Lesson 1: The Romans

The Romans

- Roman invasion 43AD
- Technological advances- Road networks, sewage and water supplies, literacy and written records.
- Post Roman Britain- departure of the Romans, Anglo Saxon immigration and invasion, kingdoms across Britain.

The Vikings

- Christianity in Britain
- Viking invasion- Culture of exploration and seafaring, trading routes, migration and settlement. Viking Settlements of Jorvik (York) and Dublinn (Dublin)
- The Danelaw- parts of England where 'Danelaw' had influence.
- Unification of Kingdoms and importance of archaeology- Sutton Hoo and Staffordshire Hoards

Core Knowledge

History Unit Overview- Year Two

British History

Normans

- Norman invasion in 1066- succession dispute- Harold Godwinsson, Harald III of Norway and William of Normandy.
- Harold defeated the Norwegian invasion at the Battle of Stamford Bridge in September 1066
- Harold defeated and killed at the Battle of Hastings, on 14 October 1066 as depicted in the Bayeux Tapestry.
- William exerts control and develops feudalism.

Application of knowledge

Read pages 158 to 165 of What Your Year 2 Child Needs to Know:

Research Roman forts, why they were needed and how they helped the Romans defend Britain.

Roman mosaics- look at some images from Fishbourne Roman Palace or other examples of mosaics.

Compare Britain before and after the Romans.

Read pages 168-171 of What Your Year 2 Child Needs to Know.

Look at a map of Europe to understand where the Vikings came from.

Learn about Viking family life including roles of men and women, skills Vikings had, food, homes etc.

Read pages 171-178 of What Your Year 2 Child Needs to Know.

Norman Castles- look at images of Norman castles particularly the Motte and Bailey design.

Look at images of the Bayeux tapestry- what does it show us?



Lesson 1: The Romans

Lesson 1: The Roman Empire

This lesson is the first in a series that introduces Year 2 children to the Romans and their impact on Britain. Children will understand the meaning of the word 'empire' and will explore the spread of the Roman Empire. It is important to know that like Ancient Egypt or Greece, Roman civilisation was very advanced compared with others at that time. The Romans used their technology and large army to spread their empire across Europe and North Africa. At its height, the empire stretched from Britain to the north of Africa and across to the Middle East.

See Page 158 of *What Your Year 2 Child Needs to Know*

Learning Objective	Core Knowledge	Activities for Learning	Related Vocabulary	Assessment Questions
To understand that the Romans built an empire.	-The Romans were an ancient civilisation -The Romans used their technology and large army to explore and rule their empire	-Check prior knowledge by asking children to work in pairs/groups/independently on a brainstorm- what do we know about the Romans? -Discuss meaning of word 'empire' as lots of countries ruled by the same person (emperor) - Look at map and identify Italy and Rome. Look at spread of Roman empire (page 159) and identify which countries were under Roman rule. (In books or Resource A) -Label a map of Europe, the Middle East and North Africa to show the spread of the Roman empire. (Resource B)	ancient, empire, Roman, Roman Empire, Rome, Italy, civilisation, technology, army	*What is an empire?* *Where did the Roman Empire spread?* *How did the Roman Empire grow?*

Year 2
Spring 2
Lesson 1

The Roman Empire



Prior Learning



The Romans were an ancient civilisation.

Can you think of any other ancient civilisations?

What does ancient mean?

Belonging to the past, a very, very long time ago and it no longer exists.

What does civilisation mean?

The way of life in one particular place.

Where have you heard of Romans before?

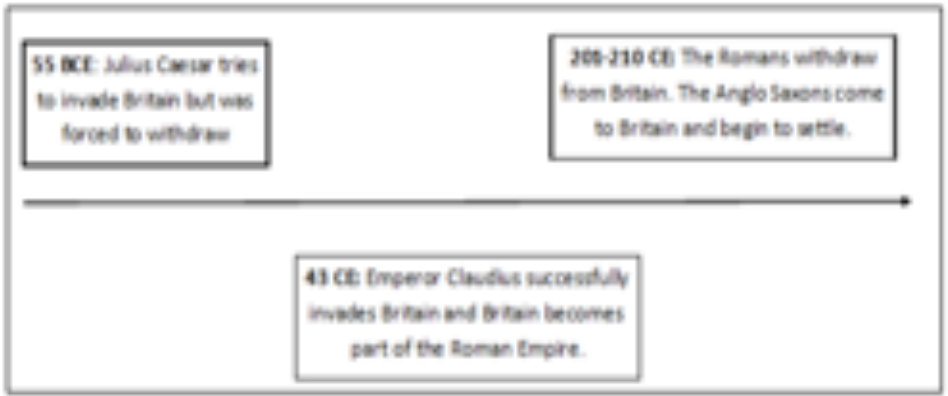
What do we know about them?

