

Year group: 4 Term: 3 Topic Title: Rotten Romans

Lesson Number	Lesson question	Pupil Knowledge
1	Who were the Romans?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is an empire? An empire is lots of countries/states ruled by one person/state. State is government. Example is Roman empire. • How Rome began: Legend of Romulus and Remus and the founding of Rome • What is a republic? A country that doesn't have a king or queen • How Rome became a republic • Six Kings of Rome • Tarquin the Proud – people rebelled against him • Patricians
2	What was Britain like before the Romans?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What was life in Britain like in 43CE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Britain was a tribal society - 2 failed invasions from Romans - Iron Age – lots of skilled metalworkers - No National Leader • How we know about life in Britain before the Romans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Artefacts help us know what life was like - Iron very helpful as artefacts as it lasts a long time. - Maidenhall Castle – hillfort
3	How did the Romans conquer Britain?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why did Claudius want to invade Britain? Claudius wanted to expand empire and prove himself • Determined to take over Britain after two failed attempts by Julius Caesar • Who was Claudius? New emperor of Rome (100 years after Julius Caesar dictator) • Romans invades in 43CE – defeating the tribes and many others quickly surrender • The difference between the Roman and Celtic armies:

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roman army – very successful, influenced many other armies. Very well trained. Very well equipped. Well organised – teamwork and tactics e.g. shield wall. - Celtic army – very different. Poorly equipped. Some ran into battle with no clothes and were painted blue. Chaotic fighting style. Very brave. • How the Romans built up new towns and cities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Romans built large towns and cities – evidence is still here e.g. baths in Bath. - Very big change for Celts – used to live in small villages and not in towns and cities. - Villas, forum, shops, temples (worshipped lots of different gods), amphitheatre.
4	Why did Boudicca lead a revolt against the Romans?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who were the Iceni tribe – one of the largest tribes in 43CE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Iceni tribe led by Prasutagus and Boudicca. Forced to make deal with Gaius Suetonius Paulinus. Deal was for Emperor Nero to have half their land and they could keep other one. • Prasutagus deal for daughters to keep land when he died. • What happened when King Prasutagus died <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Romans didn't keep deal – attacked Boudicca and her daughters - Boudicca built up army from nearby tribes • Burnt Colchester to the ground • How Boudicca defeated the Romans in several battles
5	How did the Romans change Britain?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Romans in Britain from approximately 43CE – 383CE • Why did the Romans build roads? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Before Romans, there were very few roads and they were in poor condition. - Romans built roads to move troops quickly and easily across the country. - Straight roads to move troops quicker, makes journeys shorter.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did the Romans keep their towns and cities clean? Very important to Romans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sewers and aqueducts - Aqueducts used to carry water down from springs, rivers to towns/cities/villages - Sewers built in town cities and forts to take away dirty water and sewage • How did the Romans govern Britain? – Important because not all Celts were happy they were there <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taxes to avoid conflict. The king/queen of tribe could still rule as long as everyone paid taxes. - Governors. Governor oversees Roman areas of Britain. In charge of Roman military in their area, oversee the construction of roads, made sure everyone paid taxes. - Town councils – collect actual taxes and pass money up to governors. Help when there were conflicts.
6	In what ways did life stay the same after the Roman invasion?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did life in Britain remain the same after the Roman invasion? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most Celts lived in the countryside and worked on farms before Romans – agricultural society - Roman arrival didn't have a huge impact on most Celts because they lived in middle of nowhere and continued to live on farms - Language – Romans spoke Latin and Greek. Celts spoke their native languages. - Tribal leaders – Romans allowed tribes to continue to control their lands. • How did life change after the Roman invasion? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Romanisation (things becoming more Roman) affected the rich and people in higher social classes – aristocracy. Done this way to impress Romans.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diet – people growing and eating fruits. Romans introduced apples into Britain. - Roman style good and practices. Items made of glass, using Roman pottery. • How do the Romans continue to impact us today? 3 things romans introduced after invasion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roads – one of the key things Romans introduced. Romans created concrete roads - Towns and cities – first people to introduce big town and city life. Before that everyone lived in rural communities. - Sewers – Romans first introduced underground sewers to take dirty water and waste away.
--	--	---

Year group: 4 Term: 4 Topic Title: Diverse People Unite! (South Africa)

