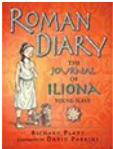




Romans—Summer 2 Cycle B



Key texts		Opportunities/ Experiences	Vocabulary
Roman Diary: The journey of Iliona (a young slave) by Richard Platt 		Roman WOW Day: Making a Roman Mosaic	Science Flower - the seed-bearing part of a plant. Pollination - the transfer of pollen to a stigma, ovule, flower, or plant to allow fertilisation. Fertilisation - the action or process of fertilisation an egg or a female animal or plant Life cycle - the series of changes in the life Seed dispersal - seed dispersal is the movement, spread or transport of seeds away from the parent plant. Water transportation - The structure of plant roots, stems, and leaves facilitates the transport of water, nutrients, and photosynthates throughout the plant.
History: Roman empire and its impact on Britain	Geography Compare and Contrast the U.K with Italy.	Science Plants continued	Physical features of a country: Natural features. Human features of a country: Features made by humans. River: A body of water that travels downhill. Sea: A division of the ocean, partly enclosed by land. Mountainous: A region that has mountains. Terrain: An area of land. Landscape: Part of the Earth that can be viewed in one place. Land use: The way the land is used in a certain area. Population: The number of people in one place. Natural Resources Materials from the Earth that are used to help humans.
The story of Romulus and Remus was an important myth in Ancient Rome. It was believed that the Roman Empire started this way. There were three ruling systems in place: Kings, Republic, and Emperors. The Roman Empire expanded until it reached Southern Britain. Before the first Roman invasion in 55BCE, the Celts lived in Britain during the Iron-Age. Each legion had over five thousand soldiers. It had its own number, badge, and fortress. It had commanders, officers, and ordinary soldiers. With a legion, there were doctors, engineers, and other workers. Three legions were based in Britain, at Caerleon, Chester and York. The Romans had different types of pottery for different purposes. Roman coins were used throughout the Roman Empire.	To know that The UK is separated from mainland Europe. To name some countries in Mainland Europe. To know the Mediterranean is used to describe the group of countries which border the Mediterranean sea. To know that more accurate directions and positions can be given using 8 compass points. To explain why the Mediterranean is a popular holiday destination. To know that Italy is a Mediterranean country in Europe that is a peninsular. To be able to explain that Italy also includes many small islands and its capital city is Rome.	To name the different parts of a flower and explain their role in pollination and fertilisation. To describe the life cycle of flowering plants. To explain different types of seed dispersal. To investigate the way in which water is transported within plants.	Romulus and Remus: Mythical brothers who started the Roman Empire. Myth: A widely believed story that is not true, to explain a time in History. Roman King: The ruler of a Roman Kingdom Republic: A Republican government represented by the citizens of Rome. Emperors: Head of State of the Roman Empire Empire: Centred on the City of Rome, also having territories in other countries. Iron-Age Prehistoric age, following the bronze age. Celts: A group of Tribes from Europe. Invasion: Invading a country using armed forces. Roman Soldier: A member of the army.