



# Year 4 History Spring 2 – Who were the Romans and what did we learn from them?

## English

Narrative including action, building tension and description

Non – persuasive letter

## Maths

Number: Fractions

Number: Decimals

## Science

British Science week (Growth)

## Art

Roman Helmets

## DT

Roman shields

## PE

Multi skills

## Music

City music school

## RE - Muslim

How do festivals and worship show what

matters to Muslims?

## PSHE

Health choices and habits; expressing feelings

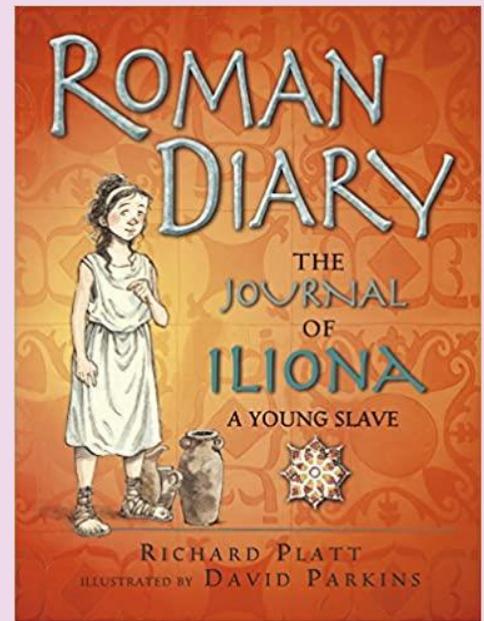
Managing setbacks

## ICT

Data logging

## French

My home



## Maths Vocabulary

Unit/Non-unit Fractions

Tenths

Hundredths

Equivalent

Greater than

Mixed fractions

Quantity

Problem solving

Calculate

Im/proper fractions

Denominator

Numerator

Compare

Intervals

## Previous Learning

KS1 : Victorians

Y3: Stone Age, Ancient Greeks, Pompeii

Y4: Ancient Egypt

## Key Knowledge

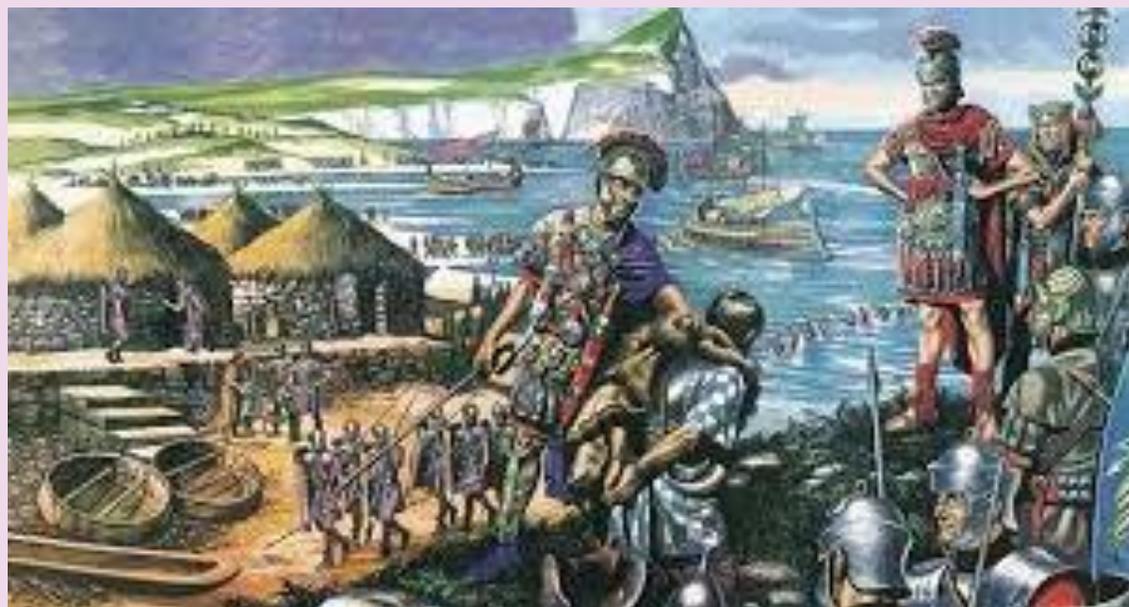
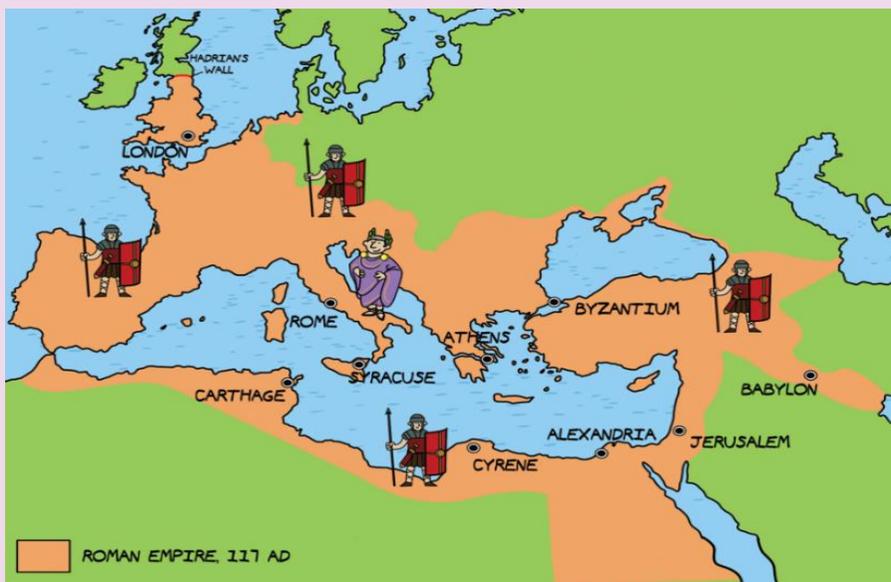
### Geography

