



## The Romans

The Roman Empire was one of the greatest and most influential civilizations in world history. It began in the city of Rome in 753 BCE and lasted well over 1000 years.

During that time Rome grew to rule most of Europe, Western Asia and Northern Africa. Many inventions created during this time are still used today including baths, roads and mosaics.

Year 4

Autumn Term

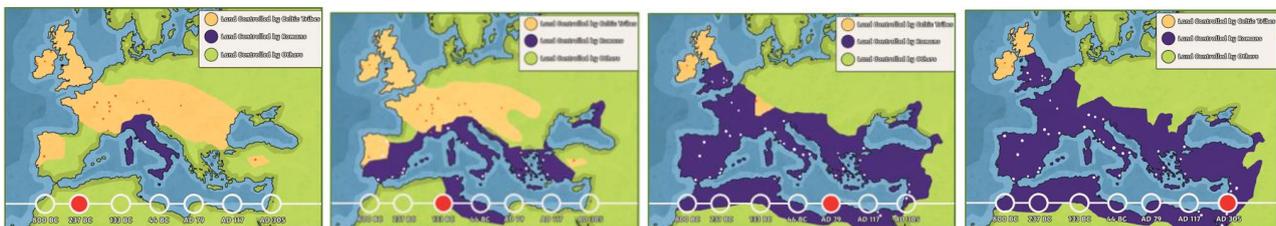
### Key Vocabulary

1	Roman	A person from the Roman Empire
2	Civilisation	A group of people who live under rules with an advanced culture and society
3	Empire	A group of people ruled by an Emperor
4	Conquered	Taken control over a place by force
5	Julius Caesar	Roman leader 46-44 BCE 
6	BCE	Before Common Era – before Jesus was born
7	CE	Common Era – any time after Jesus was born
8	Settlement	A place where a group of people live
9	Centurion	A Roman soldier leader
10	Celts	A person from a European tribe
11	Boudicca	Celtic female leader who fought against the Romans 
12	Iceni	A Celtic tribe lead by Boudicca
13	Pompeii	An ancient city in South West Italy that was destroyed by a volcano eruption in CE79 
14	Earthquake	Vibrations of the earth's crust
15	Mosaic	A picture or decoration made of small tiles 

### Timeline of Key Events

- 800 BCE - The Romans only occupy Rome. Large Celtic settlements are across Europe.
- 237 BCE - The Romans have conquered the whole of Italy, Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica.
- 133 BCE – The Romans have conquered much of Spain, Greece, parts of North Africa and are starting to conquer more Eastern European countries. They have many large Roman cities in these places.
- 44 BCE – The Romans have now conquered France and Germany and looking towards England.
- 55-54 BCE – Caesar tries to conquer England.
- 60-61 CE – Queen Boudicca leads the resistance against the Romans.
- 62 CE – Pompeii earthquake
- 79 CE – After three attempts, the Romans have got into England, conquering the south. They strengthen their stronghold across Europe and they have become a powerful empire.
- 476 CE – The fall of the Roman Empire.

### The spread of the Roman Empire





## Key Knowledge

### Roman impact on Britain

- Technology – Baths and Roads
- Culture – Mosaics and Roman Numerals
- Beliefs – Roman Gods linked to the calendar.

### Caesar

- Julius Caesar was part of the Julian clan and quickly became a leader of the Roman army. He led 2 failed invasions against Britain.
- He was assassinated by the Senate in 44BCE.

### Boudicca

- Boudicca was a Queen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire.
- She died shortly after its failure and was said to have poisoned herself. She is considered a British folk hero.

### Roman settlements

- Romans needed certain features in their settlements such as access to water, protection, food and building resources.
- There were many different types of settlements such as civilian settlements, isolated farms, villas, and large and small towns.
- The Romans have very strict rules when planning towns and the streets and buildings within them.
- The towns were built around a square format with all the streets either being parallel or at right angles to each other.

### The fall of the Roman Empire

The Fall of Rome didn't happen in a day. There are a number of reasons why the empire began to fail. Here are some of the causes:

- The politicians and rulers of Rome became more and more corrupt
- Infighting and civil wars within the Empire
- Attacks from barbarian tribes outside of the empire
- The Roman army was no longer a dominant force
- The empire became so large it was difficult to govern

### Key Art and Design knowledge and skills we will gain from this unit.

- Sculpture - use of clay to make, form and model roman pots and learn about tactile properties of textures and surfaces.
- 3D form – Make a slip to join two pieces of clay. Use pinch/ slab/ coil techniques. Use slip and score language.
- Drawing – Investigate and experiment with formal elements (line, tone, shape, texture, patterns, colour and form – 3D) to make portrait drawings.
- Develop different drawing techniques (hatching, cross-hatching, stippling, blending, shading, erasing) and make sensible choices about what to do next.
- Use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing shields that are fit for a Roman army.
- Measure, mark out, cut and shield shape a range of materials using appropriate tools, equipment and techniques.
- Join and combine materials and components accurately in temporary way.

