

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality history education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to ask perceptive questions, think critically, weigh evidence, sift arguments and develop perspective and judgement, to provide an understanding of chronology, knowledge of significant individuals and events. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about history.

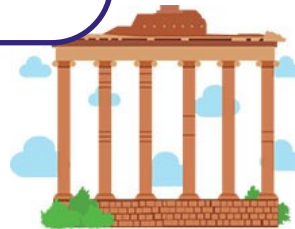
British Roman Empire

Summer 2

Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year 3 (Ancient Egyptian Empire)

Throughout history, countries have wanted to control lands beyond their borders. This practice is called imperialism, and the lands that they control are called an empire. Countries build empires mainly to get power or wealth.



Key Vocabulary:

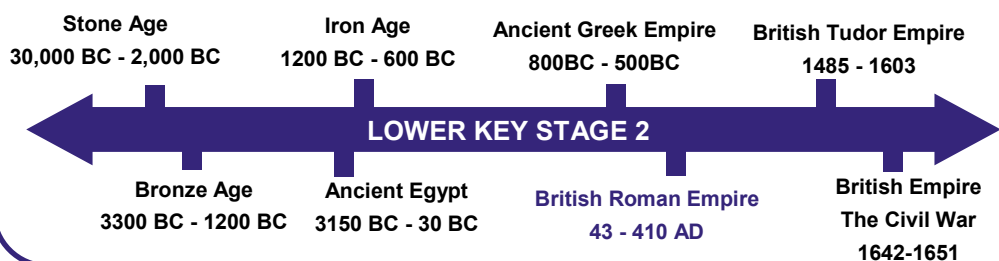
- empire
- imperialism
- control
- power
- wealth
- invasion
- rebellion
- empire
- amphitheatre
- aqueduct
- occupy

New Knowledge:

- Julius Caesar - a Roman Emperor - attempted to invade Britain in 55BC and was defeated by Boudicca
- Claudius successfully invaded Britain in 43AD.
- The Roman invasion ended the Iron Age.
- Roman Britain was a province of the Roman Empire from 43AD to 410AD
- The romanisation of Britain changed the way society functioned.
- Houses were made of stone; were heated by hypocausts and decorated with mosaics.
- Britain had no real roads until the Romans built them. They are famous for their long, straight roads.
- They introduced a new way of life including: reading and writing to Britain; their language was Latin, Counting – Roman numerals., Entertainment – amphitheatre.
- Chester was known as Dewa from 70AD. It was one of the largest fortresses in Roman Britain.



Where does it fit in?



Empires & Monarchy



Social Change



Displacement & Invasion