

## Fun and Excitement: They came...They saw...They conquered

### STICKY KNOWLEDGE FOR SCIENCE

1. Food chains show the relationships between plants and animals when they are eaten.
2. When a living thing is eaten the energy from it is passed to the animal that has eaten it
3. All food chains start with a producer (plant).
4. Animals eat the producer, or other animals, these are called consumers There are three types of consumers – herbivores, carnivores and omnivores
5. Animals that eat other animals are predators
6. Animals that are eaten by other animals are prey
7. Food chains show the flow of energy up the food chain to the top predator (represented by the direction of arrows)
8. The teeth of an animal are designed to eat different foods depending on the diet of the animal.
9. When part of a food chain is removed, this has an impact on the other parts of the food chain. The number of some species will increase, while the population of others will decrease. This can have a direct impact on the survival of the species.
10. The population of tertiary consumers depends on healthy populations of producers, primary and secondary consumers.

### ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

<b>centurion</b>	A commander of 100 Roman soldiers.	<b>invade</b>	Enter a place or land with the intention of occupying it.
<b>emperor</b>	The ruler of the Roman Empire during the imperial period.	<b>conquer</b>	To overcome and take control of people or land using military force.
<b>empire</b>	An extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch.	<b>Roman baths</b>	A number of complex of rooms designed for bathing, relaxing, and socializing, as used in ancient Rome
<b>gladiator</b>	An an armed combatant who entertained audiences in the Roman.	<b>amphitheatre</b>	A large open area surrounded by rows of seats sloping upward
<b>Hadrian's Wall</b>	A long wall built by the Romans across the north of England. It was to keep out the Scots	<b>Romanisation</b>	When the countries that the Romans conquered became very much like Rome.

## Driving question What did the Romans leave behind?

### STICKY KNOWLEDGE FOR HISTORY / GEOGRAPHY

1. The occupation of Romans in Britain, lasted from **CE 43 to CE 410**
2. The Romans tried to invade Britain twice before they were successful on their third attempt
3. The Romans wanted Britain's precious metals; gold, tin and iron – and its cattle
4. Training combined with having the most advanced equipment at the time made the Roman army really powerful
5. 73 miles from coast to coast, **Hadrian's Wall** was built to guard the wild north-west frontier of the Roman Empire; the wall stretched from Wallsend and the banks of the River Tyne near the North Sea to the Solway Firth in the Irish Sea, essentially spanning the entire breadth of Britain
6. **Boudica** was the Queen of the Iceni Tribe
7. Boudica rallied an army of Celtic warriors to rise against the Roman Empire in 60 CE
8. Romans built Britain's first towns; the biggest was **Londinium** (London)
9. People mainly lived in small villages of wooden houses with thatched roofs; wealthy Romans also built grand country houses called villas with mosaic floors, beautifully painted walls and underground heating
10. The Romans were very good at building **roads** and **bridges**; to make sure soldiers and supplies could move from town to town quickly, the Romans made their roads as straight as possible; many Roman roads survive today

### MUSIC

Communication and Time

### RE

Just how important are our beliefs?

### PSHE

Being my Best

### PE

Gymnastics  
Netball

### MATHS

Multiplication & division B - 3 weeks  
Length & perimeter - 2 weeks  
Fraction - 1 week

### COMPUTING

Repetition in shapes

### ART/DT



### CORE TEXT Writing to Entertain



### HOOK

Watch Horrible Histories-  
Rotten Romans

### TRIPS / VISITORS

Dorset Museum and  
Roman townhouse

### END PRODUCT

Mosaic linked to Roman  
myth