills	Key Facts	Key Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can describe the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain. I can compare sources of information available for the study of different times in the past. I can use a variety of resources to find out about aspects of life in the past. I can evaluate the usefulness of a variety of sources. I can discuss the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to the national and international achievements. I can give some reasons for some important historical events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 753 BC – Rome is founded by Romulus. 55 BC – Julius Caesar attempts first invasion of Britain. 54 BC – Julius Caesar tried to invade Britain again. 43 AD – Claudius the new Roman emperor, started a successful invasion of Britain. 60 AD – 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. 122 AD – 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Celts – A group of people who were living in Britain before the Romans invaded. Emperor – The ruler of an empire. Iceni – A tribe of Celts who lived in Norfolk. Century – A division of the Roman army made up of 100 soldiers. Legion – A large section of the Roman Empire made up of 5000 soldiers. Roman Empire – The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans, including parts of Europe, Middle East and North Africa. Invade – Enter a country using military force to occupy it. Aqueduct – A structure that transports water from the source to things like baths. Rebellion – To fight back against the people in charge. Mosaics – Pictures or patterns produced by arranging together small pieces of stone.
Key Figures/Places	Reading and Writing Links	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Julius Caesar (100 – 44 BC) Roman emperor, who tried twice to invade England. Claudius (AD 10 – 54) Roman emperor who eventually conquered Britain. Boudicca (25 – 30 AD – 61 – 62 AD) Ruler of the Iceni tribe, which was located in Norfolk, who battled against the Roman invasions. Caister-on-Sea – has the ruins of a Roman fort that you can visit today. Bath – has one of the few remaining Roman Baths 	<p>Writing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Narrative - Diary Entry <p>Grammar – personification, onomatopoeia, time connectives and pathetic fallacy.</p> <p>Reading – Class text for guided reading. – ‘Romans on the Rampage’ by Jeremy Strong</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>	

