



The Romans

Spring 2023



We learnt about the story of Romulus and Remus and that Romulus killed Remus. Rome is named after him.

We found out that
the Romans
invaded for power
and natural
resources.

We couldn't
believe how many
countries the
Romans invaded.



Hadrian's Wall

Hadrian's Wall and most of its defenses were built between about 122 and 128 AD.

Hadrian's Wall was 117km long, 4.5m tall and between 1.75 & 3m thick.

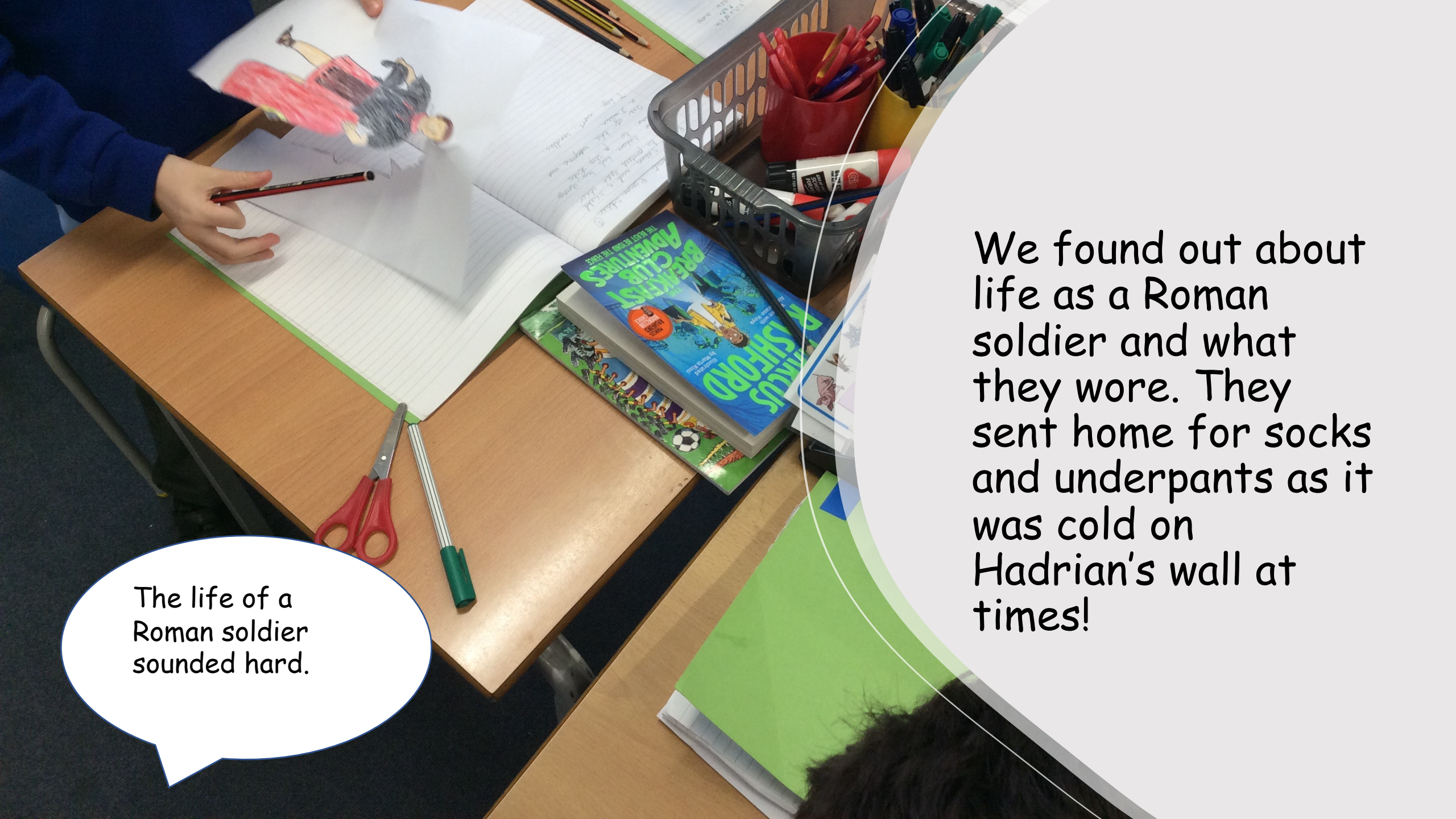
Every Roman mile (about 1.5km), there was a milecastle. These could house up to 64 soldiers.

There were two turrets between each pair of milecastles. These were garrisoned by four soldiers. They were like two storeyed castle towers. Downstairs was for cooking and storage. Upstairs was for sleeping. The roof was the lookout station.

