



Portfields Primary School Medium Term Plan

Year Group – 4

Subject - **History**

Topic – **Roman Britain**

Term – **Spring 2**



Rising Stars POS Statement	Key Questions		Substantive Knowledge	Key Vocabulary	Real-Life Links
2.2.1 Develop chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history. 2.5.1 Address and devise historically valid questions about significance. 2.5.2 Understand how and why different interpretations of the past have been constructed. 2.6.1 Construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation. Develop appropriate use of historical terms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Why did the Romans invade Britain?● How easy was it for the Romans to take over Britain?● Was life hard for a Roman soldier on Hadrian’s Wall?● Were the Roman roads a positive development for everyone?● What did the Romans leave behind that is still of significance today?● What happened when the Romans came to Britain?		Explain what it takes for a successful empire. Discuss whether it is ever right to invade another country. Explain why the Romans were able to defeat the Celts. Understand the legacy of the Romans in Britain.	Invade, invasion, conquer, emperor, status, glory, barbaric, Resistance, , conquer, client kings, centurion, Tablet, Picts, heritage, forts, garrisons, Camber, groma, transport system	<u>Hadrians Wall</u> https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/hadrians-wall/hadrians-wall-history-and-stories/history/ <u>Roman Britain</u> https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/learn/story-of-england/romans/
	Technical Questions				
	What do you think makes for a successful empire? <i>The creation and success of the Roman Empire depended upon strong leadership, resources, military strength, wealth, location and the ability to maintain these over many years. In addition the, often ruthless ability to quash those who opposed expansion because of the cost, long distance and uncertainty about the potential rewards.</i>	What is a legacy? <i>A legacy is something left behind by people in the past, which still influences the way we live today and makes us remember them. Sometimes it can be negative but more often it is positive and it provides opportunity to deepen thoughts and understanding of what the impact of an event or culture has upon generations to come over many centuries.</i>	Disciplinary Knowledge I can explain how the Roman Empire was able to maintain its success over many centuries. I can discuss through debate and thoughtful argument the reasoning behind why one country should want to invade another. I can explain how the strength of the Roman army was able to defeat the Celts. I can describe and evaluate the impact of the Roman invasion upon Britain and the legacy they left behind.	Technical Vocabulary legacy, republic, empire, primary evidence, interpretations, impact, positive, negative, significant	Key figures / significant events Vindolanda Tablets Boudicca 43AD Romans land in Britain Celts
	Is it ever right to invade another country? <i>A topical question that encourages, through debate, an extension of historical language, a development of the ability to provide an argument with positive and negative reasoning.</i>	Would we consider Roman rule to have a positive or negative impact on Britain? <i>The Roman style of architecture (arches/columns) is still evident on some of our public buildings. Britain inherited some new foods via the Romans which are still popular today eg some vegetables and fruits including carrots, apples, onions and grapes/wine. Latin is still used in legal and scientific circles. Many of our words are derived from Latin (for example circus, diary, victory, school, lavatory, genius). Some months of the year have their origins in Rome, for example July (Julius) and August (Augustus). The Roman calendar is similar to ours as it had 365 days and a leap year every four years, as well as 12 months a year.</i> <i>Some of our modern roads follow the pattern of the old Roman roads, especially the Fosse Way running from Lincoln to Exeter. Underfloor heating is a Roman invention, and was used in their villas.</i>			
Why were the Romans able to defeat the Celts? <i>The Romans were able to defeat the Celts because they were more disciplined, with better leadership and weapons. Once they had a strong base in Colchester, they were able to begin to conquer the rest of the country. It was the strength of the Roman army that was able to defeat Boudicca despite the Roman army having only 10,000 men while Boudicca is believed to have had a force of 100,000.</i>					

Lesson Breakdown

Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5
Flashback Four	Flashback Four	Flashback Four	Flashback Four	Flashback Four
<p>Last Lesson</p> <p>Why did the Ancient Egyptians believe the Gods had to be worshipped? <i>The people believed the gods had to be worshipped otherwise everything would go wrong. They had temples to the gods with their statues placed outside. Only priests and priestesses could go inside. The people had to say their prayers and leave offerings outside.</i></p> <p>Last Topic</p>	<p>Last Lesson</p> <p>Why did the Romans want to invade Britain? <i>The Romans wanted to invade Britain because there was fertile land, resources like gold, silver, iron and it was also a source of slaves. Emperor Claudius needed to boost his popularity.</i></p> <p>Last Topic</p> <p>What was the Rosetta Stone? <i>A huge slab of black granite weighing 762kg with hieroglyphics written on</i></p>	<p>Last Lesson</p> <p>How could the Romans defeat the Celts so easily? <i>The Romans defeated the Celts because they were far more disciplined, with better leadership, discipline, tactics and weapons.</i></p> <p>Last Topic</p> <p>Which pyramid is one of the most well known and who built it? <i>The Great Pyramid of Khufu, and between 20,000 and 30,000 people were employed</i></p>	<p>Last Lesson</p> <p>Why did the Romans build a wall in the North and not continue their conquest? <i>The Romans needed to consolidate their power and recognised that to continue would have meant defeat and losses to the fierce Pict warriors. Plus the northern areas were not as fertile as those of the south so not so rich in resources.</i></p> <p>Last Topic</p>	<p>Last Lesson</p> <p>Why did the Romans need a good road network? <i>The Romans used the roads to move their armies around the country efficiently and quickly. Where the roads intersected, trade grew which in turn raised taxes, brought more people to an area and settlements grew.</i></p> <p>Last Topic</p> <p>Why did the Ancient Egyptians mummify their bodies?</p>

