

Driving question: How can we use evidence to prove that Romans were so successful?

STICKY KNOWLEDGE FOR SCIENCE

1. Living things can be grouped into vertebrates (backbone) and invertebrates (no backbone)
2. Vertebrates can be divided into smaller groups called mammals, amphibians, birds, fish, reptiles
3. Invertebrates can be divided into smaller groups such as insects, molluscs and crustaceans
4. A classification key uses yes/no questions to sort living things
5. Habitats can change through the seasons
5. Habitats can be damaged or destroyed by humans (e.g. deforestation), natural disasters or climate change
6. If habitats change, this can cause a species to decrease or increase
7. A habitat is a place which has the right food, shelter and weather conditions for a particular living thing.
8. Humans impact the physical environment in many ways: overpopulation, pollution, burning fossil fuels, and deforestation. Changes like these have triggered climate change, soil erosion, poor air quality, and undrinkable water.

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

classification	Putting things into groups or categories because they are similar.	invertebrate	Any animal that doesn't have a backbone or a bony skeleton inside its body.
vertebrate	An animal with a backbone (or spine) inside its body, made of small bones called vertebrae that help it stand up straight and move.	villa	A large, luxurious country house in its own grounds.
aqueduct	Invented by the Romans to transport water.	centurion	An officer in the army of ancient Rome who was responsible for 100 soldiers.
mosaic	A picture or pattern produced by arranging together small pieces of stone, tile, glass etc.	invasion	Entering a place without permission and try to take over or cause harm.
empire	A giant kingdom where one powerful country or ruler controls many other lands, places, or groups of people, often to gain power or riches	Emperor	A sovereign ruler of an empire.

STICKY KNOWLEDGE FOR HISTORY

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. Boudica was the Celtic Queen of the Iceni Tribe
6. Boudica rallied an army of Celtic warriors to rise against the Roman Empire in 60 CE
7. Romans built Britain's first towns; the biggest was Londinium (London)
8. 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
9. 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

RE

What is the best way for a Sanatani to lead a good life?

PSHE

Keeping Safe

CORE TEXT PURPOSE FOR WRITING



Art/DT

Roman Mosaics

PE

Dance

MATHS

Multiplication & Division
Length and perimeter
Fractions

COMPUTING

Programming A -
Repetition in shapes

HOOK

Being a Roman soldier
Horrible Histories: Rotten Romans

END PRODUCT

Mosaic linked to a Roman myth