

# The Romans

## Year Four Knowledge



A Place to Grow



Before the Romans invaded, there was no single king or queen ruling the nation. Britain was made up of different tribes.



Around 2000 years ago, Britain was ruled by the Celts. This changed when the Roman army began building their empire across Europe.



Rome was led by a number of different emperors. An emperor ruled an empire or was the head of state in an empire. Septimius Severus was a Roman Emperor from 193 to 211. He was born in Libya.



Queen Boudicca was the Queen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe who fought against the Roman Empire. Queen Boudicca raised a huge army and went on a rampage, burning the towns of Colchester and London.



Julius Caesar laid the foundation for the Roman Empire and raided Britain. The Romans first arrived in Britain in AD43.



The Roman army came to control most of England and Wales by about 100 CE. The Roman army was not able to take control of Scotland and eventually a wall was built by Emperor Hadrian.



The Romans brought their own language which was Latin and wrote down things such as laws.



Romans were an advanced civilisation - they built palaces, used toilets and played board games. Long, straight roads were built across the empire. They helped move armies quickly and let trade travel across long distances.

# The Ancient Greeks

## Year Four Knowledge



The Ancient Greeks lived in Greece and the countries we now call Bulgaria and Turkey over 4000 years ago.



The Ancient Greeks developed new ideas for government, science, art, philosophy and religion.



The Ancient Greeks invented among other things, trial by jury and democracy. Many artefacts can be found in the British Museum today.



The first Olympics was held in the Ancient Greek city of Olympia.



Alexander the Great was the king of Macedonia or Ancient Greece. He is considered one of the greatest military commanders in history. He conquered much of Asia and Europe.



Aristotle is the earliest natural historian whose work has survived in some detail. He made many of the first observations of the plant and animal kingdoms.



Plato thought about and discussed what makes people human and what is human nature.



Many ancient Greeks considered Socrates to be a very wise man. He did not want to answer questions on the universe, he wanted to question things like "what is friendship" or "what is courage"



# King Henry VIII & Hampton Court

## Year Four Knowledge



The Tudor rose was created when Henry VII brought an end to the Battle of Bosworth, also known as the Wars of the Roses, against Richard III. He joined the White Rose of York with the Red Rose of Lancaster to create the Tudor Rose.



Henry VIII was a powerful and fierce monarch. He is one of the most famous Tudors in history. One of the reasons for this is that he married six times during his lifetime.



Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic church and created the Protestant Church of England so that he could divorce his first wife.



Boys were more important than girls in Tudor England. They were seen as stronger and more intelligent. Henry VIII felt that the strongest heir would be a male. Prince Edward was born on 12 October 1537.



Hampton Court Palace was built over 500 years ago in the London overlooking the north bank of the river Thames. King Henry VIII is its most well-known resident.



The Hampton Court Palace Maze is the UK's oldest surviving hedge maze. Commissioned around 1700 by William III, it covers a third of an acre and is known for confusing and intriguing visitors with its many twists, turns and dead ends.



At the very heart of the palace is The Great Hall is where King Henry VIII hosted lavish banquets. On the walls of the Great Hall hang a series of tapestries showing scenes from the life of the Abraham from the Book of Genesis.



Henry VIII's Kitchens at Hampton Court Palace were the largest of Tudor England. 200 cooks, sergeants, grooms and pages worked to produce over 800 meals a day for the hungry household of Henry VIII.

# Year Four

## Skills



A Place to Grow



When I talk or write about the past, I include detail; I include ideas which show some understanding of what things were like before and after this at local, national and world levels.



I can place historical periods I have studied as well as information about my topic on a timeline.



I use dates and historical period terms accurately.



I can describe changes within and between periods and societies I have learned about.



I can describe similarities and differences in society, culture and religion in Britain at local and national levels.



I can give some reasons for and results of historical events, situations and changes.



I can suggest which people and causes and consequences of change are more important.



I can suggest some reasons why there are different accounts and interpretations of the past.



I compare sources of evidence to help me identify reliable information.



In my written work, I try to: organise my answers well; state my conclusions; give reasons for my ideas; use some dates and historical terms.

