

Trull Primary School: Year 4: Knowledge Web: Autumn 1: 2023



This map shows the Roman Empire at its largest. It covers most of what is now Europe and North Africa. Most of the Mediterranean coast formed part of the empire too. However, due to the size of the empire it became harder to control and therefore the empire began to decrease in size from 117AD.



A Roman centurion was an officer (the leader) in charge of groups of centuries. Centuries were groups of around 100 soldiers called legionaries.



The **amphitheatre** was the centre of entertainment in Roman times. It was a place where Roman citizens went to watch fights between **gladiators** and wild animals, such as bears or lions. The bloodier the battle, the more the crowd roared. The fighters were slaves or criminals whose punishment was to risk a most gruesome death. These fights were so popular that schools were set up to train ordinary men as special fighters known as gladiators.

**The Romans in Britain**

**What was 'Roman Britain'?**  
Roman Britain was part of the Roman Empire from 43AD to 409AD.

Before the invasions the tribes of Britain had already began trading with rest of Europe, but the Roman invaders introduced new developments such as straight roads, stone buildings, central heating and reading and writing in Latin.

After an initial failed attempt to invade the Romans succeeded on their second attempt and Roman Britain began to develop.

From 400AD Britain suffered repeated attacks from barbarian invasions and in c. 409 Roman officials left Britain.

Over the next 150 years most of the Roman cities fell into ruins, nevertheless, the lasting impact of Roman rule was seen for many centuries to come because of the changes they had brought to Britain during their time as rulers.

Vocabulary	Meaning
<b>Celts</b>	People living in Britain and some parts of Europe after the Iron Age.
<b>Gaul</b>	The area of Western Europe in the past.
<b>emperor</b>	Leader, ruler or king of an empire
<b>empire</b>	Many countries that are ruled by one leader
<b>BC (Before Christ)</b>	Used to show the years before Jesus was born
<b>AD (Anno Domini)</b>	Used to show the years after Jesus was born.
<b>settlement</b>	A place where people decide to live
<b>invasion</b>	When a foreign army enters a country by force
<b>conquer</b>	Take control of another land
<b>rebel (verb)</b>	To refuse to be controlled by an authority
<b>rebel (noun)</b>	A person who fights against an authority
<b>legion</b>	Large unit of the Roman army, around 6000 men.
<b>legionnaire</b>	Roman soldier, infantryman.
<b>barbarian</b>	Person living outside of the Roman Empire.
<b>Roman Baths</b>	People went to public baths for entertainment, healing or just to get clean.

## Science

### Sound

#### Ideas to try at home

- Games that involve listening such as Sound Bingo, Bear and the Honeypot, Hide & Seek. Notice how you can judge the direction the sound comes from, how you can identify the source of different sounds by the pitch, volume and pattern of the sound.
- Feel the vibrations on musical instruments, speakers, voice and talk about how those vibrations travel to the ear through the medium of air.

#### Objectives

- Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating.
- Recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear.

#### Vocabulary

Vibrate, vibration, vibrating.

Air, medium, ear, hear, sound, insulate.

Volume, pitch, faint, fainter, loud, louder.

String, percussion, woodwind, brass.

Ear, drum, canal,

## Geography

Name and locate different continents

Name and locate European countries on a map



#### Useful links:

BBC Bitesize KS2 Geography

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zbkw2hv>

Name and locate countries of Europe video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=07Zoc5fgoOA>