Hadrian's Wall runs from Wallsend at Newcastle upon Tyne on the east coast of England to Bowness-on-Solway on the west coast.

We learnt about Hadrian's Wall through a dictation. We had to write down all of the facts that Mr Gargan said.

Hadrian's wall was designed to stop the Roman Empire being invaded.

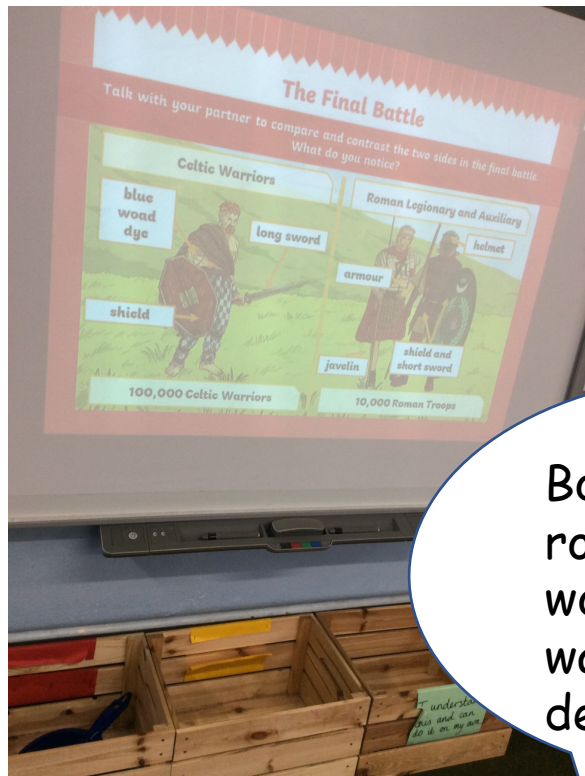
A photograph of a child's desk. On the left, a child's hand in a blue sleeve holds a red pencil over a blank sheet of paper. To the right, a drawing of a Roman soldier in a red tunic and grey cloak is pinned to a lined notebook. The notebook has handwritten text on its pages. In the center, a stack of books is visible, with the top one titled 'PASHFORD BREAKFAST CLUB ADVENTURES'. To the right of the books is a grey plastic basket filled with various colored pens and markers. A pair of red-handled scissors and a green marker lie on the desk surface. A large white speech bubble on the right side of the image contains text about Roman soldiers. Another smaller white speech bubble on the bottom left contains text about the difficulty of being a Roman soldier.

The life of a Roman soldier sounded hard.

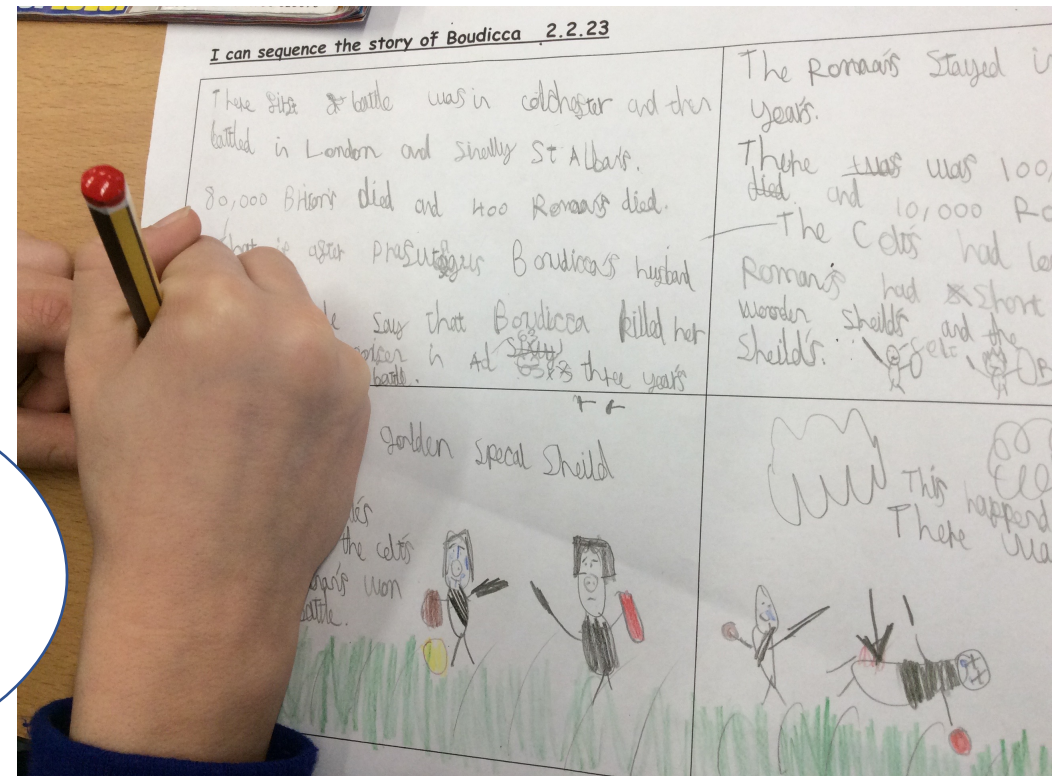
We found out about life as a Roman soldier and what they wore. They sent home for socks and underpants as it was cold on Hadrian's wall at times!

