



I am Warrior! I am strong, brave and powerful. Meet me in battle. Draw your sword, wield your axe and challenge me if you dare. Invade and attack! Romans versus Celts, the fight is on. Discover warring Britain: meet Claudius, Boudicca and Julius Caesar and find out what the Romans did for us. Get ready for Gladiator School and learn alongside Spartacus and Spiculus, brave fighters of the Roman Colosseum. When all that battling makes you hungry, relax, lie back and feast yourself on dormice and grapes, or perhaps a roasted swan sprinkled with nuts?

## Help your child prepare for their topic!

The Romans changed the course of England's history. Why not visit the Roman Wall Site on Watling Street in Lichfield or the Wroxeter Roman City? You could also look at holiday brochures and online information to find out about modern day Rome. Which tourist attractions would you like to visit? Alternatively, you could work together to make a model of a Roman villa using recycled materials.

## Life as a Roman

The Romans invaded Britain in AD43 under the order of Emperor Claudius. Their way of life was different from the Celts who lived in Britain at the time. Romans built towns protected by walls. Inside, they had houses, shops, meeting rooms, workshops and bathhouses. Romans also enjoyed entertainment and built amphitheatres for performances and Gladiator battles.



## Did you know!

Rich Romans enjoyed banquets featuring exotic foods such as roasted parrot, dolphin meatballs and flamingo tongues!

## What the Romans did for us

The Romans invented many things that are still used today. They developed a form of central heating for homes; drainage and sewerage systems; roads that are still in use today; stone forts and walls for defence; public bathhouses and aqueducts.

## Gladiators

Gladiators in ancient Rome were often slaves, criminals or prisoners of war. They were trained to fight each other or wild animals for the enjoyment of huge crowds. They fought in large amphitheatres. Gladiators' lives were tough. They lived in special training schools called **ludi** which were more like prisons, and they had very little freedom. Once in the arena, they would often fight to their deaths.

Writing	Apostrophes for plural possession, fronted adverbials, conjunctions, inverted commas, metaphors, expanded noun phrases.
Reading	Fortunately the Milk – By Neil Gaiman The Demon Headmaster – By Gillian Cross
Maths	Multiplication (HTO X O) and Division (HTO ÷ O), including X and ÷ by 10 and 100
	Length and Perimeter, including m and km.
History	The influences of Roman civilisation on Britain include the building of roads, houses and villas with technology, such as underfloor heating; the building of forts and fortified towns; the use of language and numbers in the form of Roman numerals and the spread of Christianity.
	Key changes and events of historical periods can be placed on a timeline, such as the dates of changes in leadership, key battles and invasions, achievements, scientific developments and deaths.
	A profile of a leader can include their significant achievements, the events in which they played a part, the opinions of others about the person and the positive or negative consequences of their actions.
	Relevant historical information can be presented as written texts, tables, diagrams, captions and lists.
Geography	An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.
	Human features can be interconnected by function, type and transport links.
	A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved.
Art	Artists draw, paint or sculpt human forms in active poses.
	Art can be developed that depicts the human form to create a narrative.
	Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects.
DT	Different materials and components have a range of properties, making them suitable for different tasks. It is important to select the correct material or component for the specific purpose, depending on the design criteria. Recipe ingredients have different tastes and appearances. They look and taste better and are cheaper when in season.
	Preparation techniques for savoury dishes include peeling, chopping, deseeding, slicing, dicing, grating, mixing and skinning.
	Cooking techniques include baking, boiling, frying, grilling and roasting.
MFL	Cultural French foods (including food tasting). Introduction to role play vocabulary.
RE	What do we know about the Five Pillars of Islam?
PSHE	What makes a community; How data is shared and used; Making decisions about money and how to keep money safe.
PE	Gym Sequences: Performing with fluency and clarity.