

**Threshold Concepts**

- Chronology
- Enquiry
- Communication
- Interpretation



# The Romans - term 1

## who they were, way of life, Roman Army



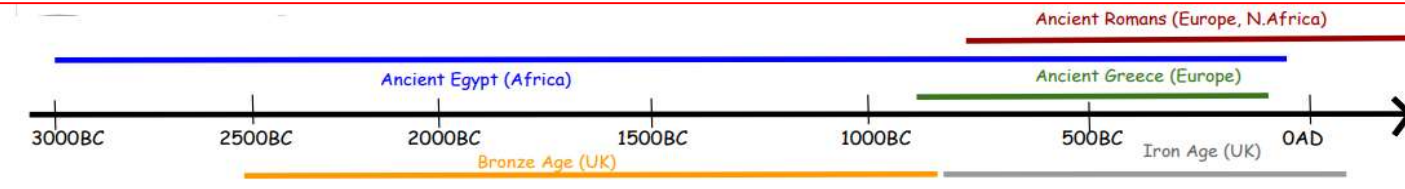
The Romans lived in Rome, a city in the centre of Italy. Rome started to grow from a small town into a larger and larger city around the year 753 B.C. The Romans were one of the most powerful, clever and successful ancient civilizations ever. They ruled over nearly all of Europe and most of north Africa, including Egypt.

**Knowledge Areas**

Main Events	Society	Culture	Conflict	Travel	Industry	Impact of significant people/events	Beliefs	Vocabulary	Sources of Information
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Key Vocabulary	
empire	A group of countries that have been taken over and are ruled by one person or country
emperor	A man who rules an empire
Pompeii	An ancient Roman city which was destroyed by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius
Latin	The common language of the Roman Empire
mosaic	Pictures or patterns made of small tiles. They were used to decorate walls or floors in Roman buildings.
villa	A Roman villa is a large country house around a rectangular courtyard, owned by the rich.
legionary	A Roman soldier
toga	Traditional Roman clothes
aqueduct	A man-made channel to take water from one place to another, it was often in the form of a bridge that carried the water.
amphitheatre	A large open-air venue for gladiator combat (a form of entertainment)

<p><b>Society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Layout and key features of a Roman town</li> <li>Hierarchy of Roman society (Emperor, senators, plebeians, slaves)</li> <li>Roman houses – villas and wooden huts</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conflict: The Roman Army</b></p> <p>The Roman army was the largest and meanest fighting force in the ancient world. They worked as a team – they did not see themselves as individuals as they wanted to succeed as a team. The Roman Army was very organised and they followed all of the instructions their leader gave to them. They used various formations to protect themselves. Formations included the wedge (pig’s head) and the tortoise.</p>
<p><b>Culture</b> Mosaics (see Art Knowledge Organiser)</p>
<p><b>Beliefs</b> Roman gods, their roles and their link to the planets</p>
<p><b>Impact of significant people/events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eruption of Mt Vesuvius and destruction of Pompeii (link to class book)</li> <li>Contribution to modern European society (alphabet, language, numerals, calendar, roads, food/drink)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sources of Information</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Variety of reference books from school library</li> <li>Class book: <i>Escape from Pompeii</i></li> <li>Videos and short documentaries</li> <li>photographs of mosaics and Roman ruins</li> <li>Virtual tours of Roman ruins</li> <li>maps</li> </ul>



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# The Romans - term 2



## How did the Romans conquer and change Britain?

Before the Romans arrived in Britain, the land was inhabited by Iron Age people. These people lived in small tribes, travelled little and lived in wooden roundhouses. The Romans would have seemed very strange to Iron Age Britons and their arrival and influence can still be felt today. It is thought the Romans came to Britain looking for riches - land, slaves, and most of all, iron, lead, zinc, copper, silver and gold.

### Key Vocabulary

Celts	The tribes who lived in Britain during the Iron Age
Boudicca	Queen of the Iceni tribe, who fought back against the Romans
Hadrian's Wall	A Roman wall dividing Roman Britain and Scotland
evidence	Things that give us information about something. For example, a letter from Roman times is evidence Romans could write.
conquer	To take control of a place by fighting
chariot	A vehicle with two wheels pulled by horses
rebel	To fight against those in charge
bath house	Where Romans went to wash
forum	A large, outside area often in the centre of a Roman town. It was used for public gatherings, shop stalls and celebrations and was surrounded by public buildings, temples and statues.
Julius Caesar	A famous Roman general who tried but failed to invade Britain

### Sources of Information

- Variety of reference books from school library
- Videos and short documentaries
- Photographs of mosaics and Roman ruins
- Virtual tours of Roman ruins in UK
- Difference between facts and opinions

### Society

- Roman towns in Britain – specific focus on Londinium (London) and Durovernum Cantiacorum (Canterbury)
- Differences between Roman society and the Celts

### Conflict

- How the Romans conquered Britain, and why Julius Caesar initially failed
- Importance of Hadrian's Wall

### Travel

- How the Romans travelled to Britain
- Design of Roman roads



### Impact of significant people/events



**Boudicca**, an Iceni leader who led a **Celt rebellion** against the Roman invaders.

**Julius Caesar**, failed to invade Britain twice in **55 BC**



**Claudius**, Emperor who successfully invaded Britain in **43 AD**



### Culture

- Mosaics and pottery (see Art Knowledge Organiser)
- Latin, and how it influenced the English language



### Main Events

