

History: The Roman Empire and its Impact on Britain

How much change did the Roman Invasion of Britain bring to London?



Year 4: Autumn Term 1

Roman Beliefs Romans spent a lot of their lives preparing for death and the afterlife. For many hundreds of years, the Romans worshipped thousands of gods. As the **Roman Empire** expanded and grew, the Romans came in contact with people who worshipped other gods. If those people had fought extremely well, the Romans thought their gods must be good, so they adopted those gods and made them Roman gods as well.




Key Vocabulary	Definition
army	A large group of soldiers organized to fight battles on land
Christianity	The religion based on the person and teachings of Jesus
citizen	A person who lives in a particular place
conquer	To take control of (a country or city) through the use of force
government	The group of people who control and make decisions for a country
import	A product brought into a country to be sold there
invasion	The act of entering a place in an attempt to take control of it
occupation	Taking possession and control of a place
rebellion	An open fight by citizens against their government
Roman Empire	The Empire that ruled much of Europe for nearly 1,000 years

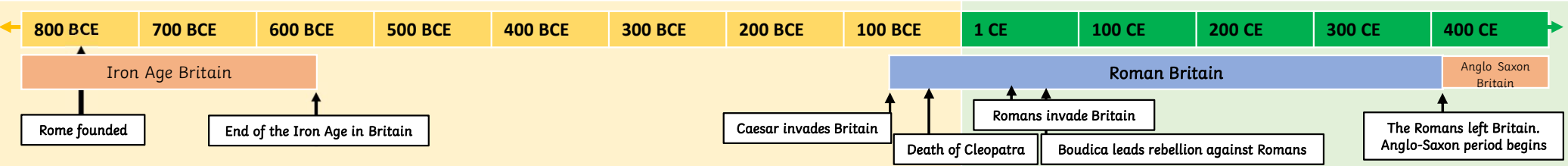
Key Information

The Roman Army	Boudica
The key to the Romans' invasion of Britain was the strength of their army , the largest and most powerful military force of its day. Roman armies were very well trained and organised. They were hard to beat, which helped the Roman Empire expand so quickly and conquer more lands. A Roman army had 30 legions, each legion with a minimum of 4,000 soldiers in it.	Boudica was the Queen of the Iceni tribe. She fought against the Romans when they came to take her land. She led her army against the Romans and was as brave and strong as her soldiers. Boudica's soldiers painted themselves blue to make themselves look more frightening! There are no pictures of Boudica, so we don't know what she looked like. Tacitus wrote that she had long red hair below her waist.
	

Changes the Romans Made to Britain

Towns	Roads	Food	Latin	Coins
The Romans introduced the idea of living in big towns and cities, with streets in a grid pattern.	Britain had no proper roads before the Romans. They built over 10,000 miles of road.	The Romans imported food from across the empire and brought lots of new foods to Britain.	The Romans wrote down their laws. Their language was called Latin.	Our coins are based on a Roman design and some of the lettering is in Latin.
				

Timeline



History: Ancient Greece

How similar was life for boys in Athens and Sparta?

Year 4: Spring Term 2

Our alphabet was developed using some of the alphabet that the Ancient Greeks used. In fact, the first two letters in the Greek alphabet were 'alpha' and 'beta', which is where we get the word 'alphabet' from. Some of the words we say in English have parts of Greek words in them, such as television, hygiene, atmosphere and character. Ancient Greece was made up of city-states – these were cities that had made their own laws. The Greek word for city-state is 'polis'. We get the word 'policeman' from 'polis' – it means 'man of the city'.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
democracy	A form of government in which people choose leaders by voting
education	The act of teaching or of being taught
generalisation	A general statement : a conclusion based on a small amount of information
hierarchy	A system in which people or things are placed in a series of levels with different importance
mythology	A story that was told in an ancient culture to explain a practice or belief
Olympus	A mountain in Greek mythology where the gods live
philosophy	The study of ideas about knowledge, truth, the nature and meaning of life
slavery	Being owned by another person
state	One of the divisions of a country
vote	The choice you make to help decide something

Key Information

Democracy

Democracy (where everyone has a say in the laws) was invented by the Greeks in Athens and was run as a popular experiment for 100 years. All adult citizens had to take an active part in government (rule by many) if called to do so. (Citizens were free men. Women, children, and slaves were not citizens, and thus could not participate or vote.) Athens experiment with **democracy** came an end after Athens lost a war with Sparta. Today, **democracy** exists in many countries around the world.

Athens Vs. Sparta

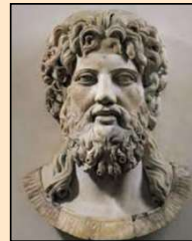
Democracy was the reason for the war between the two **states**. Athens wanted to have freedom and be able to **vote** for who they wanted to be their leader. Sparta was ruled strictly by the King. Athens believed in a good **education** for boys between the ages of 6 and 20. Sparta was a city focused on obedience and war. The Spartans were famous for being the greatest warriors in Ancient Greece. Spartan boys were taken away from their mothers aged seven and trained to be soldiers until they were about 30.

Greek Gods and Goddesses

The Ancient Greeks believed that everything in life was controlled by a god or goddess. The Greek gods were humans who looked human, but they were immortal (they could live forever) and had special powers. There were 12 main gods and goddesses, and they all lived on Mount **Olympus** – the highest mountain in Greece. These 12 gods were called the **Olympians** and the **Olympic Games** started to honour the god, Zeus. The ancient Greeks also believed in mythical creatures such as centaurs (half human, half horse) and Cyclopes (monsters with only one eye). They also believed that after people died, they went to the Underworld which was ruled by the god, Hades.

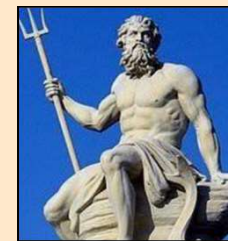
Zeus

God of the Sky



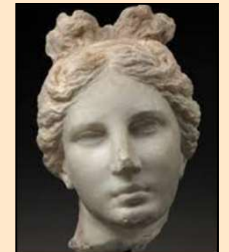
Poseidon

God of the Sea



Aphrodite

Goddess of Love



Timeline

