



Year 3 Autumn Term – The Romans



Crucial Knowledge

The Romans created a powerful empire. One of the main reasons the Romans became so powerful was because of the strength of its army which was very advanced for the time. Roman soldiers were trained to use different weapons, their training was difficult. Life was different for rich and poor children. Roman children played with yo-yos, skipping ropes, marbles and scooters. The homes of the rich and the poor were very different. The insulae shared some similarities with the Victorian homes that poor people lived in. The Romans had an impact on the way we live today. This can be seen through our roads, calendar, language, plumbing and sanitation. The Roman empire collapsed due to many reasons, 3 of the main reasons were; infighting and civil wars within the empire, attacks from Barbarian tribes and the Roman army becoming less of a dominant force. Julius Caesar was a significant figure in the Roman empire and ruled between 81-45BC.

Expected Prior Knowledge

I know that the past can mean different periods of history.
 I know that toys have changed over time.
 The earliest significant event I know about is the Great Fire of London, which happened in 1666.
 I know that the way houses were made changed after the Great Fire of London. I also know what houses were like in the Victorian Period.
 I have already studied significant individuals in different historical periods; Queen Victoria, Josiah Wedgwood and Neil Armstrong.

Expected Prior Skills

I know what a source is and different sources that we can use.
 I can make comparisons between two events.
 I can ask questions to find out further information

Specific Vocabulary

BC – Before Christ – the time before Christ was born. **AD** – The time after Christ was born.
Roman – a citizen of ancient Rome or it's empire.
Empire – a number of countries that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one country.
Conquer – To take complete control over land.
Invade – to enter a place by force with an army.
Insulae – A type of Roman home that poor people lived in, in towns or cities.
Domus – A type of Roman home that rich people lived in, in towns or cities.
Barbarian (at the time of the Roman Empire) – someone not belonging to the Roman empire.

Chronology

202 BC Rome Conquers territories outside of Italy.

AD 43 Romans conquer Britain

AD 410 Roman rule in Britain comes to an end.

Concept

Significance

An important event.



Chronology



Significant Event



Year 3 – Spring Term

The Anglo Saxons and Scots.



Knowledge

When the Romans left in 410 AD England was invaded by the Scots and Anglo-Saxons.

The Scots, who came from Ireland, invaded and took land in Scotland. The Scots were always trying to get into England. It was hard for the people in England to fight them off without help from the Romans.

The Anglo Saxons invaded from the sea (they were from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands).

The Anglo Saxons came to England to fight, farm, build or help.

The Anglo-Saxons were great craft workers. They made intricate jewellery.

There is evidence that the Anglo-Saxons lived in England through the place names we use today.

The Anglo Saxons brought their pagan religion with them to England. After about 100 years the Anglo-Saxons who lived in England converted to Christianity. Lindisfarne monastery became an important place for converting people to Christianity.

Expected Prior Knowledge

I know that the past can mean different periods of history.

I know England was occupied by the Romans between 43 and 410.

I know the Romans had an impact on the way I live today.

Expected Prior Skills

I can place events in chronological order and communicate knowledge about the impact some events have had.

I can observe small details in photos or artefacts to take information from them.

Make comparisons between the lives of rich and poor people in different time periods.

Specific Vocabulary

Christianity – A religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ and a belief that he was the son of God.

Settlement – A place where people have come to live and have built homes.

Pagan – Their beliefs take [nature](#) and a belief in many [gods](#) as a [basis](#)

Converted –noting a specified type of person who has been [converted](#) from the [religion](#), [beliefs](#), or [attitudes](#) characteristic of that type

Culture - A **culture** is a particular society or civilization, [especially](#) considered in relation to its beliefs, way of life, or art.

Chronology

410 – The Romans left England

595 – The Pope from Rome sent a Roman monk to Britain to tell the Anglo-Saxons all about Christianity

793 – The Vikings come to England

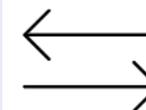


Chronology

Concept

Continuity and Change

Somethings continued to be the same whilst other things changed.





Year 3 – Summer Term

The Vikings



Knowledge

The Viking and Anglo Saxon pagan religion shared similarities.

The Vikings came to England in 793AD where they raided Lindisfarne monastery.

King Alfred was an important Anglo Saxon king who agreed a peace treaty with the Vikings.

The Vikings and Anglo Saxons battled to occupy England over hundreds of years meaning there was Viking and Anglo Saxon kings.

In 1066 King Edward died and he had chosen Harold Godwinson to be king. William from France and Harold Hardrada from Norway wanted to be King of England so invaded England. Harold Godwinson defeated Harold Hardrada in September 1066. Harold Godwinson was defeated by William from France at the battle of Hastings in October 1066. William was crowned king on December 25th 1066 (Christmas Day!)

Expected Prior Knowledge

England was occupied by the Romans between 43 and 410. When the Romans left the Anglo Saxons and Scots invaded England. One of the reasons the Anglo Saxons came to England was to fight. Some Anglo Saxons liked to fight. The Anglo Saxons believed in many gods when they first invaded England. A Roman monk was sent to convert the Anglo Saxons to Christianity and because of this Lindisfarne became a significant place.

Expected Prior Skills

I can place events in chronological order and communicate knowledge about the impact some events have had.
I can observe small details in photos or artefacts to take information from them.
Make comparisons between the lives of rich and poor people in different time periods.

Specific Vocabulary

Danelaw – The area of England that the Vikings ruled and where they lived. (From the late 9th Century to early 11th Century).

Treaty – An agreement between countries in which they agree to do a particular thing or help each other.

Pagan – A person whose beliefs take [nature](#) and a belief in many [gods](#) as a [basis](#).

Christianity – A religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ and a belief that he was the son of God.

Lindisfarne – Also known as Holy Island – An island off the north east coast of England.

Raid – A sudden, quick armed attack.

Occupancy – Taking and keeping something into your possession.

Settlement – A place where people have come to live and have built homes.

Chronology

793 – The Vikings come to England and raid Lindisfarne Monastery.

871 – Alfred crowned King.

886 – Alfred agrees a treaty with the Vikings.

January 1066 – King Edward dies

October 1066 – The battle of Hastings.

December 1066 – William of Normandy crowned King.



Chronology

Concept

Cause and Consequence

How and why things happened.

