



EGERTON PRIMARY SCHOOL KNUTSFORD  
 HISTORY END POINTS ASSESSMENT  
 "Ready to learn. Ready to thrive. Ready for tomorrow."

"The farther backward you can look, the farther forward you are likely to see."

Winston Churchill

## Year 4

### The Roman Empire and its Impact on Britain



End Point Assessment
I can place the Roman Empire on a timeline
I can explain what Celtic Britain was like before the Romans arrived
I can explain why and how Julius Caesar and Emperor Claudius invaded Britain
I can explain why the Roman army was so powerful
I can say who Boudicca was and why she was important
I can explain why the Roman's built Hadrian's wall
I can explain why technology was important in Roman Britain
I can explain the importance of technology in Roman Britain
I can compare living as a Celt and a Roman in Roman Britain
I can compare what changed and what stayed the same in 400 years of Roman rule in Britain
I can explain why the Romans left Britain
I can discuss the Roman's most significant impact on Modern Britain.
Skills
I can place key events and people from Roman Britain on a timeline using BCE and CE.
I can place ages, events, artefacts, and historical figures in order of time and use BCE and CE.
I can compare different sources of evidence to understand the Roman Empire better, and explain what each source tells me.
I can explain why Julius Caesar, Emperor Claudius, and Boudicca were important figures in Roman Britain and discuss their impact.
I can use more than one source of evidence for historical enquiry in order to gain a more accurate understanding of history.
I can compare different accounts of Boudicca's rebellion and explain why the stories may differ.

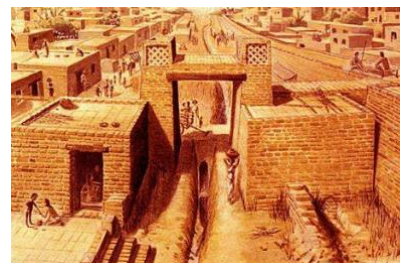
Key Vocabulary	
<b>Boudicca</b>	Boudicca led her army against the Romans in AD60. She is remembered as a strong leader and ferocious warrior. She fought in a famous battle called the Battle of Watling Street. The Roman army won the battle against Boudicca and her army.
<b>Caesar</b>	Gaius Julius Caesar (12 July 100 BCE – 15 March 44 BCE) was an important Roman general and politician who played a crucial role in the fall of the Roman Republic and the birth of the Roman Empire. He tried to invade Britain twice in but failed.
<b>Celts</b>	The Celts were a number of tribes that could be found in Western and Central Europe including Britain and Ireland. They lived in Britain from roughly 750BCE to 43BCE. This is during the end of the Bronze Age and through the Iron age until the Roman invasion of Britain.
<b>Claudius</b>	Emperor Claudius was one of the many Ancient Roman Emperors that ruled over Rome. He was responsible for the successful Invasion of Britain.

<b>Empire</b>	An empire is a group of countries ruled by a single person, government or country. The word comes from a Latin word imperium meaning government or rule.
<b>Hadrian / Hadrian's Wall</b>	Publius Aelius Hadrianus, (Hadrian), was Roman Emperor from 117CE until 138CE. Hadrian's Wall was a barrier that the Roman Empire built to keep invaders from the north out of Britain. It stretched across northern Britain for 73 miles / 118KM from coast to coast.
<b>Invade</b>	To enter as an enemy, by force, in order to conquer or plunder. To disturb or break into without being asked or wanted; intrude on; violate.
<b>Numerals</b>	Numerals are symbols or signs (or collection of symbols) used to represent numbers corresponding to numerical quantities, values, or measurements.
<b>Slave</b>	Slaves were an important part of Roman life. A wealthy Roman might have as many as 400 or 500 slaves!
<b>Technology</b>	Roman technology laid the foundations for the development of modern roads, architectural techniques, and the construction of civil infrastructure. Roads, buildings, aqueducts, concrete, welfare, books, calendar, surgery.

<b>Chronology</b>	<b>Empire</b>	<b>Enquiry and Interpretation</b>	<b>Cause and consequence (Impact)</b>	<b>Significant People, Places and Events</b>
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# Year 4

## The Indus Valley



End Point Assessment
I can place the Indus Valley on a timeline
I can explore the location and significance of the Indus River
I can evaluate the architecture of the Indus Valley
I can explain the significance of craft and trade for the Indus Valley civilisation
I can explain the importance of technology used in the Indus Valley
I can compare the technology of Roman Britain to the Indus Valley
I can research and present information about a key aspect of life in the Indus Valley
I can explain the achievements of the Indus Valley civilisation
I can explain the most significant achievements of the Indus Valley civilisation
I can explain the reasons behind the decline of the Indus Valley civilisation
I can explain why the Indus Valley was a mystery for a long time
Skills
I can compare different theories about why the Indus Valley civilisation declined, and explain why historians may have different views on the causes.
I can explain why the Indus Valley civilisation was significant and discuss its impact on the development of ancient societies.
I can identify different types of evidence (such as artefacts, written records, and archaeological sites) that help us understand the Indus Valley civilisation.
I can explain how archaeologists use different sources of evidence to learn about the Indus Valley, such as the ruins of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.
Begin to discuss the reliability of sources and why they might be unreliable.
I can explain why some sources about the Indus Valley are unreliable, such as the lack of written records or difficulty in translating the script.

Key Vocabulary	
Achievements	A thing done successfully with effort, skill, or courage:
Architecture	The science and art of designing buildings is known as architecture. People who practice architecture are called architects. Architects express an artistic vision through the size, shape, colour, materials, and style of a building's elements.
Decline	To grow weaker or smaller gradually. A situation in which something becomes <b>less</b> in amount, importance, quality, or strength
Early Civilisation	A civilization is a large group of people who share certain advanced ways of living and working. The earliest civilizations developed in river valleys because the land there was good for farming.
India	India is a country in South Asia, it is the seventh-largest country and the second most populated country in the world. It shares borders with China, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar.
Indus River	By about 2500 BCE a civilization had formed in the valley of the Indus River. This was located around what is now the border between India and Pakistan.
Pakistan	Pakistan is a country on the Asian continent. To the north is Afghanistan and China, to the East is India, and west is Iran. South of Pakistan is the Arabian Sea.
Trade	Trade is the buying and selling of good and services.

Chronology	Civilisation	Enquiry and Interpretation	Impact and achievements	Bronze Age
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