Lesson Number	Lesson question	Pupil Knowledge
1	What was Apartheid?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The story Journey to Jo'Berg • In 1948, the South African government made laws which kept white people and black people apart • This system was called Apartheid and it kept black people and white people in South Africa separated • The laws meant that there were lots of things that black people were not allowed to do in South Africa. The laws meant that black people were not seen as equal to white people (pavements, side of buses, jobs)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore examples of apartheid - not allowed to vote/own land, restrictions on marrying white people, restrictions on where you could live or work
2	Who was Nelson Mandela and what did he want to achieve?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When and where Nelson Mandela was born • Nelson Mandela is thought to be one of the most important and influential leaders of our history • Nelson Mandela wanted all South Africans to be treated equally and fairly, whether they were black or white • Nelson Mandela believed it was horrible that black South Africans were treated so differently to white South Africans • Lots of people knew that the Apartheid laws were wrong and wanted things to change for the better • Nelson Mandela wanted equality but the government wanted people to be separated. He fought hard for change but he was put into prison for 27 years • He was in three different prisons - the most famous of which was called Robben Island where he was imprisoned for 18 years
3	What impact has Nelson Mandela had?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When Nelson Mandela left prison in 1990, he wanted peace and for Apartheid to end • Apartheid officially came to an end in the early 1990s • A new election was held in 1994 in which people of all colours could vote Nelson Mandela won the election and became the first black president of South Africa • He won a Nobel peace prize • He is widely known and respected for his courage in fighting for equality and justice and acts as a role model for people all over the world today

Year group: 4 Term: 5 Topic Title: Iceberg Ahead

Lesson Number	Lesson question	Pupil Knowledge
1	What was the Titanic?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Titanic was 'unsinkable' ship which was transporting 2240 passengers to New York.• Unfortunately didn't arrive as it sunk in Atlantic Ocean.• Where did it travel from? From UK to America (also stopped in Ireland) Look at atlases and the journey it took.• Look at timeline of Titanic – looking at chronological order and timeline of events.• Why did it sink? It sunk due to hitting an iceberg.
2	Who was on board the Titanic?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Look at the different class systems and the different luxuries aboard the ship for the different classes.• Look at why different classes of people were on the Titanic<ul style="list-style-type: none">- First class – really rich, and important- Second class – tourists,- Third class – immigrating heading for a new life in America• Why did so many third class people die compared to first class?• What was life like on board for different classes?
3	Why did the Titanic sink? Why did so many people die?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Look at various different reasons for the sinking of the Titanic.<ul style="list-style-type: none">- White Star Line cut corners to save costs- Titanic was travelling too fast – Titanic captain trying to beat time across Atlantic- Radio operator dismissed iceberg warning- Not enough life jackets for the people on board- Lookout had no binoculars- Not enough life boats – only enough for half on board- 6 of the watertight compartments filled with water.

Year group: 4 Term: 6 Topic Title: The Vikings

Lesson Number	Lesson question	Pupil Knowledge
1	Why did the Vikings come to Britain?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some Vikings wanted to raid what Britain had, others wanted to settle here • Settlers and raiders • Learn about Viking long boats
2	Where did Vikings come from and how did they get to Britain?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn the areas of Scandinavia where Vikings came from • Learn the routes they took and places they landed
3	What was the attack on Lindisfarne?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attack on Lindisfarne, a monastery, in 793 • Viking raider killed the monks and stole the treasure • In AD892, 300 Viking ships invaded Britain to fight King Alfred of Wessex. No one knows how big the Viking army was but if there were 20 men in each Viking ship, the army of AD892 numbered 6000! • Long swords and axes
4	Why was trade important to the Vikings?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Vikings traded all over Europe and as far east as Central Asia. • They bought goods and materials such as silver, silk, spices, wine, jewellery, glass and pottery. • In return, they sold items like honey, tin, wheat, wool, wood, iron, fur, leather, fish and walrus ivory. Everywhere they went, the Vikings bought and sold enslaved people too. • Viking traders carried a set of folding scales which they used to weigh coins to make sure they got a fair deal.
5	What is Norse mythology?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn the Norse gods: Odin, Thor, Loki, Freya • Learn about Asgard

6	What happened to the Vikings?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learn about the Vikings who settled down to live in their own area of eastern England, called the Danelaw. Alfred's son Edward fought for control of the Danelaw and Alfred's grandson, Athelstan, pushed English power north as far as Scotland.• In 954, the Anglo-Saxons drove out Eric Bloodaxe, the last Viking king of Jorvik. Later, when Eric was killed in battle, the Vikings agreed to be ruled by England's king.• The most powerful Anglo-Saxon king was Edgar. Welsh and Scottish rulers obeyed him as well as the English, and his court at Winchester was one of the most splendid in Europe. Anglo-Saxon England reached its peak during Edgar's reign.• Eric Bloodaxe was Jorvik's last king. He ruled the Viking Kingdom of Northumbria. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Early 11th century, Ethelred tried to stop the Vikings from invading by giving them gold and land. This money was called Danegeld. But it didn't work – the Vikings took the gold and attacked anyway.• In 1002, Ethelred's soldiers killed many Viking families in the Danelaw. This made King Sweyn of Denmark angry. He invaded England and Ethelred had to flee to France.• In 1016 Sweyn's son Cnut became king of England. Cnut (also known as Canute) was a Christian and a strong ruler. For the next few years England was part of his Viking empire, along with Denmark and Norway.• He ruled well, but left much of the government in England to noblemen, now called earls (from the Danish word "jarl").
---	-------------------------------	--