

	During this unit children will learn about Julius Caesar and his attempted invasion. They will also look at the invasion by Claudius and Hadrian's wall. The British resistance – including Boudica and how the Romans impacted on life in Britain: religion, technology, architecture, culture.		
Prior Learning/ Links	Year 1 & 2: Asking historical questions using artefacts, Timelines and chronology (Victorian Toys), the impact on society today (Flight), Significant people and events (Explorers & Titanic). Year 3: Changes over time – Stone Age / Iron Age. Year 4: Ancient Egypt.		
Unit Title: Droylsden Detectives	Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge	
Key Questions: The beginning of the Roman Empire. Significant events – timeline. Why the Romans invaded Britain. Who is Boudica? How 'Roman' is Britain now? Roman armies. Roman roads and architecture in Britain today.	 The Romans lived in Rome, a city in Italy. Rome started to grow into a city around 753BCE. A legend tells of how Rome was created by Romulus and Remus. Rome expanded very quickly, built up a huge army and began invading nearby countries in Europe and North Africa for their land , slaves and resources. There were 3 attempts by the Romans to invade Britain. Julius Caesar in BCE55 and again he tried with a larger army a year later. He failed on both occasions. In BCE43 Emperor Claudius invaded and was successful. This was because some Britain's in the South had started trading, and had made allies with the Romans. The Romans wanted to expand their growing empire – they had already invaded most of Europe. They believed that Britain was full of minerals and valuable agricultural land. Boudicca was part of a British tribe who tried to fight back against the Romans. Romans spoke Latin – which influenced many languages today – including French, Italian, Spanish and Portugese. The modern western alphabet derives from Roman times, and the calendar. Christianity was brought to Britain during Roman rule. Many buildings and architecture – including roads and forts. Many towns 	 Cause and Consequence: Things can happen because of a significant event. Some things have many contributing causes. Consequences can be immediate or take time. Consequences can last for different lengths of time. Change and continuity: Events in time can be put into order of when they happened. Events can be explored and recorded in time in relation to other events around the world. Over time things change for lots of different reasons. Similarity and Difference: During different periods of time there are similarities and differences between how people lived. Sometimes we talk about a set of people in a place or time as if they are all the same but there will be similarities and differences in that time. Significance: Some events in history have a significant effect on the landscape and the people. 	



History Unit Planner Year 4

Title: Roman Britain

	 As the empire expanded, so did the army. The Romans needed a huge army to defeat the tribes living in Britain. There are many towns and cities in Britain that have Roman remains. This is how we know information about the Roman times and what life was like. Many towns and cities still have Roman names. If it end in – ceste, -chester or –caster they were likely to be military towns. Roman roads were complex and far – reaching and many are still used today. 	Interpretations: Different people can have different opinions about evidence from the past and what it tells us.
Vocabulary	Trips/ Visits/Useful Websites/ Resources	Key Misconceptions:
Substantive: Rome Emperor Legion Villa Amphitheatre Chariot Temple Bath Invasion Disciplinary: Artefact Evidence BCE CE Significant Chronology Sources Similarity	Humph's history's – Roman workshop <u>Roman Britain - KS2 History - BBC Bitesize</u> <u>What was it like in Roman Britain? - BBC Bitesize</u>	All Romans were from Italy. They invaded all over so picked up Roman's from all over the world whilst invading – not just Italy. A lot of beliefs about the Roman times are based on myths and legends and may not necessarily be facts, unless this is backed up by a reliable source.



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