Year 4: Empowering Emperors
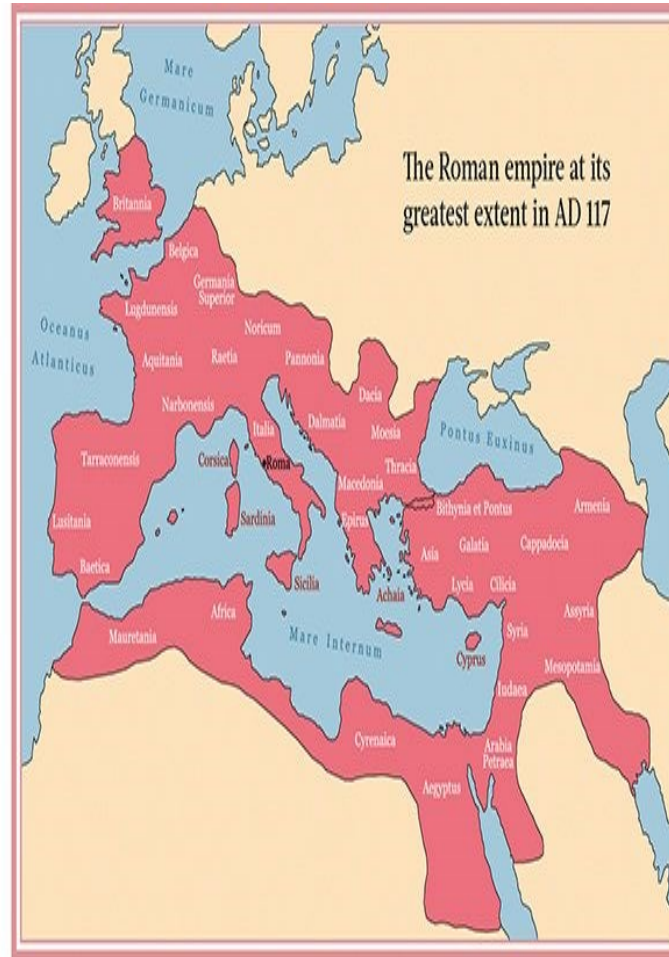
What do we already know?

In Year 3, we learned

1. The achievements of the earliest civilisations
2. To put Ancient Egypt on a timeline.
3. To look at daily life in Ancient Egypt.
4. To understand the importance of pharaohs and pyramids.
5. Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age
6. Late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers
7. Bronze Age religion, technology and travel (Stonehenge)
8. Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture

Direction and Location Vocabulary

Key Word	Definition
empire	an extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch, an oligarchy, or a sovereign state. "the Roman Empire"
Caesar	a title used by Roman emperors, especially those from Augustus to Hadrian.
conquest	the subjugation and assumption of control of a place or people by military force. "the conquest of the Aztecs by the Spanish"
invasion	an instance of invading a country or region with an armed force. "Napoleon's disastrous invasion of Russia in 1812"
aqueduct	an artificial channel for conveying water, typically in the form of a bridge across a valley or other gap
leigionary	a soldier in a Roman legion.

The Roman empire at its greatest extent in AD 117

Historical Skills and Field-work

To describe the influences and importance of the Roman Empire.

To use a historical language in their explanations and writing.

Ask searching questions including: **How?, Why?, Where?** and **What?,** when Rome, empire and emperors.

To make comparison with their own life and places in comparison with past and present.

To use a wider range of maps at more than one scale.

To link features on maps to photos and aerial views.

To understand and use different sources as historical evidence

I will know at the end of the project...

1. The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain.
2. Julius Caesar's attempted invasion in 55-54BC and the power of it's army.
3. Successful invasion by Claudius and conquest
4. British resistance (Boudicca)
5. Hadrian's Wall
6. Impact on technology (art, music and roads)

Year 4 : Italy

Key facts

Italy has more than 7,600 km/ 4,722 miles of coastline as the peninsula is located for a large part in the Mediterranean sea.

Italy has two bigger islands Sicily and Sardegna and many smaller islands such as Capri, Ischia and Elba.

The Alps and the Apennines are the two main mountain ranges in Italy.

In the North, the mountain range of the Alps separates Italy from the other European countries France, Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia.

The highest mountains of Italy can be found in the Alps. The Dolomites are a part of the Alps mountain range in Italy's north and many of the peaks are above 3,000 m/ 9,843 ft high!

Italy's largest island is Sicily. This island is also the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea.

The biggest city of the country is Rome with 4.2 million people.

The highest mountain peak in Italy is Monte Bianco, better known as Mont Blanc, which is 4,807 m or 15,776 ft. high.

The longest river in Italy is the Po River in Northern Italy with a length of 652 km/ 405 miles.

Lake Garda is the largest lake in Italy. It is located in northern Italy and famous for its mild climate and winds that attract many surfers to its shores.

The longest border to any neighbouring country is shared with Switzerland. This border is 698 km/ 434 miles long.

The Etna is the most active volcano in Europe. It is located on the island of Sicily.

Beautiful Cavoli on the island of Elba

Eruption of Etna - See the lava flowing down the slopes

Links to

Roman Empire: How did the people of the Roman Empire live compared to modern Brit-
Tourism : Why do people go to Italy for the holiday?
Travel and transport: How did the Roman invasion influence, change in Britain?
DT: Healthy eating

Cortina d'Ampezzo in the Italian Alps