

Prior Learning:

This unit builds on pupils' previous learning about Ancient Greece, Persia and Greece. Pupils will draw on their understanding of ancient civilisations, government, warfare, leadership and expansion to explore the Roman Republic and how Rome developed into a powerful civilisation.

Key Vocabulary

Republic	A form of government where citizens elect representatives to make decisions, instead of being ruled by a king.
Senate	A group of important Roman men who advised leaders and helped govern Rome.
Consul	One of two elected leaders who governed the Roman Republic and commanded the army.
Citizen	A person who belonged to Rome and had certain rights and responsibilities.

Significant places

- Tiber
- Rome
- Carthage



Key Learning

- How does the legend of Romulus explain the beginning of Rome?
- Why did the Romans decide to get rid of their kings and create a republic?
- Why did Rome and Carthage fight the Punic Wars?
- How did Hannibal try to defeat Rome?
- Was Scipio a better leader than Hannibal?
- What was life like for patricians and plebeians in Ancient Rome?

Significant People

- Romulus
- Remus,
- Tarquin,
- Brutus,
- Hannibal,
- Scipio



The Big Question

How much power did the senate have in the Roman republic?

Visual Vocabulary



River Tiber - The river beside which Rome was founded..



Toga - the traditional white garment worn by Roman citizens and senators.



Forum - the public meeting place in Rome where people gathered to discuss politics, trade and daily life



General - A military commander, such as Hannibal or Scipio.

Cross Curricular Links
Belonging & Mutual Respect

Prior Learning:

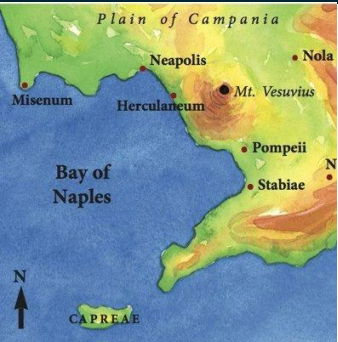
Pupils will have previously learnt about the Roman Republic and explored other ancient civilisations. They will have developed an understanding of how ancient societies were organised, how people lived and how leaders governed their people. They will build on their prior knowledge of Roman history to explore how Rome changed from a republic into an empire, learning about the emperors who ruled Rome, how the empire expanded and the impact these leaders had on Roman society.

Key Vocabulary

Senate	A group of people that once governed Rome
Praetorian Guard.	a group of soldiers to be his personal protection
Imperial City	capital city of the empire.
Enslaved	to take away someone's freedom

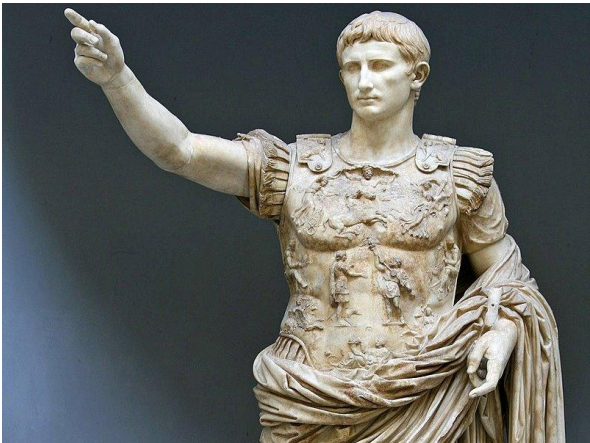
Significant places

A volcanic eruption from Mt Vesuvius buried Pompeii.



Key Learning

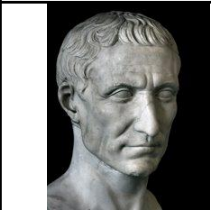
- How did Rome control its growing empire?
- How did Julius Caesar rise to power, change Rome and meet his downfall?
- Who was Octavian, and why was he important in Roman history?
- What did the Emperors Claudius and Nero do for Rome?
- What happened to Pompeii when Mount Vesuvius erupted?
- How did the Romans take control of Jerusalem, and what happened to the Jewish people and their Temple?



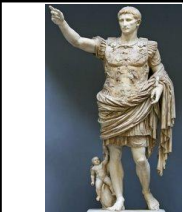
The Big Question

What can sources reveal about Roman ways of life?

Visual Vocabulary (significant people)



Julius Caesar - he was elected consul by the people of Rome.



Octavian/ Augustus - the first emperor of Rome.



Claudius - built more roads across his empire, expanded the Roman Empire, added the island of Britain and led his own army through Gaul, across the sea to Britain and visited Britain!



Nero - the last of the Caesar family to rule as emperor.

Cross Curricular Links

English - Romans on the Rampage
Belonging & Mutual Respect