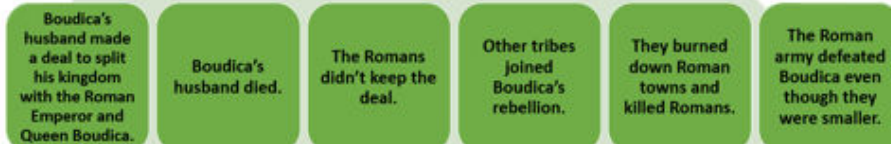


Can anyone take on the might of Rome? (Year 4)

Vocabulary

colony	conquest	invasion	nation	rebellion	republic	paganism	polytheism
							
A country or area controlled by a more powerful country	Something gained by conquering e.g. land or riches	Hostile movement of an army into an area	A community with the same territory and government	Opposition to authority and control	A form of government where people choose their leaders	Not believing in religion or following more than one god	Belief in more than one god

Boudicca's Revolt



Strand

Women



Things I already know that I can connect new information with







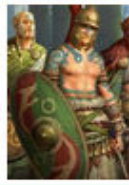

- People settle and live where they can find or grow food – Stone Age to Iron Age (Y3)
- Iron age people were more developed. They kept animals and grew and harvested food – Stone Age to Iron Age (Y3)
- We can find out about how people lived from artefacts – Stone Age to Iron Age (Y3)

Knowledge

- The Roman empire originated from the city of Rome in Italy, expanding across Europe and northern Africa.
- Caesar tried to invade Britain in 55BCE but were driven out by the Celts. Emperor Claudius was finally successful in 43CE.
- Boudicca was queen of the Iceni tribe who lead an unsuccessful rebellion against the Roman army in 60CE. She is a British national heroine and a symbol of justice.
- The Romans were skilled builders and changed the landscape of Britain. They built towns with straight roads connecting them.
- The Romans had a huge and well trained army.
- The Romans believed in over 20 Gods such as Apollo, Jupiter and Neptune. A Roman temple or Mithraeum (a place where the God Mithra was worshipped) has been found in Leicester.
- Roman town houses were built using dry clay bricks, stone and timber.

Why is England not part of Rome today? (Year 4)

Vocabulary

Invaders	kingdom	runes	Freeman	Thralls	Thane	Celts	Settlers
							
An instance of invading a country/region with armed force.	A country, state, or territory ruled by a king or queen	An ancient writing system, used by the Germanic peoples of Northern Europe, Britain and Scandinavia.	Upper group of commoners who held their land freely and did not pay rent to a lord.	A slave, servant or captive.	A man who held land by the king/military noble,	A collection of tribes within central Europe that shared religious beliefs, language and cultures.	A person who moves with a group of other to live in a country/area.



Things I already know that I can connect new information with

- Know when the Roman period ended (27BCE -476CE). (Y3)
- Understand what paganism was and know the Roman religious belief. (Y3)
- Understand how significant figures can shape history-Boudicca weakened the Roman army. (Y3)

Knowledge

- The Celtic movement driven by Boudicca weakened the Roman army in Britain and left it open for invaders to attack and that's how Roman Britain became Anglo Saxon Britain.
- Anglo Saxon society was divided into three classes: thanes, the Saxon upper class; freemen; and slaves. Anglo Saxons worked on the land for survival and growing their own crops like wheat or barley.
- Runes were used as the Anglo-Saxon writing and communication system. Anglo Saxon English is the oldest form of English with words from Anglo Saxons being short and related to areas such as farming, weather, animals, cooking, carpentry and hunting.
- Alfred the Great and his daughter Aethelflaed contributed to the survival of Anglo Saxon Britain. Women were divided by marital status: unmarried women or maidens, widows, and married women. Aethelflaed is the only woman known to have ruled as queen in her own right. She led armies against Welsh and Viking forces and liberated Leicester from the Vikings (Danes).
- Early Anglo Saxons were pagans and then they converted to Christianity.

Strand

Women



Were Vikings really brutal invaders? (Year 4)

Vocabulary

Longship	Pillage	Raid	Trade	Archer	Axe	Spear	Danelaw
							
Long narrow Viking warship powered by oars and sail.	To steal from somewhere using force.	A surprise attack on an enemy.	Buying and selling goods and services.	A person who shoots with bows and arrows.	A Viking weapon. A symbol of strength.	The most common Viking weapon.	Area of England that belonged to the Vikings.

Viking Timeline

793CE First invasion by the Vikings. They raided monasteries such as Lindisfarne.	866CE The Danes capture York and make it their kingdom.	886CE Alfred the Great defeats Vikings but allows them to settle.	1066CE Battle of Hastings. William I is crowned king	1100CE The end of the Viking era.
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Strand

Civilisation



Things I already know that I can connect new information with

- The Anglo Saxon Settled in Mercia, Wessex, Northumbria, East Anglia, Essex, Sussex and Kent (Y4)
- The Anglo Saxons moved from paganism and following their solar gods to Christianity in Anglo Saxon England (Y4)
- King Alfred and Aethelflaed fought against the Vikings in approximately 793CE. Aethelflaed liberated Leicester City from the Vikings (Y4)

Knowledge

- The Vikings left their homes in Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden, Denmark) and travelled to Britain in approximately 800CE.
- The Vikings were excellent traders and bought luxury goods such as silver, silk and spices. They sold goods such as honey, tin, wheat and wool.
- Some Vikings travelled to Britain looking for good land to farm. Vikings mainly settled in northern Scotland and north-east England known as Danelaw.
- The Vikings who settled were farmers: they kept animals and grew crops. They were skilled crafts people and made beautiful metalwork and wooden carvings.
- Women were valuable members of Viking society. They were responsible for farming when the men were away.
- The French army of William, Duke of Normandy defeated King Harold II at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. William became King of England and was crowned on Christmas Day 1066.