

National Curriculum Intention (s):

- Address and devise historically valid questions about change, similarity and difference. Note connections, contrasts and trends over time.
- Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.

What did the Romans introduce to Britain?

Plumbing and Sanitation	Keeping towns and forts clean through drainage and access to fresh water was a new concept to Britain. At the root of sanitation was the great engineering works of the Romans, with aqueducts bringing water in and drains to keep the streets and houses clean.
Towns	Large settlements existed in Britain before the Romans arrived, but they were the first to introduce significant 'towns' and administrative centres, which were planned out.
Architecture	From military structures such as forts and walls to engineering feats such as baths and aqueducts, the most obvious impact of the Romans that can still be seen today is their buildings. Most buildings in Iron Age Britain were made of timber and were often round in form. The Romans built in stone, in straight lines.
Roads	Everyone knows the secret to a Roman road - build wide and straight, often with paved streets. Constructing reliable transport routes was a necessity of such an expansive empire, and a huge upgrade on the primitive routes that came before in Britain.
Our Calendar	The Julian calendar was the first to consist of 365 days, along with a leap year every four years. It forms the basis of the Gregorian calendar we use today. The names of the months derive from Roman months, reflecting the important Roman impact on our modern diaries. This is most obvious for July and August, which are named after the early rulers Julius Caesar and Emperor Augustus.
Currency	Although some of the tribes in the South of England produced coins before the Romans arrived, it was not used as currency, to purchase things. The Romans brought in their own coinage, which was the same across the Empire.
Aqueducts	Huge arched bridges, which brought the water down from the rivers in the hills to the people in town.

Key Places

Hadrian's Wall	A Roman built wall stretching 73 miles from coast to coast.
Roman baths	Built around natural hot springs in the 1st century, the Roman Baths remain a remarkably well-preserved remnant of Roman Britain.
Cirencester	Known as <i>Corinium Dobunnorum</i> at the time of the Roman Empire, the Cotswold town of Cirencester was once the second largest Roman settlement in Britain.
Chedworth	Set amid tranquil Cotswold woodland, this villa is one of the UK's most

Knowledge Organiser for Year Group: 4 Learning Connection Block Title: Civilisations

Roman villa	extensive Roman ruins, offering more than a mile of walls to explore.
Chester's Roman amphitheatre	The scene of Britain's largest archaeological excavation, this site also happens to be the country's largest stone-built amphitheatre. Currently only half of the theatre has been uncovered settlement.

Tier 3 Vocabulary	
Amphitheatre	An open circular or oval building with a central space surrounded by tiers of seats for spectators
Archaeological	A study of past human life and culture
Aqueducts	An artificial channel for conducting water from a distance,
Latin	A language spoken in ancient Rome.
Sanitation	The development and application of cleaning measures for the sake of protecting health.
Villa	A country house built for the upper class in the Roman Republic.
Julian calendar	The creation of a 12-month year of 365 days and 366 every fourth year.