Our Knowledge Organiser

Year 2 Knowledge Organiser- History- The Romans

Key Vocabulary	Definition
empire	A group of states or countries ruled over by a single person
legion	A large group of soldiers who form one section of an army.
invasion	The entering or taking over of a place, by force
rebellion	When a group of people are angry about something, usually something done by the people in power, and rise up and fight them
emperor	A man who rules an empire
defeat	To win against someone in a fight, war, or competition
aqueduct	Bridge-like system built to move water from one location to another
centurion	Soldier in the Roman army responsible for the command of one hundred men.

General Julius Cesar	First attempt to invade Britain in 55BC. It was an unsuccessful invasion.	
Emperor Claudius	Successfully invaded Britain in 43AD	
Boudicca	Led a rebellion against Emperor Claudius. She was queen of the tribe Iceni.	



Key Vocabulary

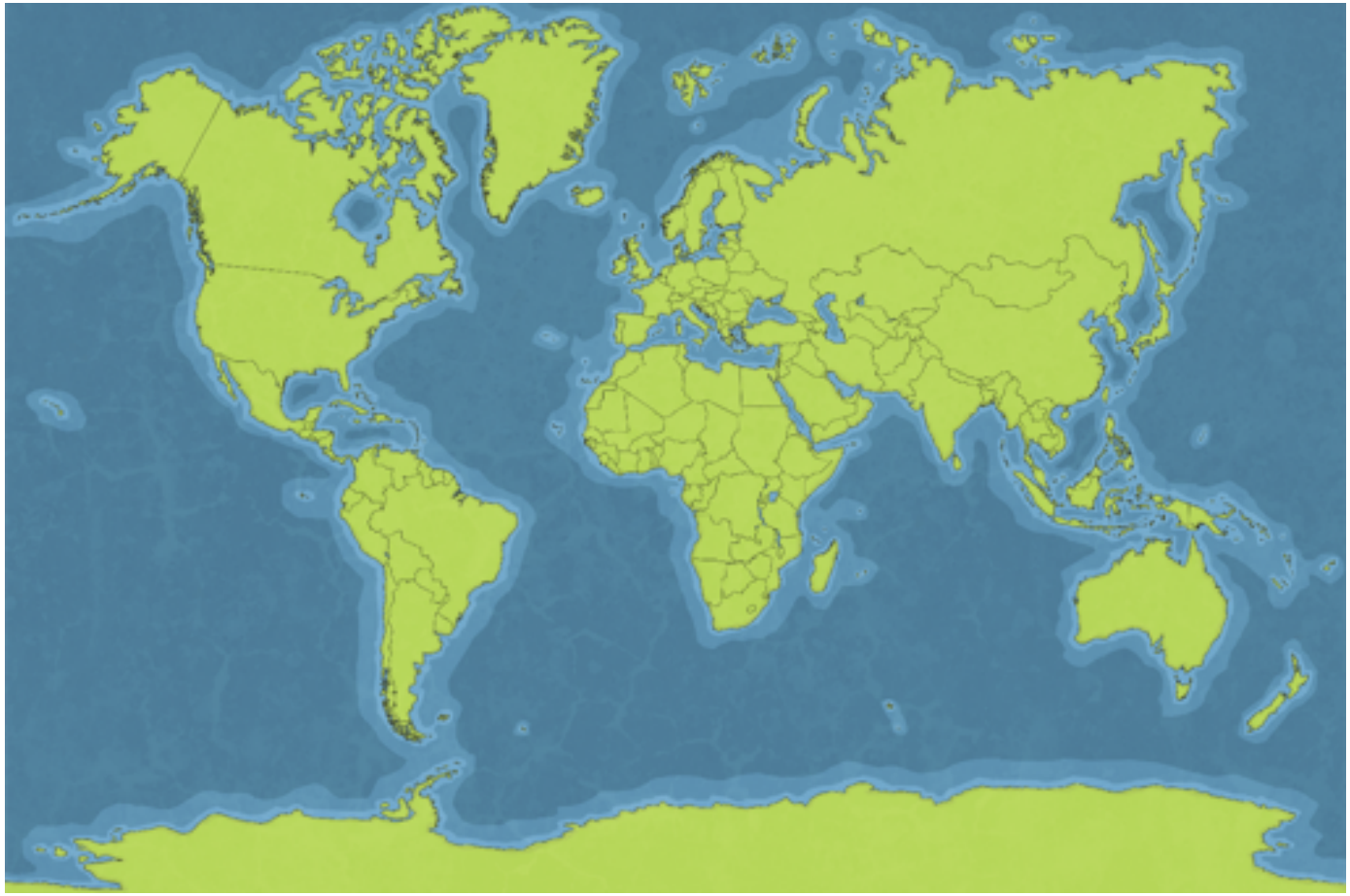
Our key words for today's lesson are:

Ancient
Empire
Roman
Roman Empire
Rome
Italy
Civilisation
Technology
Army

Talk Task

Where do we live?