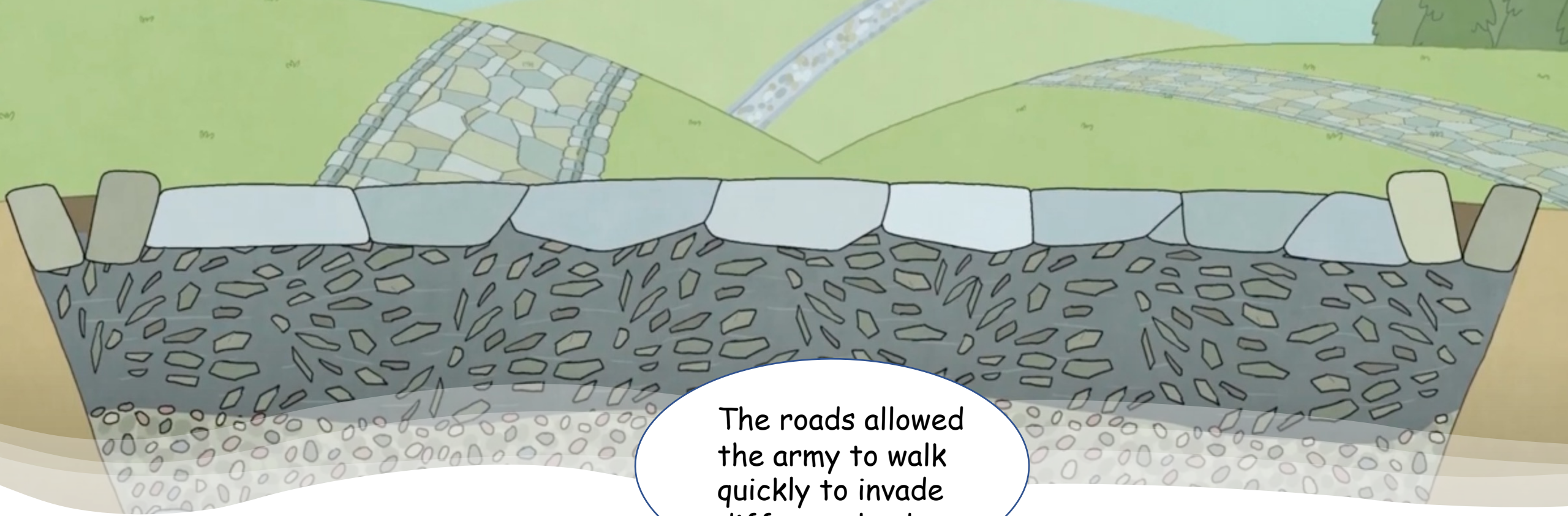
Boudicca

We sequenced the story of Boudicca and found out that she destroyed cities like Colchester. At the final battle with the Roman army her soldiers were wiped out.



Boudicca was a role model for women as she was strong and determined.





