



## St Lawrence C of E (Aided) Junior School: History – Year 4 Spring 1 – Roman Empire

<b>Module</b> <b>Roman Empire</b>	<b>Substantive Concepts</b> <i>(Main concepts running through history curriculum)</i>	Civilisation Government Society Belief Monarchy Trade Empire	Law Power Communication War Hierarchy	<b>Disciplinary knowledge</b> <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 Ancient Egyptian Civilisation in Y4 Autumn Term (and the Stone and Iron age in Y3). Understanding of how the Ancient Egyptian timeline compares to that of Ancient Rome.

### Declarative Knowledge (know)

- ✓ Understand the timeline of Britain from 43CE to 1066CE and how this relates to Ancient Rome.
- ✓ Understand the reasons for the invasion of Britain by The Romans.
- ✓ Understand how the Roman army maintained power in Britain.
- ✓ Understand how and why the Roman Empire came to an end. (Link to the demise of the ancient Egyptians)
- ✓ Understand the influence of the Romans on key British cities and roads.
- ✓ Be able to draw comparisons between the Celts and the Romans.

### Procedural Knowledge (able to)

Place events in chronological order.

Locate and label the Roman empire on a map.

Identify similarities and differences between the Romans, the Ancient Egyptians and Stone age and Iron Age man in Britain.

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

Mind map

Can place Roman civilisation alongside that of: Ancient Egypt, Stone Age and Iron Age – on timeline

Can define key terms (glossary)

Can discuss similarities and differences between the Ancient Egyptians and the Romans

### Links (across history and across the general curriculum)

**English:** Publish an independent non-chronological report about life in Roman Britain

**Residential Trip** - Ufton Court to experience Roman life.  
**Roman Day-**

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

**RE:** Ruler-Christianity  
Easter Story

### Vocabulary/Terms

Empire, Roman, ambition, gladiator, Britain, Celts, ancient, invasion, Julius Caesar, Emperor Claudius, resources,

### 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 1 – Roman Empire

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	
<b>Empire</b>	A group of territories or countries ruled by one single ruler
<b>Roman</b>	A person who lived in Rome or the Roman Empire in ancient times
<b>Chronology:</b>	The arrangement of events in the order they occurred.
<b>Gladiator</b>	A man trained to fight with weapons against other men or wild animals in an arena.
<b>Roman Britain</b>	The territory that was ruled by the Roman Empire. It was called Britannia.
<b>Celts</b>	A collection of tribes from central Europe that shared a similar language, religious beliefs, traditions and culture.
<b>Roman Empire</b>	A group of territories or countries ruled by Romans.
<b>Invasion</b>	Invading a country with an armed force.
<b>Julius Caesar</b>	The ruler of the Roman Empire.
<b>Claudius</b>	A Roman Emperor who led the successful invasion of Britain in AD 43.
<b>Britannia</b>	The Roman name for Britain

### Core Knowledge:


- ✓ I understand when in history the Romans existed
- ✓ I know why the Romans invaded Britain
- ✓ I understand how the Roman Empire grew
- ✓ I understand what life was like for a Roman soldier
- ✓ I can identify key differences between the Roman and Celt army

### Key Facts

<b>Timeline</b>	The Roman Empire came after the Ancient Egyptian and Greek civilisations
<b>Invasion</b>	It was Julius Caesar who first invaded Britain in 55 BC. Conquering Britain wasn't a simple task, though. It took around 30 years for Rome to gain control of the southern part of the island.
<b>Roman Army</b>	The Roman army were very professional and organised. Being a soldier was a popular career choice. Their organisation was a key reason that they defeated the Celts.
<b>Roman Influence</b>	The Romans introduced a road network in Britain which still exists today.


### Key events:

**753 BCE**  
753 a.C.



The building of Rome begins.  
Ha inizio la costruzione di Roma.

**510 BCE**  
510 a.C.




Rome becomes a republic and officials are elected.  
Roma diventa una repubblica e le cariche pubbliche sono elette dal popolo.

**202 BCE**  
202 a.C.




Rome conquers territories outside Italy.  
Roma conquista territori fuori dall'Italia.

**130 BCE**  
130 a.C.




Rome conquers Greece and Spain.  
Roma conquista la Grecia e la Spagna.

**55 BCE**  
55 a.C.




Julius Caesar first invades Britain but is forced to return home.  
Giulio Cesare cerca di invadere la Britannia ma è costretto a ritirarsi.

**CE 1**  
1 d.C.



The birth of Jesus.  
Nasce Gesù.

**CE 43**  
43 d.C.



The Roman army lands in England.  
I Romani arrivano in Inghilterra.

**CE 61**  
61 d.C.




Boudicca rebels against the Romans.  
Boudicca si ribella contro i romani.

**CE 122**  
122 d.C.



The building of Hadrian's Wall begins.  
Ha inizio la costruzione del muro di Adriano.

**CE 200**  
200 d.C.




Rome is attacked by barbarians.  
Roma viene attaccata dai popoli barbarici.

**CE 235-285**  
235-285 d.C.



20 Roman emperors are assassinated.  
20 imperatori romani vengono assassinati.

**CE 410**  
410 d.C.



Roman rule in Britain ends.  
Finisce il dominio romano in Britannia.

**CE 455**  
455 d.C.



The Roman empire collapses.  
Finisce l'Impero romano.

