

## Year 3/4 The Romans (753BC-476AD)

### History of our Learning

The Great Fire of London (1066)

**How did the Great Fire of London start?**

It started as a small fire on Pudding Lane in Thomas Farriner's bakers shop.

Florence Nightingale (1820-1910)

**Why is Florence Nightingale a significant person from history?**

In the Crimean war, she raised the standards of nursing conditions.

LS Lowry (1887-1976)

**What type of artwork did LS Lowry create?**

He created drawings and paintings of Lancashire and Salford where he lived and worked for more than 40 years.

Toys (1837-present)

**How have toys changed over time?**

The way toys have changed over the centuries shows what materials people had to work with, such as stone, wood, clay, iron or plastic.

### Key Facts

1) Rome was found in 753 BC.

2) Julius Caesar attempted an invasion of Britain between 55 BC and 54 BC.

3) Emperor Claudius successfully invaded Britain in 43 AD.

4) On the northern edge of their British territory, the Romans built a coast-to-coast wall to protect Roman England from the tribes who lived in Scotland.

5) The Romans wrote down their history, their literature and their laws. Their language was called Latin, and it wasn't long before some people in Britain started to use it too.

### Vocabulary

Emperor Claudius	A Roman Emperor from AD 41 to AD 54	Roman Empire	The post-Republican period of ancient Rome.
Conquest	The act or process of conquering.	Boudica	A queen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire in AD 60 or 61.
Julius Caesar	A Roman Statesman and military General.	Hadrian's Wall	A former defensive fortification of the Roman province of Britannia which began in the reign of the emperor Hadrian.

### Concepts

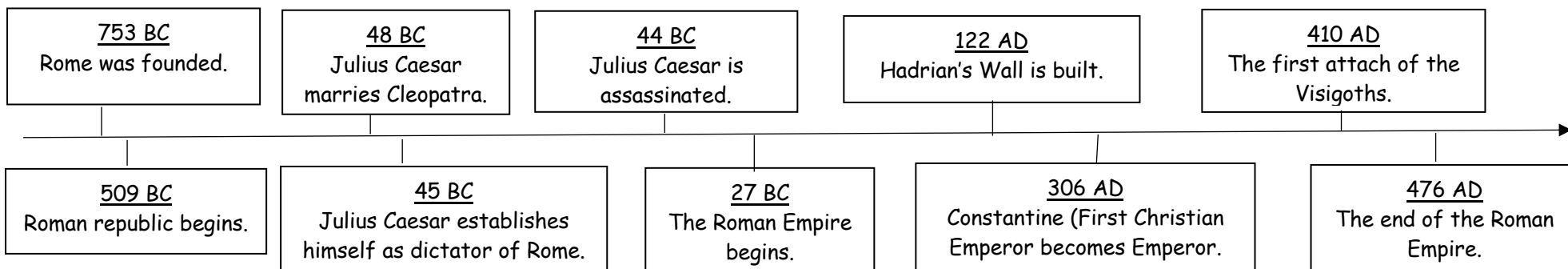
Power

The ability or capacity to do something or act in a particular way.

Attack

An aggressive or violent act against a purpose or place.

### Timeline



## Year 3/4 Vikings, Saxons and Scots (410-991)

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### Key Facts

1) In the year AD 410, the Romans withdrew from Britain.

2) The Vikings attacked Lindisfarne in AD 793.

3) The Anglo-Saxons invaded England from the sea as where the Scots invaded from the north.

4) The Danelaw was an area that covered the north and east of England during the 9th and 10th centuries. It was mainly controlled by Danish Vikings, and the Dane's law was used to rule the people.

5) Alfred the Great was the first Anglo-Saxon King to defeat the Vikings in a battle.

### Vocabulary

Settlement	A place where people have come together to live.	Alfred the Great	The King of Wessex from 871 to 886 and King of the Anglo-Saxons from 886 to 899.
Danelaw	The law in force in the part of England held by the Danes before the Norman Conquest.	Jutes	A member of a Germanic people that joined the Angles and Saxons in invading Britain in the 5 <sup>th</sup> Century.
Lindisfarne	A tidal island off the northeast coast of England.	Invasion	To enter as an enemy, by force, in order to conquer.

### Concepts

Land	A part of the Earth's surface that is not covered by water.
Border	A line separating two countries, administrative divisions or other areas.

### Timeline