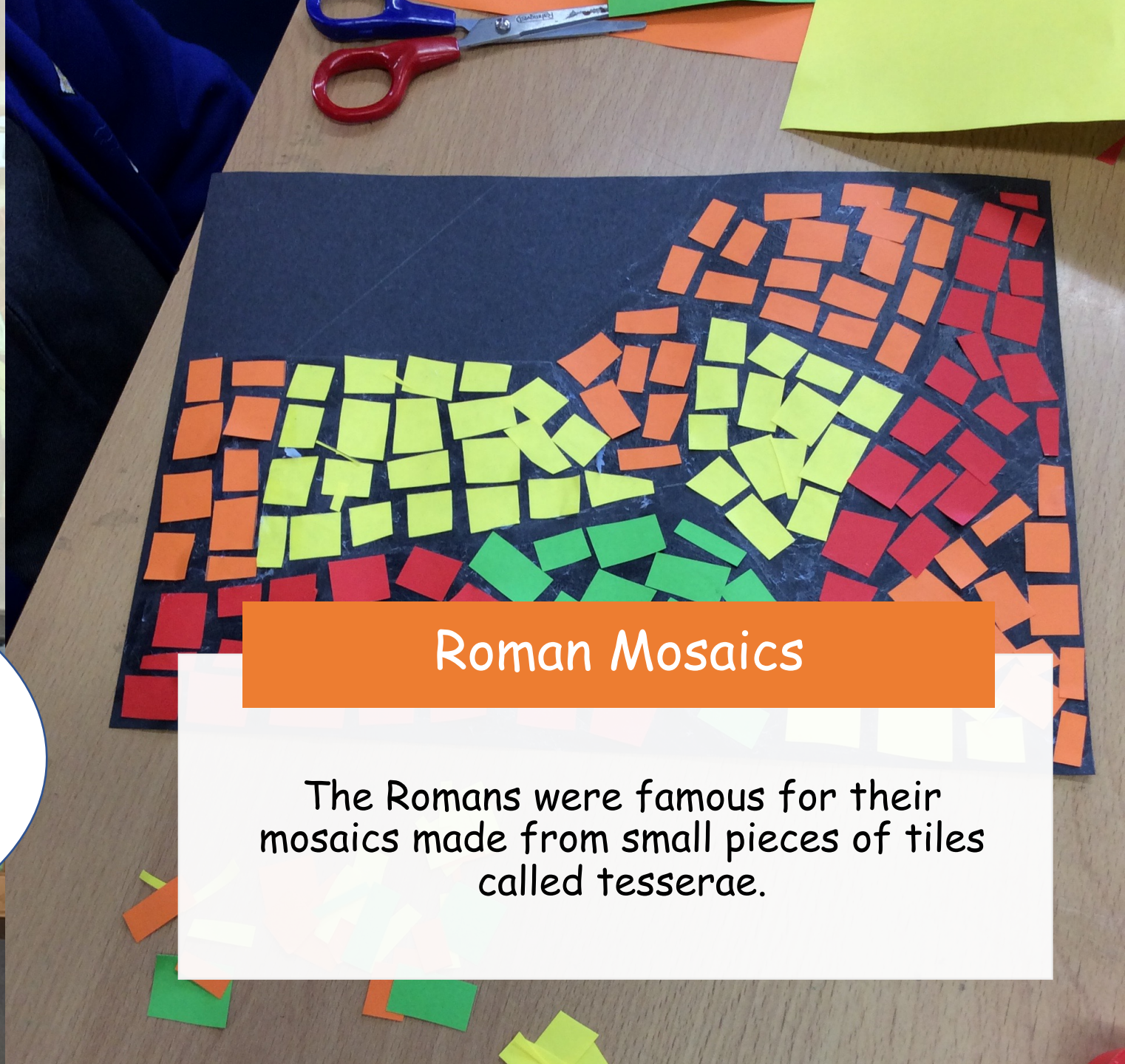
The roads allowed the army to walk quickly to invade different lands.

Using our computers we researched how Roman roads were built.

They helped the army move quickly across the Roman Empire.



I visited a Roman museum with my parents and had a go at making a real Roman mosaic.



Roman Mosaics

The Romans were famous for their mosaics made from small pieces of tiles called tesserae.

History

FLE 3/4

Who were the Romans and what did they do?

Cultural capital

Children see the cultural importance of history.
Children can express viewpoints using evidence and use sources
Children are exposed to possible careers in archaeology, museums and institutions (National Trust)



Skills

Use the internet for research.

Understand that events from the past are represented in different ways.

Summarise the main events.

Support own view point giving evidence.

Forever Facts

Latin, the official Roman language, forms the roots of many of our words.

The romans built elaborately designed baths where people would go to relax. Public baths, amphitheatres, temple all be seen around Britain.

The Romans were famous for building long, straight roads to transport legions, trade goods and messages from the Emperor. You can still see some Roman roads today, 2000 years after they were built.

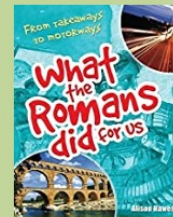
The Romans had many different gods.

Boudicca was a famous warrior.

What I have learnt before:

Nurses and local study (clock tower).
The Stone Age, Iron Age and Mayans.
Ancient Egyptians.

Exciting Books



Our Endpoint

I can describe who the Romans were and what they did through a video.

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Invasion / invade

one country attacking another country to take it over.

Legion

one unit of the Roman army; had 4,000 to 6,000 soldiers in. Lead by a centurion.

Emperor

The leader of an empire. Similar to a king or queen

Amphitheatre

Where the Romans would go to be entertained.

Temple

A place of worship. A house of a Roman god or goddess.

Hadrian' Wall

A wall splitting Scotland and England. It was ordered to be built by Emperor Hadrian

Boudicca

A warrior queen who led tribes against the Romans.