

# The Romans (753 BC-476 AD)

## Historical Aims

- understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses.
- Know and understand significant aspects of the history of the wider world: the nature of ancient civilisations; the expansion and dissolution of empires; achievements and follies of mankind.
- Gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms such as 'empire', 'civilisation', 'invasion', 'colonisation'

## National Curriculum Objectives

The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain.

## Intended Knowledge

- Timeline of the Roman Empire-
  - 753 BC founding of Rome
  - 509 BC republic begins
  - 48 BC Julius Caesar marries Cleopatra
  - 45 BC Caesar establishes himself as dictator of Rome
  - 44 BC Caesar is assassinated
  - 27 BC Roman empire begins
  - 122 AD Hadrian's wall is built
  - 306 AD Constantine (first Christian emperor) becomes emperor
  - 410 AD the first attack of the Visigoths
  - 476 AD the end of the Roman Empire
- The rise of the Roman empire including; earliest settlements, earliest emperors and early life.
- The increase in the influence and power of the Roman army.
- Julius Caesar's attempted invasion of Britain 55-54 BC.
- The successful conquer of Britain by the emperor Claudius including when and how 43AD.
- British resistance to Roman invasion - Boudica 60/61 AD, known battles (wins and losses for Britain).
- Importance and reasoning behind Hadrian's wall.

Romanisation of Britain: British sites such as Caerwent; the impact of technology; culture and beliefs including early Christianity.

## Vocabulary

### Concepts

Power  
Attack

### Vocabulary

Emperor Claudius  
Conquest  
Julius Caesar

Boudica  
Roman Empire  
Hadrian's Wall

# Vikings, Saxons and Scots

## Historical Aims

- know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day: how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world
- gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms such as 'empire', 'civilisation', 'parliament' and 'peasantry'
- understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically-valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses.

## National Curriculum Objectives

- Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots
- The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor

## Intended Knowledge

- Time line of key events
  - AD 410 Roman withdrawal from Britain.
  - AD 793 Viking attacks on Lindisfarne.
  - AD 866 Vikings capture the city of York
  - AD 871 Alfred the Great becomes king of Wessex
  - AD 886 Alfred negotiated a Treaty with the Danes.
  - AD 927 Athklestan unites English Kingdoms
  - AD 991 English defeated in the Battle of Maldon
- Fall of the Western Roman Empire and Roman withdrawal from Britain AD 410.
- Know where the Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Frisians came from, where else did they go? Where did they settle?
- Plot on a map where they came from, where they travelled to.
- Know why they came to Britain. Differences in reasons for migration between Saxons and Vikings and between these societies and today.
- Discuss reasons and whether there were any differences between Saxons, Vikings and Scots.
- Scot invasion from Ireland to north Britain (now Scotland)
- Make comparisons between the different groups.
- Know place names and learn about village life and culture.

- Viking raids and invasions. Read stories of Viking raids, eg. Lindisfarne. Discuss why monasteries were such good places for Vikings to raid and how much fear the Viking raids must have instilled.
- Know why there was so much rivalry between Saxons and Vikings
- Know how important religion was to the Saxons and Vikings
- Learn about the Resistance by Alfred the Great and Athelstan, first king of England
- Explain the Danelaw invasion and who was largely responsible for Viking success and failure
- Know Anglo-Saxon laws and methods of justice
- Edward the Conqueror 1066
- Edward the Confessor and his death in 1066

Vocabulary

<u>Concepts</u>	<u>Vocabulary</u>	
Land Border	Lindisfarne Alfred the Great Settlement	Jutes Danelaw Invasion