



History – Year 4 Ancient Greece Spring 1

Maya 2000BCE – CE1697

Iron Age Britain 750BCE – AD43

Ancient Greece 750-500BCE

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Time	Ancient	Civilisation
City	Battles	Empire
Freedom	Defend	Democracy
Learning	Olympics	Myth
Religion	Athletics	Enslaved
Gods / Goddesses	Warriors	Sources

Useful Resources

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z87tn39/articles/z8q8wmn>

Ancient Greek Artefacts in the History Cupboard

Famous Ancient Greeks

Hippocrates	Hippocrates is known as the inventor of modern medicine. He changed the way we think about medicine. Doctors still take a Hippocratic Oath where they swear to be honest and truthful.
Aristotle	Aristotle studied plants, animals and rocks. He carried out experiments to find out more about the world we live in. Modern scientists still do this today.
Archimedes	Archimedes was a Greek Mathematician, Engineer and Physicist. He was the first to think about why things float, and how levers and pulleys work. He also invented the odometer which is an instrument used to measure the distance covered by a vehicle with wheels.
Pamphile	Pamphile invented weaving. She was the first person (according to legend) who spun silk into material to wear.



The Acropolis – Athens



Key Questions/Facts

Who were the Ancient Greeks?

- Ancient Greece was not a country. It was a series of City States that ruled areas of Greece. These City States often battles with each other. But they all shared a similar culture.

- Ancient Athens is where democracy began. The idea was that the peoples of people were important to the way decisions were made. Only adult males were able to take part in democracy.

Who were the Ancient Greek Gods and Goddesses?

- The Ancient Greeks had many Gods and Goddesses. Each God/Goddess represented an important part of life from the sun, to the oceans, to messages.

What is the best legacy that the Ancient Greeks have left us?

- The Ancient Greeks gave us a lot of things that we treasure today in modern Britain.
- They were the first Mathematicians and Astronomers. They had a love for learning and inventing things.
- The Greeks also held the first Olympic games in 776BCE.



History – Year 4 The Romans Spring 2

Maya 2000BCEE – CE1697

The Celts (800BCE – CE43)

Roman Britain (CE43-CE410)

Anglo-Saxons (CE449 – CE1066))

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Britain	Romans	Invade
Roads	Emperor	Conquer
Bridges	Citizen	Centuries
Shops	Caesar	Invasion
City	Celts	Empire
Towns	Rebellion	Legion

Useful Resources

- <https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/learn/story-of-england/romans/>
- <https://www.history.org.uk/primary/resource/3851/roman-britain-a-brief-history>
- <https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/galleries/roman-britain>

Date	Event
55 B.C.	Julius Caesar's first invasion of Britain
54 B.C.	Julius Caesar's Second invasion of Britain
61 A.D.	Boudicca, Queen of the Iceni rebels against Britain, but is defeated
75-77 A.D.	Rome's conquest of Britain is complete: Julius Agricola is Britain's Imperial Governor
122 A.D.	Construction of Hadrian's Wall on the northern frontier
133 A.D.	Julius Severus, Governor of Britain is sent to Palestine to fight rebels
208 A.D.	Severus repairs Hadrian's Wall
306 A.D.	Constantine is proclaimed emperor at York
360's	Series of attacks on Britain from the North from Picts, Scots (Irish), and Attacotti: Roman generals intervene
369 A.D.	Roman general Theodosius drives out the Picts and Scots
383 A.D.	Magnus Maximus (a Spaniard) is made emperor in Britain by the Roman troops: He leads his troops to conquer Gaul, Spain, and Italy
397 A.D.	Stilicho repels a Pictish, Irish and Saxon attack on Britain
405 A.D.	The British troops stay to fight another barbarian invasion of Italy
408 A.D.	Devastating attacks by the Picts, Scots and Saxons
409 A.D.	Britons expel Roman officials and fight for themselves
410 A.D.	Britain is independent
c 440-50 A.D.	Civil war and famine in Britain; Pictish invasions: Many towns and cities are in ruins.



Key Questions/Facts

Who were the Romans?

The Romans first lived in Italy nearly 3000 years ago. They founded the city of Roma around 753BCE and over the centuries, invaded and conquered many lands to create a huge empire.

When did the Romans come to Britain?

Emperor Claudius first launches an invasion of Britain in CE 43. Over the next 45 years, the Roman army gradually extended its control over present-day England and Wales.

Why did they come to Britain?

The main aim of the Romans was to make their empire as large as they could. Julius Caesar also wanted to punish the Celts for helping his enemies.

What things did they bring that we still use today?

The Romans created long straight roads that connected cities. They also created towns. Each had its own marketplace, town hall, shops, temples and houses. They also brought central heating to homes (particularly in Bath) which had not been used before.

What was the effect of the Roman in Britain on Staines?

In 43CE the Romans built the first bridge at Staines. Under the current high street, builders found the remains of the old road that connected Staines to Londinium. Staines was a large town so would have had a town Bath, and temple. The name for Staines was originally Pontibus after the Latin word pontes, which means bridge.



History – Year 4 Anglo-Saxons Summer 2

Maya 2000BCEE – CE1697

Roman Britain 43-410

Anglo-Saxons 410-1066

Normans 1066 - 1154

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Kingdom	Invaders	Paganism
Divided	Threat	Angles
Gods/ Goddesses	Monk	Saxons
Villages	Convert	Picts
Religion	King of England	Old English
Farmland	Tribes	Rituals

Useful Resources

<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/anglo-saxons-gift-from-a-king/>

<https://www.bBCE.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsBCEdm>

Date	Event
410	The Romans leave Britain, leaving it unguarded by armies and open to invasion by others.
455	The Kingdom of Kent is formed.
477	The Kingdom of Sussex is formed.
495	The Kingdom of Wessex is formed.
527	The Kingdom of Essex is formed.
547	The Kingdom of Northumberland is formed.
575	The Kingdom of East Anglia is formed.
586	The Kingdom of Mercia is formed.
597	St Augustine comes to England to introduce its people to Christianity.
757-796	Offa is King of the Kingdom of Mercia, and declares himself as King of England.
802	Egbert is the first Anglo-Saxon king of England.
871-899	Alfred the Great ruled England.



Key Questions/Facts

How did life change after the end of the Roman Empire?

- By 410CE the last Romans had left Britain. This left the country open to invasion. The warriors who invaded were known as the first Anglo-Saxons.

Who were the Anglo-Saxons?

- The Anglo-Saxons came to England in 410CE. They set up little Kingdoms – Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Wessex, Essex, Kent and Sussex.

How was England different during the Saxon period?

- Anglo-Saxons mostly lived in one-room houses made from wood, with thatched roofs. Important people in the village would live in a larger building with their advisors and soldiers – this was called the hall.

What religions did people follow during the Saxon period?

- At the beginning of the Anglo-Saxon period, people were mainly pagans. They had many gods, and worshiped through festivals and sacrifices.
- During the Anglo-Saxon period, many Christian places of worship were built.