<b>Where was the Roman Empire?</b>	A huge empire covering most of Europe, Britain, a lot of western Asia and North Africa.
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### History

<b>Why did the Romans come to Britain?</b>	They wanted to make use of the natural resources such as animals, gold, tin and iron.
<b>How did the Romans conquer Britain?</b>	In AD 43, the Roman Army landed on the coast of Britain with catapults and a troop of war elephants. It took 30 years for the Romans to control most of southern Britain.
<b>Did the Romans conquer Scotland?</b>	Eventually, after many battles and attacks, the Romans successfully conquered some of Scotland and built Hadrian's wall.
<b>Why was the Roman Army so successful?</b>	They were well trained, had advanced equipment and many weapons and tactics other armies did not.
<b>What was it like in Roman Britain?</b>	Most homes were huts made of wood. Men were in charge and women ran the home. Romans built lots of roads and bridges.
<b>Why did the Roman Empire collapse?</b>	The Romans were facing threats in all areas so returned to Rome to protect their homeland.
<b>How did the Romans change Britain?</b>	They built the first roads and walls. They also introduced Christianity to Britain and influenced the way we read, write and count even now.

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## Topic Fridge words

### Subject Specific Vocabulary History

<b>centurion</b>	A commander of a group of 100 Roman soldiers.
<b>emperor</b>	The Roman leader of the Roman Empire during the imperial period.
<b>aqueduct</b>	A large system, like a bridge, for carrying water from one place to another is called an aqueduct.
<b>gladiator</b>	A gladiator was an armed fighter who entertained audiences in the Roman Republic.
<b>Londinium</b>	This was the Roman name for London.
<b>conquer</b>	To overcome and take control of people or land using military force.
<b>senate</b>	Similar to the Roman version of our parliament.
<b>Roman baths</b>	A number of rooms designed for bathing, relaxing, and socialising, as used in ancient Rome.
<b>colosseum</b>	An oval amphitheatre in the centre of Rom.
<b>Queen Boudicca</b>	A celtic leader who raised a huge army to fight against the Romans.