

# VOCABULARY

<b>aqueduct</b>	A channel carrying water, typically in the form of a bridge across a valley or other gap
<b>amphitheatre</b>	an open circular or oval building with a central space surrounded by seats, for the presentation of dramatic or sporting events.
<b>chariot</b>	a two-wheeled vehicle drawn by horses, used in ancient racing and warfare.
<b>empire</b>	an extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch or a sovereign state.
<b>forum</b>	a large public meeting space in Rome
<b>legion</b>	The largest military unit of the Roman army.
<b>revolution</b>	forcible overthrow of a government or social order
<b>villa</b>	large, luxurious country house or farmhouse

## Roman Britain

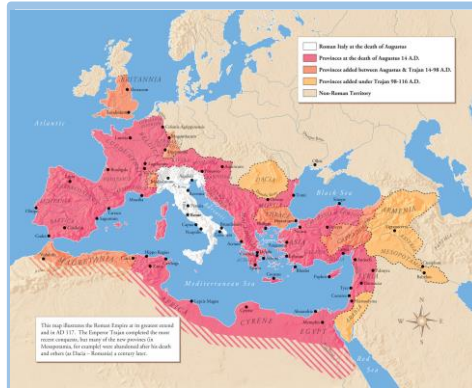
### IMPORTANT FIGURES



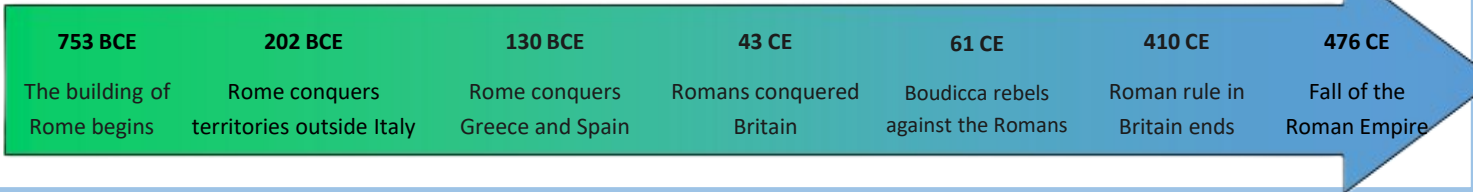
**Julius Caesar**  
100 BCE – 44 BCE



**Queen Boudica**  
30 CE – 61 CE



### TIMELINE



# KEY LEARNING

- Much of what is now Europe and North Africa was dominated by the empire, as was virtually all of the Mediterranean coastline.
- Julius Caesar transformed Rome from a republic to an empire, grabbing power through ambitious political changes
- Julius Caesar tried to invade Britain in 55-54 BCE but failed
- In **AD43**, ordered by **Emperor Claudius**, a big Roman army landed on the **beaches in Kent**.
- In AD60, one leader who chose to fight was **Queen Boudicca** of the Iceni tribe
- Boudicca and her army burned the Roman towns of Colchester and London, before heading to St Albans
- The Roman Empire had a huge impact on Britain. they built new forts, new settlements and roads. They spread their culture, language and laws.

### WHAT CAME BEFORE

- Y1 – Queens
- Y3 – Bronze Age to Iron Age, Ancient Egypt

# VOCABULARY

# KEY LEARNING

**armour**

a protective covering that can deflect or absorb the impact of weapons or projectiles

**blacksmith**

a craftworker who shapes metal into objects and structures using tools like hammers, anvils, and tongs

**conquest**

the act of taking control of a country or city by force

**fletcher**

a person whose job is to make arrows

**Pagan**

a person who practices a religion that worships multiple gods or goddesses, or the earth or nature

**agriculture**

the practice of farming, which involves growing crops and raising animals for human use

**migration**

the movement of people or animals from one place to another

## Anglo Saxons

### IMPORTANT FIGURES



King Alfred the Great

Born 849CE



### TIMELINE

449CE

Anglo-Saxon invaders arrive in Britain

600CE

Anglo-Saxons gradually take over England

793CE

The Vikings attack from Norway

871CE

Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex

924CE

Athelstan becomes the King of Wessex

939CE

The Vikings invade England and take back the north.

1066CE

King Harold is killed in the Battle of Hastings

### WHAT CAME BEFORE

Y4 – Roman Britain

- The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles; Saxons; and Jutes.
- They came to Britain from across the North Sea in the middle of the 5th Century.
- For a long time, England was not one country. Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of small kingdoms across the land.
- There were seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.
- King Alfred translated books from Latin to English so people could read them
- Athelstan, Alfred's grandson, was the first 'King of all England'.
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- Anglo-Saxon houses had one room which the whole family lived.
- England comes from the Saxon word 'Angle-Land'
- The Anglo-Saxon period ended when the Normans conquered Britain in 1066.

# VOCABULARY

<b>raids</b>	A surprise attack on an enemy by armed forces
<b>legends</b>	A traditional story that is believed to be rooted in truth but has evolved over time and taken on fictional elements.
<b>myth</b>	A made up story often about gods and spirits which is told to
<b>tunic</b>	a loose garment, typically sleeveless and reaching to the knees, as worn in ancient Greece and Rome.
<b>longboat</b>	a large boat which may be launched from a sailing ship.
<b>Scandinavia</b>	Scandinavia is a subregion of Northern Europe, with strong historical, cultural, and linguistic ties between its constituent peoples. Scandinavia most commonly refers to Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

## Vikings

### IMPORTANT FIGURES



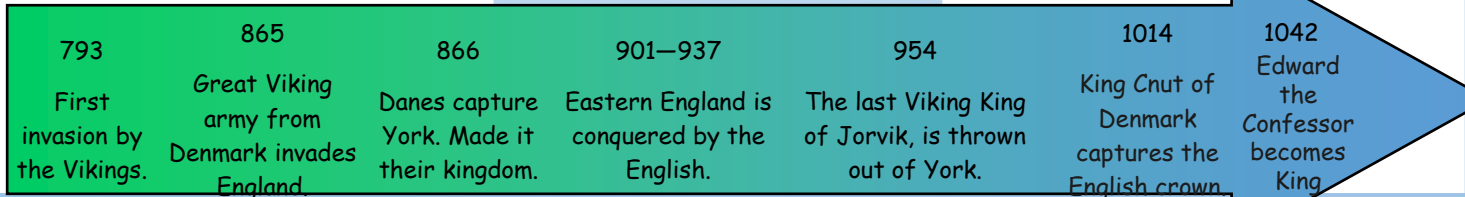
**King Cnut**  
994 – 1035 CE



# KEY LEARNING

- The Vikings are also called Norsemen and came from Scandinavia.
- Vikings were known as raiders
- The Vikings left their homeland because they were looking for better places to farm than the kind of terrain that Scandinavia had.
- The Vikings first attacked Britain in 787CE, but didn't start to invade and settle in the British Isles until 793
- As many as 35,000 Vikings migrated from Denmark to England
- Viking warriors believed that when they died in battle, they went to Valhalla—this is where the King of Gods lived—Odin
- King Canute, also known as Cnut, was a strong, Christian ruler who became the first of three Danish kings to rule England

## TIMELINE



## WHAT CAME BEFORE

- Y4 – Roman Britain
- Y4 – Anglo Saxons