<p>Why do we know so much about the Ancient Egyptians? <i>There is much evidence left to tell us about who they were, how they lived and what we have is more spectacular - jewels, gold, surviving artefacts.</i></p> <p><u>Last Year</u> How did the use of bronze improve life in the Bronze Age. <i>The quality of life improved because everyday items, like axes and cauldrons for cooking could be made as well as the creation of beautiful objects like the Mold Cape.</i></p> <p><u>Last Key Stage</u> What were the three Rs that your grandparents were taught at school? <i>Reading, writing and arithmetic.</i></p>	<p><i>it. Researchers were able to translate ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing for the first time.</i></p> <p><u>Last Year</u> Why is bronze better material to use for a tool than stone? <i>Bronze was much better because it is harder, stiffer, more durable and non-corrosive.</i></p> <p><u>Last Key Stage</u> What is an explorer? <i>An explorer is someone who first discovers a new area.</i></p>	<p><i>to build the pyramid. It is thought that mainly farm labourers built the pyramids during the flooding season, not just the widely held belief that it was slaves.</i></p> <p><u>Last Year</u> Why do Historians now think that the Amesbury Archer was a metal worker? <i>Because he was buried with a cushion stone - used for placing metal on as it was hammered.</i></p> <p><u>Last Key Stage</u> Why are people not sure if Ibn Battuta is telling the truth about his exploration? <i>He didn't make any notes whilst exploring.</i></p>	<p>What is the Book of the Dead? <i>A collection of magic spells placed in the tombs of wealthy people to give them a safe journey to the afterlife.</i></p> <p><u>Last Year</u> Why do less Iron Age objects exist today than Bronze Age objects? <i>Because iron rusts and is less durable than bronze.</i></p> <p><u>Last Key Stage</u> What did Captain Cook discover? <i>The west coast of Australia.</i></p>	<p><i>The Ancient Egyptians believed that a dead person's soul could only survive in the afterlife if the body had been preserved.</i></p> <p><u>Last Year</u> Bronze Age and Iron Age houses both had fires but only Bronze Age houses had chimneys. What happens to the smoke in Iron Age houses? <i>The smoke dispersed through the thatched roof.</i></p> <p><u>Last Key Stage</u> Out of Amundsen and Scott, which explorer got to the south pole first? Why? <i>Amundsen got there first because he had already done lots of exploring in the cold and knew what to do to stay safe.</i></p>
<p><u>Learning Objective</u> LO: To understand the reasons why the Romans wanted to invade and settle in Britain.</p> <p><u>Success Criteria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● I can describe some of the details about the Roman invasion.● I can provide some valid reasons why the Romans wanted to invade Britain.● I understand that there were differing viewpoints about invading Britain. <p><u>Star Knowledge</u> The Romans wanted to invade Britain because there was fertile land, resources like gold, silver, iron and it was also a source of slaves. The Roman Emperor, Claudius needed to boost his popularity. And he didn't like the idea that his enemies, like the Gauls, could use Britain as a safe haven. Some people opposed the invasion because of the cost, the distance and they weren't sure about the potential rewards</p>	<p><u>Learning Objective</u> LO: To understand why the Romans were able to defeat the Celts.</p> <p><u>Success Criteria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● I can explain when and how the Romans conquered Britain.● I am aware of the range of evidence available to find out about how the Celts were defeated.● I understand why there are differing interpretations of the invasion and resistance. <p><u>Star Knowledge</u> The Romans defeated the Celts because they were far more disciplined, with better leadership, discipline, tactics and weapons. Once they had a strong base in Colchester, the Roman army began to spread out and, through their efficiency, conquer the rest of the country.</p>	<p><u>Learning Objective</u> LO: To be able to reach a valid conclusion about the life of a Roman soldier on Hadrian's Wall.</p> <p><u>Success Criteria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● I can describe what life was like for a Roman soldier on Hadrian's Wall.● I understand why the Vindolanda tablets are such an important piece of evidence.● I can use evidence to present a valid argument on whether life was hard for a soldier on the wall. <p><u>Star Knowledge</u> The Romans built Hadrians Wall rather than conquer the north because they needed to consolidate their position and protect Britain from attack by fierce northern warriors (the Picts). Evidence of life on the wall is from the Vindolanda tablets which have letters written to and from the people living at the fort, particularly the soldiers.</p>	<p><u>Learning Objective</u> LO: To be able to reach a valid conclusion on whether Roman roads were a positive development.</p> <p><u>Success Criteria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● I know where and why the Romans built their roads● I understand how Roman roads were built.● I can explain the consequences of building the roads for different groups of people. <p><u>Star Knowledge</u> The Romans intended to stay in Britain for a long time and needed an efficient transport system to reach parts of the country quickly in case of unrest, for trade and communication. They built them straight as it was more direct from place to place, so quicker and there would be less danger of attack. Towns grew up where the roads met which led to more trade.</p>	<p><u>Learning Objective</u> LO: To use evidence to decide which of the Roman developments has the greatest significance today.</p> <p><u>Success Criteria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● I can explain what the Romans did which is still of significance today.● I understand that some Roman developments are of more importance now than others.● I can use a variety of resources to obtain information about the achievements of the Romans. <p><u>Star Knowledge</u> In our buildings, arches and columns are a legacy of the Romans in Britain, underfloor heating is a Roman invention. Latin is still used in legal and scientific papers, some months of the year have their origins in Rome and some of our modern roads still follow the Roman routes (The Fosse Way)</p>