



St Lawrence C of E (Aided) Junior School: History – Year 4 Spring 2 – Roman Empire

Module Roman Empire	Substantive Concepts <i>(Main concepts running through history curriculum)</i>	Civilisation Government Society Belief Monarchy Trade Empire	Law Power Communication War Hierarchy	Disciplinary knowledge <i>(Knowledge of how historians investigate the past)</i>	Sources and evidence Historical interpretations Cause and consequence	Change and Continuity Similarity and difference Historical significance
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Prior learning (Memory Moment)

Link to the understanding of the Roman Empire and how the Celtic tribes lived alongside the Romans and their regime

Declarative Knowledge (know)

- ✓ I can explain the impact of Boudicca and how her army killed over 70,000 people
- ✓ I can describe what happened to Pompeii, including the eruption of Mount Vesuvius and its aftermath
- ✓ I can understand why and how the Romans built new roads and towns in Britain, and explain how they impact today's modern Britain
- ✓ Explain how and why the Roman Empire came to an end, and discuss the benefits and pitfalls
- ✓ I can identify what the Romans did for Britain and compare this to the demise of the Ancient Egyptians

Procedural Knowledge (able to)

Understand how the Romans took control of Britain.

Locate and label the Roman infrastructure on a map of Britain.

Identify the impact of the Roman civilisation on Britain

Assessments and Records (inc. mind-maps and extended writing)

Mind map

Can empathise with civilians living in Britain at the time

Can define key terms (glossary)

Can discuss the impact of the Roman Empire

Links (across history and across the general curriculum)

English: Weslandia book which describes a boy who uses his understanding of the civilisations studied at school to create his own, fantastic civilisation.

~~**D and T:** Create wooden catapults/trebuchets based on those used by The Romans.~~

Maths: Roman numerals and the influence of The Romans on the modern-day calendar.

RE: Multi-god system compared to e.g. Christianity which is a single god faith and Hinduism, being studied concurrently. Emphasise key concept of Belief.

Vocabulary/Terms

Queen Boudicca, Mount Vesuvius, Pompeii, eruption, citizens, network, Forum, amphitheatre, Roman baths

Next Steps

Link to the Ancient Greeks and Anglo Saxons in year 5.
Key events in England from 410 CE to 1066 CE (Anglo Saxon period)
Angles, Saxons and Jutes raided England in 410 CE and began to settle in the country, rather than just raiding it in 450 CE

Year 4 – History – Spring 2 – Roman Empire

Key Vocabulary

Queen Boudicca	Strong leader and ferocious warrior - Queen of the ancient British Iceni tribe
Mount Vesuvius	Active volcano just outside of Rome
Pompeii	Town destroyed by Vesuvius in 79AD
eruption	A bursting forth or out, as of lava from a volcano
citizen	Someone who lives in a particular area / country
network	Roads, bridges and aqueducts and how they connect
Forums	Public building and meeting place
amphitheatre	An oval or circular building with tiered seating, for Roman entertainment
Roman baths	A public bathing house used for leisure purposes

Core Knowledge:

- ✓ I can explain the impact of Boudicca
- ✓ I can describe what happened to Pompeii
- ✓ I can understand why and how the Romans built new roads and towns in Britain
- ✓ Revisit how and why the Roman Empire came to an end
- ✓ I can identify what the Romans did for Britain

Key events:

Key Facts

Boudicca's rebellion	Her army destroyed the towns of St Albans, Colchester and London, killing thousands of people
Impact of Vesuvius on Pompeii	Mount Vesuvius erupted, destroying the city of Pompeii, killing many people.
Roman roads and towns	Their construction began the town and road network in Britain that still exists today
Impact of Romans on Britain	New settlements developed, architecture, culture, language and laws.

Roman Roads

Dere Street	—
Watling Street	—
Ermine Street	—
Akeman Street	—
Fosse Way	—
Stane Street	—

