

Timeline of Key Roman Events

793 BC	510BC	130BC	55BC	54BC	43AD	60AD	71AD	122AD	200AD	235-285AD	410AD
Building of Rome begins	Rome becomes a Republic	Romans conquer Greece and most of Spain.	Julius Caesar invaded Britain, failed due to the weather and the seas	Julius Caesar invades Britain	Claudius invades Britain and becomes ruler after 30 years	Boudicca rebels against the Romans, but is defeated	Romans conquer Northern England	Hadrian's Wall was built to keep the Celts out	Barbarians attack the Roman Empire.	Over 20 Roman Emperors killed.	Roman rule in Britain ends, they leave and return to Italy.

Vocabulary

city	Large town given title by the crown
invasion	One country attacking another
Army General	Officer of the highest rank
hostage	Person captured by another
empire	Group of countries controlled by one ruler
trade	Activity of buying, selling or exchanging goods
conquer	One group takes over another, taking complete control
rebel	Rise up against authority, especially by force
attack	Hurt or damage a person or place using physical violence
defeat	Win victory over someone in battle
fort	Strong building with a wall around it, to protect soldiers
government	Group of people responsible for ruling a country

Year 4 Autumn Term History 1 What did the Romans do for us?

Key People



Julius Caesar
100BC-44BC



Augustus
27BC-14AD



Claudius
10AD-54AD



Hadrian
76AD-138AD



Queen Boudicca
c30AD-60AD

What was Roman Britain?

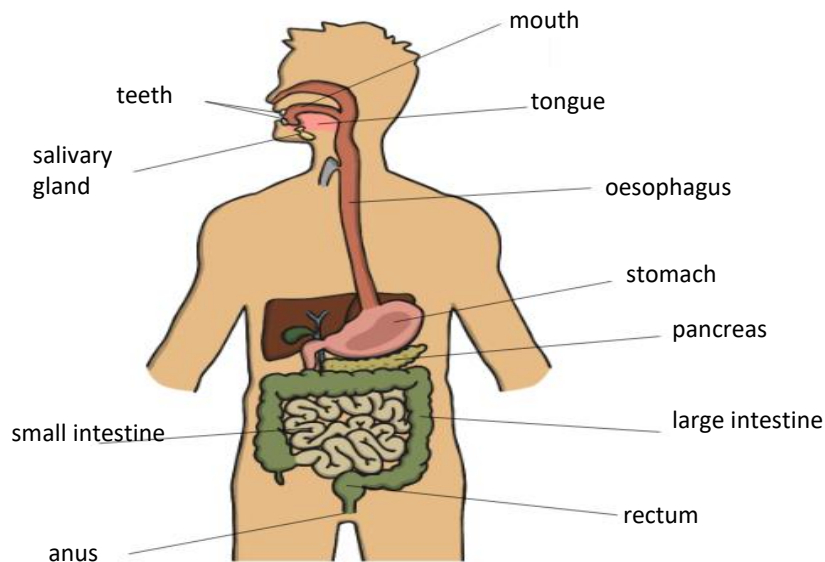
Roman Britain was part of the Roman empire from 43AD to 409AD. Before the invasions, the tribes of Britain had already begun trading with the rest of Europe, but the Roman invaders introduced new developments such as straight roads, stone buildings, central heating and reading and writing in Latin. After an initial failed attempt to invade, the Romans succeeded on their 2nd attempt and Roman Britain began to develop. From 400AD Britain suffered repeated attacks from barbarian invasions and in c.409 Roman officials left Britain. Over the next 150 years most of the Roman cities fell into ruins, nevertheless, the lasting impact of Roman Rule was seen for many centuries to come because of the changes they had brought to Britain during their time as rulers.



Year 4 – Animals Including Humans

Functions of the digestive system

1. Mouth – entry point for food, where saliva mixes together. Location of tongue and teeth.
2. Oesophagus – muscles contract and relax to move food to the stomach.
3. Stomach – muscles in the stomach mix the food
4. Small intestine – absorbs nutrients and passes any leftover broken down food to the large intestine
5. Large intestine – connects the small intestine to the rectum. Absorbs water from the waste food. Forms stools from waste food.
6. Rectum – stores stool passed to it from the large intestine. Makes brain aware of need to go to the toilet
7. Anus – releases the stool. End of digestive process.

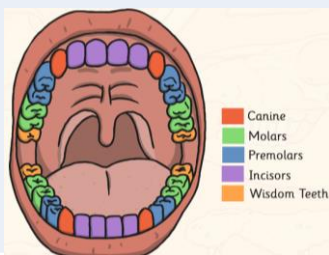


Vocabulary

food chain	A series of living things which are linked to each other because each thing feeds on the one next to it
producer	Plants are called producers because they make their own food
predator	An animal that kills and eats other animals
prey	An animal hunted or captured by another for food
incisor	The teeth at the front of the mouth which you use for biting into food
canines	The pointed teeth near the front of the mouth
premolars	Situated before a molar tooth
molars	The large, flat teeth at the back of the mouth that are used for chewing food
carnivores	An animal that eats meat
herbivores	An animal that only eats plants
oesophagus	The part of your body that carries the food from the throat to the stomach
stomach	The organ inside your body where food is digested
intestines	The tubes in your body through which food passes when it has left your stomach
digest	When food passes through your body

Teeth

Incisor	<i>Where:</i> at the front of the mouth <i>Function:</i> to bite food
Canine	<i>Where:</i> near the front of the mouth <i>Function:</i> To rip and tear food
Premolars	<i>Where:</i> towards the back of the mouth <i>Function:</i> to hold food
Molars	<i>Where:</i> at the back of the mouth <i>Function:</i> the chew and grind the food
Wisdom teeth	<i>Where:</i> at the back (not everyone has them) <i>Function:</i> no use anymore



Keeping a healthy mouth

Tooth decay	Damage to a tooth caused by plaque turning sugars into acid
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You can keep your mouth healthy by:

- Brushing your teeth twice a day
- Visiting the dentist regularly
- Consuming less sugary food or drinks

Food chains

