

# Summer 1 - Why were the Romans so powerful?

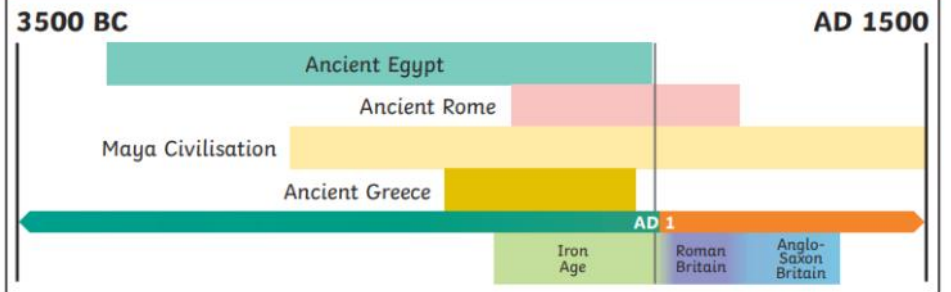
## Key Events and Facts

<b>Julius Ceasar invades in 55 and 54 BC</b>	The Roman General Julius Caesar made two attempts to conquer Britain. He wanted to add the rich land to the Roman Empire and punish the Celts for helping his enemies. His legions weren't able to overcome the Celts in 55 BC or 54 BC, but some leaders did pay tributes (a tax) so the Romans would leave. This meant the Celts could continue to live as they were.
<b>Emperor Claudius conquers Britain in 43 AD</b>	In AD 43, Emperor Claudius launched a third attack on Britain. He sent a powerful and well-organised army of around 40,000 men (that landed in southern England) to conquer the Celtic tribes. This time, much of Britain (or Britannia as the Romans called it) did become another province of Rome.
<b>Queen Boudicca rebels in AD 60/61</b>	The Romans seized the land and wealth of the Iceni tribe after King Prasutagus died. Queen Boudicca objected and she led a rebellion against the Romans. At first, her army was very successful but in the Battle of Watling Street, the Roman army finally defeated Boudicca and the Celts. Many people were killed in the rebellion.
<b>Hadrian's Wall in AD 122</b>	In AD 122, Emperor Hadrian gave an order to build a wall in the north of the country. Roman legions had tried to conquer Caledonia (Scotland), but the Picts would not give up their lands and they also raided land that the Romans controlled. Hadrian's Wall took around six years to build and it was 73 miles long.

## Key Vocabulary

<b>celts</b>	People living in Britain in tribes, including the Iceni, Brigantes and Catuvellauni.
<b>citizen</b>	A person with all the rights and protections of a nation or land. In the Roman Empire, only citizens were able to vote.
<b>conquest</b>	Taking control of a place by force, often with an army.
<b>emperor</b>	Ruler of an empire.
<b>empire</b>	A group of countries controlled by one ruler (emperor or empress) or government.
<b>legion</b>	A large section of the Roman army, made up of around 5000 soldiers.

## Timeline



The first Romans lived in Italy nearly 3000 years ago. They founded the city of Rome in 753 BC and, over the centuries, **conquered** many lands to create a huge **empire**.



## Computing

Digital imaging and editing

## History

- I know about 3 things that the Romans did for our country.
- I know why the Romans needed to build forts in this country.
- I know that Rome was a very important place and many decisions were made there.
- I know about the lives of at least two famous Romans.
- I summarise how Britain may have learnt from other countries and civilizations.
- I research to find answers about a specific historical question about our locality.

## Geography

- To identify Italy and Rome within Europe.
- To identify features of Rome.
- To locate cities within the UK.
- To explore maps using 4 point grid references.

## Maths

- Decimals: tenths, hundreds, partitioning decimals.
- Rounding to the nearest whole number.
- Quarters and halves as decimals.
- Writing money as decimals.
- Converting between £ and pence.
- Solving problems, estimating and calculating with money.
- Converting between analogue and digital times.
- Converting to and from the 24 hour clock.

## Science

- I can identify and name the parts of the human digestive system.
- I know the functions of the organs in the human digestive system.
- I can identify and know the different types of teeth in humans.

## Art

- To explore Roman Mosaics.
- To experiment by printing on different coloured backgrounds.
- To replicate a pattern (printing)
- To apply ink to a printing block to create a border/central motif.

## RE

Hinduism, exploring how birth is celebrated in different religions.  
Defining Karma and Dharma.  
To explore links between different marriage celebrations.

## English—key texts