- Which part (continent) of the world are we in?



L/O To understand that the Romans built an empire

What is an Empire?

Lots of countries ruled by the same person (emperor)

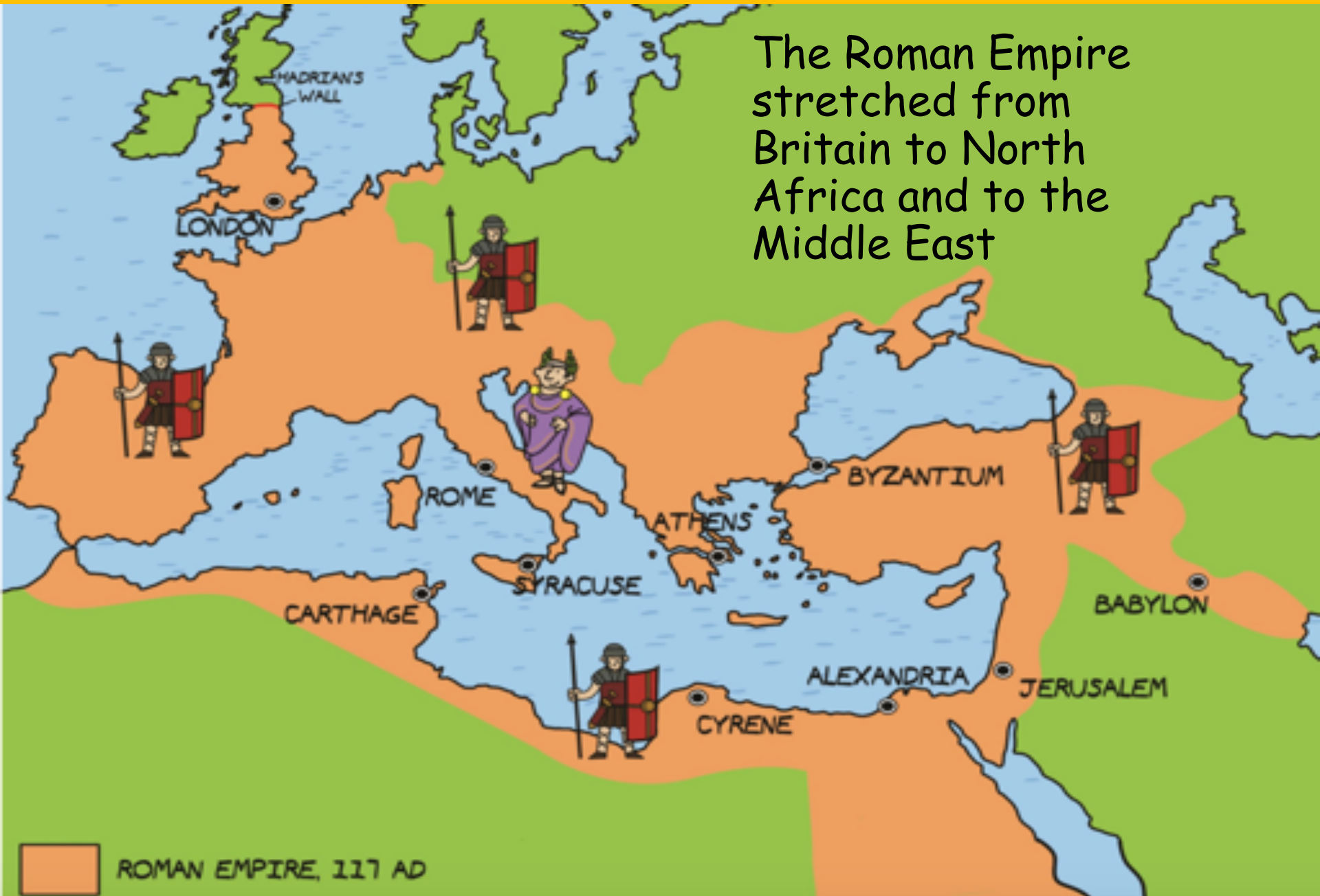
The Romans

Where did it start?

- The Roman Empire started in Rome, Italy.



The Romans


The Roman Empire stretched from Britain to North Africa and to the Middle East
HADRIAN'S WALL
LONDON
ROME
ATHENS
BYZANTIUM
SYRACUSE
CARTHAGE
BABYLON
ALEXANDRIA
JERUSALEM
CYRENE
ROMAN EMPIRE, 117 AD

The Romans

Look at the map. The orange areas became part of the Roman Empire. What countries can you see in the orange areas? Can you see the country we live in?

TASK 1:

Create a mind map of the countries that were part of the Roman Empire.



TASK 2:
Now can you write a sentence explaining what an empire is?