

Year 4 – Summer Term

‘Under Attack!’

Knowledge Organiser



History Knowledge

The Ancient Egyptians

The Roman Empire lasted for over 1000 years. Beginning in 753 BC, when the Egyptian civilisation and been going for 3000 years, the Roman's were more advanced in technology. The Roman Empire came to an end in 450 AD.

Who were the Romans?

The Romans were one of the most powerful, clever and successful ancient civilisations ever. They ruled over nearly all of Europe and most off North Africa, including Egypt. At the height of the Roman Empire they ruled 48 different countries.

The Roman Army

The Romans had the best fighting army in the history of the ancient world. Roman soldiers had to be physically vigorous. They were expected to march up to 20 miles per day in line, wearing all their armor and carrying their food and tents. At its largest, the Roman army was made up of 30 legions, or over 150,000 soldiers. Counting the auxiliary soldiers, some estimate there were well over 1 million soldiers in the Roman army.



Homes

Roman housing architecture provides valuable insight into Roman culture, society and history. Housing in Rome was primarily of two types. The vast majority of common Roman citizens or people from lower sections of society lived in apartment complexes called 'insulae' and the rich and influential Romans resided in large and luxurious complexes called 'Domus'. Many rich Romans also owned opulent residences in the countryside, called 'Villa'.



Daily life in ancient Roman times

Bread and water (or wine) would be served at home, or a wheat pancake could have been purchased on the way to work or school.

Sometimes meat, fish, fruit, and other items may have been served, but not each day. Men and boys wore togas and then later tunics, which were slightly larger than a shirt typically worn today.

Women and girls also wore tunics; however, these reached their ankles and tied near the waist. While many girls stayed home with their mothers to take care of the home, some girls were allowed to attend schools with the boys.

Typical jobs in Roman times

- Farming
- Making clothes
- Baking
- Selling and trading goods
- Building
- Some became doctors, lawyers, writers, or teachers.

-Many others joined the military, which provided a decent salary for a man supporting a family.

Unlike today, though, most men worked six hours or fewer each day, usually stopping around mid-day.

Inventions that help us today

The Romans invented lots of things. Their inventions and technology had an impact on many civilizations to come. They invented:

- Roads
- Toilets
- Public baths
- Central heating
- Aqueducts—bridges for running water
- Laws
- Concrete

Timeline— Where the Roman Empire fits on a timeline



Boudicca

When Romans settled in the South of England in 43 AD they made an agreement with Prasutagus so that he would be able to continue as ruler of the Iceni. When Prasutagus died, the Romans turned on the Iceni. They stole from the Iceni tribesmen, made people slaves and they had Boudicca whipped. In about 60 AD, the Roman governor was sent to North Wales to lead an army. While he was away Boudicca led an attack against the tribe's Roman rulers with several other tribes. Her army was called the Britons. She led the Britons to destroy Calumundon (Colchester) the capital of Roman Britain. Eventually she and the Britons were overcome by the Romans. Boudicca is famous for standing up and fighting for her country.



Vocabulary

Invasion—to enter as an enemy, by force

Settlement—a place where people live, for example: villages and towns

Resistance—an act of resisting, opposition

Rebellion—opposition to someone in authority

Army—a large organized group of people who are armed and trained to fight on land in a war.

Power—the right to give commands, enforce obedience and make final decisions

Empire—the collective name for a group of countries ruled by a single person, government or country. The word comes from a Latin word, imperium, meaning government or rule.

Period—a specified amount of time

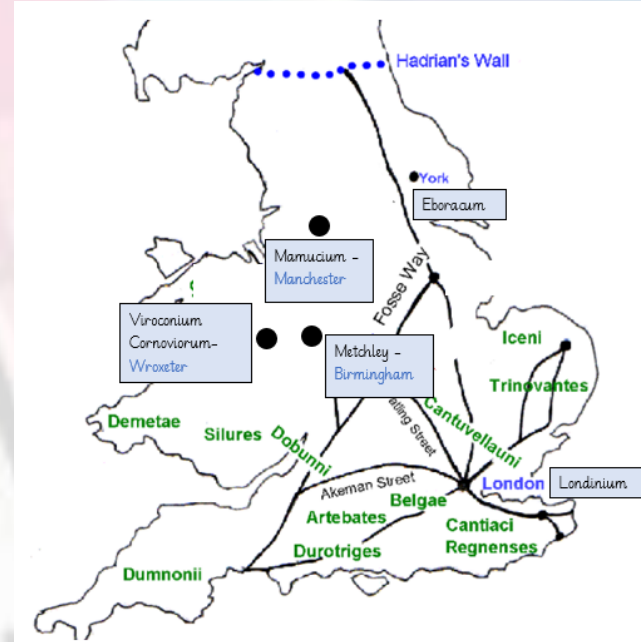
Sequence—order in which things happen

Chronology—a specific order in which events happen, starting with the oldest to the latest events



Geography Knowledge

Mapping— Rome, Europe and Roman Cities in Engl



Vocabulary

Settlement—a place where people live, for example: villages and towns

Economy—a system for allocating resources to meet people's needs and wants. It determines how goods and services are made and exchanged.

