



St White's Primary School

Challenge, Commit, Conquer and Celebrate



Key dates

753 BC - Rome is founded by Romulus
55 BC - Julius Caesar invades Britain but fails
43 AD - Roman invasion of Britain led by Claudius
50 AD - London is founded
60 AD - Rebellion against Romans - tribes led by Boudicca
60 AD - first conquered Gloucester
122 AD - Hadrian's Wall built
312 AD Christianity becomes official religion of Roman empire
410 AD - Romans leave Britain and return to Italy

WHAT DID THE ROMANS DO FOR US?

Key texts:

Romans on the Rampage -
 Jeremy Strong

Rotten Romans - Horrible
 Histories

Roman Invasion (My Story)
 - Jim Eldridge (Author)

Key concepts

What legacy did the Romans leave behind in Britain?

Language Latin, the official Roman language, forms the roots of many of our words

Buildings Public baths, amphitheatres, temples can all be seen around Britain

Names We use Roman names for months (January, July) and planets (Mars, Jupiter)

Important People

Emperor Claudius	First Roman emperor to successfully invade Britain
Julius Caesar	Famous Roman leader who attempted to invade Britain
Boudicca	Saxon queen who fought back against the Romans
Paulinus	Roman governor (ruler) of Britain in AD60
Romulus and Remus	Mythical twin brothers, and founders of Rome

Vocabulary:

Amphitheatre - Where the Romans would go to be entertained

Aqueduct - A structure, like a bridge, which is used to carry water.

Auxiliary troops - Soldiers who were not citizens of Rome, but fought for the Roman army.

Ballista bolt - A large metal dart fired from the Romans' war machine.

BC - Before Christ. The time before the birth of Jesus Christ.

Celtic tribes - The tribes (Celts) that lived in Britain during the Iron age. They also lived on mainland Europe.

Chariot - A vehicle with two wheels pulled by horses or ponies.

Christianity - The religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ.

Citizen - A person belonging to a country and has the legal rights offered to the people of that country

Client King - The tribe leader who was allowed to remain in charge of their kingdom after the Romans invaded Britain as long as they were loyal to Rome. They were expected to leave their land to Rome when they died.

Conquer - To take control of a place by fighting.

Consul - The highest position in the Roman government

Dictator - A ruler who has total power.

Druid - A powerful priest of the pagan religion in Britain.

Economy - Mining very important & agriculture. By the 3rd century, Britain's economy was diverse and well established.

Emperor - A person who rules an empire.

Empire - A group of countries that are controlled by one ruler.

Gaul - The area where France and Holland is today. The Gauls were a Celtic tribe from Gaul.

Gladiator - A person who fought people or animals for entertainment.

Government - A group of people who control and make decisions for a country.

Hillfort - An area or settlement built on high ground and enclosed within a wall.

Hypocaust - Under-floor heating system used by the Romans.

Iceni tribe - A Celtic tribe led by Boudicca into a rebellion against the Romans.

Imported - Goods brought from one country into another, e.g. olive oil was imported by the Romans.

Invasion - One country attacking another to take it over

Legion - One unit of the Roman army; had 4,000 to 6,000 soldiers in. Led by a centurion.

Mosaic - One picture made up of thousands of small tiles (tessellates)

Oppidum - A type of settlement like a town in which people lived, worked and traded.

Pagan Religions - Religions that worship several gods or goddesses in which nature is seen as very important. The Druids were pagan priests.

Public Bath - A building, like a Spa today, where people went to wash, exercise and meet other people.

Rebellion - Where people join together to fight against a person or a group.

Roman Governor - A person that was in charge of an area of the Roman Empire.

Settlement - A place where people live. Settlements can be small - just a few huts - or large. Some settlements are permanent or temporary.

Taxes - Money people pay to the government.

Temple - A place of worship. A house of a Roman god or goddess.

Villa - A large luxury home, usually built in the country for wealthy people to live in.



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Lower Key Stage 2 Spring 2020

Maths

Multiplication and Division
Fractions
Formal strategies for calculations

English

Newspapers – Roman invasion
Diary – life in Roman Britain
Persuasive writing - Boudicca

Music

- Understand the difference between pulse and rhythm
- Improvise a rhythm over a pulse
- Begin to understand pitch
- Improvise using our voices

Geography

Locate the world's countries, using maps.
Use maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.
Name and locate countries and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects changed over time.

French

Count to 20

Introduce and talk about brothers and sisters and other family members
Respond to everyday classroom instructions

Science

identify common appliances that run on electricity
construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers
identify whether or not a lamp will light in a simple series circuit, based on whether or not the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery
recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit
recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors.
compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases
observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius (°C) (chocolate – changing state when heated or cooled)

Computing

What is a computer made up of? Can you name some component parts?
What is a password? Why are passwords important? What makes a good password?
Why is it important to learn computing skills?

Art and Design and DT

- How do we make a mosaic? Where can we find mosaics? Who made mosaics?

History

Julius Caesar's attempted invasion in 55-54 BC. The Roman Empire and the power of its army.
Conquest and the Hadrian's Wall. British resistance. Romanisation of Britain.
Understand the methods of historical enquiry, including how evidence is used rigorously to make historical claims, and discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed.

RE

How do festivals and family life show what matters to Jewish people?
What is it like for someone to follow God?

PSHE

What does it mean to have pride in ourselves? Why should we be proud of our achievements? What can we do when we feel unhappy or uncomfortable? Why is it important to tell people how you feel? What is 'being assertive'? When and how can we be assertive?
What messages do we get from the media about how people should look, feel and behave? Are those messages realistic?