

What does it mean to leave a legacy? Knowledge Mat



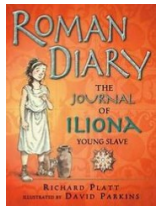
Timeline

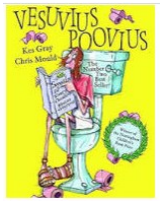
753 B.C	264-146 B.C.	58-51 B.C.	54 B.C.	43	61	122	200	480-550
Rome was founded	Three Punic Wars between the Romans and Carthaginians	The Gallic Wars take place	Julius Caesar attempts to invade Britain	Invasion ordered by Claudius is successful	Iceni revolt lead by Boudicca in Britain	Hadrian's Wall built to separate Scotland and England	Christianity introduced	Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon in Britain

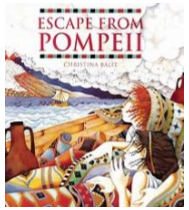
Key vocabulary

Aqueduct:	Longstone waterways that delivered fresh water to cities, flowing into a holding tank (castellum).
Colosseum:	An oval amphitheatre in the centre of Rome which held up to 50,000 people
Conquer:	To overcome and take control of people or land using military force.
Defend:	Resist an attack made on (someone or something); protect from harm or danger.
Empire	Controlled from Rome, the Empire included most of Europe, the Mediterranean and North Africa.
Gladiator	A gladiator was an armed fighter who entertained audiences in the Roman Republic.
Invade	Enter a place or land with the intention of occupying it.
Republic	A state in which supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives.

Exciting books







Sticky Knowledge

- Despite having greater numbers, the Roman Army was more skilled and defeated the Iceni tribe at the battle Wattling Street
- Claudius dispatched 40,000 troops and a series of war elephants across the English Channel, and eventually overthrew the Catuvellauni tribal leader Caratacus
- Romans brought across their own numerical system
- Claudius successfully led one of the most important military invasions of the 1st century: the conquest of Britain.
- The Romans invaded Britain three times to expand their empire (end of the Iron Age)
- When the Romans came to Britain they helped us by creating roads; a written language (which was Latin); introducing coins and even introducing rabbits to our country.
- Boudica's body was never found after the final battle.
- The Roman's built a long defensive wall built separating Scotland and England, called Hadrian's Wall. It included forts for every 5miles, stretching for 80 miles. It is now one of Britain's most famous tourist attractions.
- The Empire became too big to rule and in 285, Emperor Diocletian split the Empire in two halves, East and West.
- The Romans left in 410 AD because the soldiers and leaders who ruled Britain were needed to defend other parts of the Empire.
- Roman society is one of the first examples of democracy in the world, along with Greek society

Did you know?

Coins were used to trade but were also ways for the emperor to tell people about the great things they did (or wanted people to think they did). Coins could be minted which showed pictures of them with their name or other words and symbols on it.

Important People

Julius Caesar (100 B.C.-44 B.C.):
He led an army into Rome to take over the government. He invaded Britain twice but did not set up any forts. He won many battles however was only an emperor for a year until he was killed.

Caesar Augustus (63 B.C.-14):
Seen as the first real Roman emperor when he took power in 27 BC. He was Julius's adopted son.

Claudius (10 B.C. -54):
Led to successful invasion of Britain and was responsible for building lots of new roads throughout the Empire.

Boudicca (30AD-61AD):
Boudicca was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni Tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire.

Constantine (272-337):
The first Christian Emperor who tried to unite a split Empire.

Useful websites

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zqtf34j

https://school-learningzone.co.uk/key_stage_two/ks2_history/british_history_/roman_britain/roman_britain.html

Enhancer

Design Technology

Key vocabulary - Design Technology	
Tools	Hand held object that is used to shape things
Handling	The act of touching, moving or controlling something with your hands.
Safe	Safe means not in danger or harm, protected from harm or injury.
Unsafe	Not safe; not secure or free from danger
Sew	to use a needle and thread to join pieces of fabric together.
Weave	To weave means to make cloth by crossing threads over and under each other using a loom or your hands
Knit	To create fabric by interlocking loops of thread using knitting needles or a knitting machine
Stiches	stitches are the small loops or knots made with a needle and thread to join fabric pieces together.
Blanket Stitch	Blanket stitch is a type of sewing stitch that is used to join the edges of fabric together. It is called blanket stitch because it was traditionally used to sew blankets.









Sticky knowledge
A tool is appropriate for a task if it can support you to make the product (glue gun to join, scissors to cut)
Tools can be handled in different ways including squeezing a glue gun, gripping a hammer, working at an angle when sawing.
Using other ideas involves recognising what you like and do not like
Tools can be supported using different resources (safety mat, vice)
Sewing is using thread to join or mend materials.
. Blanket stitch is a type of stitch used in sewing
Weaving is using materials to form a crisscross pattern.
Knitting is when wool or yarn is entangled to create a textile.
Blanket stitch is a type of stitch used in sewing