

Unit Title: How did the success of the Roman Empire affect Britain?

History
Y4
Autumn 1

End Points:

Change

- Children are able to explain the impact of Roman rule in Britain. Children will know the differences between the Roman and Celtic armies and make connections to the successes of each

Cause and Effect

- Children can articulate the reasons why the Romans invaded Britain and the legacy they left behind

Significance

- Children understand how technologically advanced Roman society was in comparison to the Celtic way of life. Children will understand the significance of the invasion and the significance of certain emperors (e.g. Hadrian) and their legacy.

End of unit assessment:

- What were the differences between the Roman soldiers and the Iceni tribe? How did this aid the success of the Roman empire?
- Why did the Romans invade Britain? What do you feel are the most important things they left behind?
- What was the significance of Hadrian's wall and affect it had on Britain?

Links:

Text- Roman Diary: The Journal of Iliona, Young Slave by Richard Platt

Geography – Know that England has many natural resources that were desirable (Y3, A1)

Prior Learning:

Link back to Y3 Iron Age topic as the Iron Age in Great Britain ended when the Romans invaded.

Comparisons to Ancient Egypt as a civilisation.

Key Aspects of the Unit:

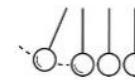
Skills:



Knowledge:



Concepts (end points):



Key Knowledge:

- Children will look at the meteoric rise and sudden collapse of the Roman Empire which stretched over 100's of years and numerous countries throughout Europe and North Africa.
- Children will study Italy and England and make comparisons
- Children will learn why the Romans wanted to invade Britain
- Children will begin to learn about Boudicca, who she was and why we remember her today.
- Children will understand why Boudicca chose to revolt against Roman rule and the result of the Battle of Watling Street
- Children will learn about the life of a Roman soldier and how discipline was required.
- Children will learn how the Roman army was organised and research some of their battle equipment and techniques
- Children will learn about the sophisticated lifestyle of the Romans and their technological advances and will contrast this with the Celtic lifestyle.
- Children will study the most famous of the Roman Emperors and the legacies which remain today; including Julius Caesar, Claudius, Hadrian and Nero
- Children will research early Roman inventions which are still used, in some form, today.
- Children will learn about Roman leisure activities, including gladiator battles and chariot racing.

Historical Skills:

- The child can reach a valid conclusion based on devising and answering questions relating to a historical enquiry. E.g. How did the success of the Roman Empire affect Britain?
- The child can understand some features associated with themes, societies, people and events. E.g. understand aspects of Roman lifestyle, invasions of the Roman army and why they were superior to others.
- Children can sequence with some independence many of the significant events, people covered in the enquiry using appropriate dates, period labels and terms. E.g., Place important events of a Boudicca's rebellion on a timeline. Place important Roman Emperors on a timeline, annotate with dates and significant information.

Vocabulary

amphitheatre	A place like a stadium, where Romans went to watch animals and people fighting
chariot	Cart with two wheels pulled by horses. Romans raced chariots, and Celtic warriors rode into battle on them
Celts	People who lived in Europe, including Britain, and who fought the Romans.
centurion	An officer commanding about 80 legionaries
citizen	the stage of human social development and organization which is considered most advanced
empire	A large area with many people ruled by one strong leader, called an emperor
gladiator	A person trained to fight other gladiators or animals in amphitheatres
Invasion	To enter another country using force to take control.
Latin	The language spoken and written by the Romans
legion	The main battle unit of the Roman army, its soldiers were called legionaries.
mosaic	A pattern made from coloured pieces of stones and pottery.