Economics—the study of the economy, or the part of a society that creates wealth

Trade—the buying and selling of goods and services. Goods are objects that people grow or make—e.g. food, clothes, and computers. Services are things that people do—e.g. banking, communications, and health care.

Land use—the human use of land

Londinium- London

Eboracum- York

Mamucium- Manchester

Metchley- Birmingham

Viroconium Cornoviorum- Wroxeter

The Romans were one of the most powerful, clever and successful ancient civilisations ever. They ruled over nearly all of Europe and most of North Africa, including Egypt. At the height of the Roman Empire they ruled 48 different countries. The Romans invaded England in 43AD. Birmingham is in the county of West Midlands and Warwickshire is one of the counties next to it.

Human features linked to Roman Settlements



Hadrian's Wall



Roman aqueduct



Roman baths, Bath



Fosse Way, Roman road



Viroconium Cornoviorum-
Wroxeter

Art Knowledge

Antoni Gaudi



Antoni Gaudí (25 June 1852 – 10 June 1926) was a Catalan architect known as the greatest exponent of Catalan Modernism. Gaudí's works have a highly individualized, sui generis style. Most are located in Barcelona, including his main work, the church of the La Sagrada Família



La Sagrada Família



Mosaics

A mosaic is a pattern or image made of small regular or irregular pieces of coloured stone, glass or ceramic, held in place by plaster/mortar, and covering a surface. Mosaics are often used as floor and wall decoration, and were particularly popular in the Ancient Roman world.

Examples of Roman mosaic tiled floors



Mosaic Techniques



Vocabulary

Mosaic—a picture or pattern produced by arranging together small pieces of stone, tile, glass, etc.

Ceramic tile—a tile made from clay that has been permanently hardened by heat, often having a decorative glaze.

Grout—a mortar or paste for filling crevices, especially the gaps between wall or floor tiles.

Antoni Gaudí—a Catalan architect

Sketch Books

Sketch books are used by artists for drawing or painting as a part of their creative process, experimenting with art and design techniques

Design and Technology Knowledge

Mechanisms—Levers, wheels and axels

A catapult is a mechanism for forcefully propelling stones, spears, or other projectiles, in use mainly as a military weapon since ancient times. The ancient Greeks and Romans used a heavy crossbow-like weapon known as a ballista to shoot arrows and darts as well as stones at enemy soldiers.

Nearly all catapults employed in ancient and medieval artillery operated by a sudden release of tension on bent wooden beams. An exception was the medieval trebuchet, powered by gravity. Modern mechanisms use hydraulic pressure, tension, or other forces to launch gliders, aircraft, or missiles, these are also called catapults.



Using wood to create a structure

Wood is a good material to use to create a strong frame. Cardboard triangles can be used to strengthen and stiffen a wooden frame structure by placing them in and across the corners. Junior hacksaws, bench hooks, rulers and glue help to cut and join the materials.

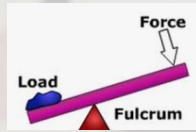
Levers, wheels and axels

A **lever** can be described as a long rigid body with a fulcrum along its length. Load : The object you're lifting. Fulcrum : Point at which the lever pivots. Effort: The force applied to make the object move. We use levers in so many of our day to day activities.

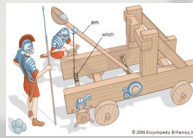
An **axle** is a bar that goes through the **wheels**, keeping them in place and allowing them to turn. Every vehicle with wheels has an axle. The axle isn't just the mechanism that the wheel turns on, it does other things too. It keeps the wheels in the right place, making sure they are always the same distance apart. The axle helps support the weight of the car and the people travelling inside, there are different kinds of axles for different types of vehicles.



Wheels and axel



A simple lever



A Roman catapult

Vocabulary

- Lever**—a long bar or body which enables the lifting of another object
- Wheel**—a circular object that revolves on an axle and is fixed below a vehicle or other object to enable it to move easily over the ground.
- Axel**—a bar that goes through the wheels, keeping them in place and allowing them to turn
- Catapult**—a mechanism for forcefully propelling objects as a weapon

Make- Tools to cut wood

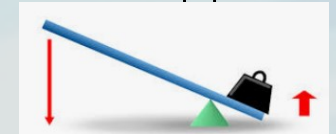


Junior Hacksaw



Bench Hook

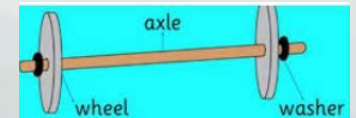
Make- Equipment



Lever



Wheel



Axel

Designing a structure

When designing, it is useful to create some criteria of what needs to be included in the structure. This helps us to stay focused when we are making them! 3D designs are useful to help design the structure of the frame, making sure it's strong, stiff and fit for purpose!. They are also useful in making sure the structures are aesthetically pleasing.

Evaluate

When evaluating structures, it is important to evaluate the cutting, joining and strengthening. Ongoing evaluation and feedback is as important as a final evaluation as it helps us to make improvements during the making process. It is important to consider the views of others when evaluating work. Peer review is helping someone else to think about what is effective about their structure and a way in which it could be improved. Evaluating against initial design criteria set allows evaluation to be focused on the specific design features intended.