

## Barn Owl Class (Year 2/3/4) – Autumn 2 2021



### Geography:

Understand how life in modern day Italy is the same /different to that in UK.

To locate Italy on a map and name countries and oceans around Italy and key towns in Italy.

Use an atlas to identify and locate continents and countries that were part of the Roman Empire.

### History

We can place key events on a timeline.

We will understand:

- How we know about life in Ancient Rome.
- The founding of Rome – Romulus and Remus
- What life was like in Ancient Rome
- How the Roman Empire spread.
- How the Romans organised their armies
- How the Romans had an impact on our lives today.

### English

Phase 3-5 phonics. Year 2/3/4 spelling rules.

**Grammar:** Nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, noun and adverbial phrases

#### **Reading:**

Weekly whole class reading and comprehension skills

Texts we will be exploring:



We will also be reading alternative versions of Traditional Tales and Christmas poetry

#### **Writing**

We will be writing:

Myths  
Recounts- 1<sup>st</sup> person  
Setting and character descriptions.  
Traditional tales  
Poetry

#### **Speaking and Listening:**

We will be reading playscripts and performing a class nativity.

### PHSE

Remembrance

Charity

### Maths

- Multiplication and division.
- Money
- 2d/3d shape.

### RE

How do Christians celebrate Christmas ?

### Art/DT

- Roman mosaics
- Sketching Italian landmarks

PE - planned and delivered  
by Premier Sport

## Implementation:

Key words I will use and need to know:

Europe	Continent of the world that includes UK and Italy
Rome	Capital city of Italy.
Invasion	One country attacking another to take it over.
Empire	A group of countries ruled over by one person.
Emperor	The ruler of an empire.
Mosaic	A picture made up of many small tiles.
Legion	A group of around 5000 soldiers in the Roman army.
Legionaries	Elite soldiers in the Roman army
Celts	People living in Britain before the Roman invasion.
Amphitheatre	A large, circular, outdoor theatre where Romans went to be entertained.
BC (Before Christ)	Years before the birth of Christ
AD (Anno Domini)	Years after the birth of Christ

Key facts I will learn:

- Italy is a country in mainland Europe.
- It is surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea and Adriatic Sea and neighbored by the countries France, Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia.
- The capital city is Rome and other major cities include Venice, Naples, Florence and Milan.



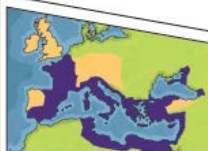
- Many tourists visit Italy to visit the beaches, mountains (Alps), lakes, cities and famous landmarks such as : The Leaning Tower of Pisa, Trevi Fountain and Colosseum in Rome, Sistine Chapel in the Vatican City and the waterways of Venice.
- It is also famous for food such as pasta, pizza and olive oil, famous artists and art work such as Michael Angelo and fast sports cars such as Ferrari.

- Archaeologists around Europe have uncovered Roman items that give us clues to where and how ancient Romans lived.

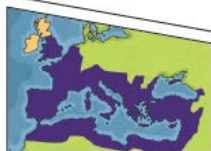


- The legend of Romulus and Reamus tells the story of the founding of Rome.
- The Roman army was the largest fighting force in the ancient world. The army was very advanced for its time. The soldiers were well trained, they had the best weapons and the best armour. The Roman Army worked as a team and were very organised. The Roman soldiers used various formations to protect themselves such as the wedge and the tortoise. One of the main reasons Rome became so powerful was because of the strength of its army. It conquered a vast empire that stretched from Britain all the way to the Middle East.

Map showing the Roman Empire in 44 BC



Map showing the Roman Empire in AD 305



55 BC: The First Raid  
Julius Caesar wanted to extend his Roman Empire so he attempted to invade Britain but the Celts fought back and the Romans returned to Gallia (modern-day France).



The Romans built elaborately designed Roman baths where people would go to relax and socialise. Some of these impressive buildings still remain today.



54 BC: The Second Raid  
Julius Caesar tried to take over Britain again. This time, he took bigger and stronger legions and had some success. Some British tribes were forced to pay tributes (luxury items, such as gold, slaves or soldiers) in order to carry on living how they were.



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



AD 43: Invasion  
The new emperor, Claudius, was determined to make more of Britain part of his Roman Empire and started a successful invasion. Many Celts realised how powerful this Roman army was and agreed to obey Roman laws and pay taxes. Other tribes of Celts continued to fight against the Romans, who never gained full control of Britain.



Early in Roman times, the Roman people believed in many different gods and goddesses whom they believed controlled different aspects of their lives, such as time, love and the seas.



## Home Learning.

<http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/Romans.html>

<https://www.historyforkids.net/ancient-rome.html>

<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/history/romans/10-facts-about-the-ancient-romans/>

- Research what a Roman soldier wore. Draw and label a picture of a soldier in his armour .
  - Create and decorate a Roman shield.
- Create an information poster about life in Roman times - you could research their houses, food, past times, clothing, beliefs.
- Learn to read and write Roman numbers - create some Roman maths questions for your friends to solve.

