

# Settlements (continued) - Roman Britain

## What does a Roman settlement look like?

- Lesson sequence:**
- Lesson 1 – Recall settlements quiz**
  - Lesson 2 – Roman towns and cities**
  - Lesson 3 – Features of Roman towns/cities**
  - Lesson 4 – Roman roads**
  - Lesson 5 – OS Maps (local area)**
  - Lesson 6 – Summary**

## Prior Knowledge/concept links/vocabulary already known

Links to our autumn 2 topic: Settlements



Vocabulary already learnt: Settlements, hamlet, village, town, city, population density, land use, linear, dispersed, nucleated

## Sticky learning

New Knowledge	New Skills
<p><i>Know the location of key UK cities with Roman origins, roads and bridges on a map.</i></p> <p><i>Know some of the features of Roman towns/cities e.g. buildings/locations that would still be evident today.</i></p> <p><i>Know that Romans built roads to be efficient means of moving the military and goods so they tend to be straight between key locations.</i></p> <p><i>Know which roads in the local area have Roman origins.</i></p>	<p><i>Use OS maps to locate roads with Roman origins in the local area.</i></p> <p><i>Use a range of maps to locate cities with Roman origins in the UK.</i></p> <p><i>Make comparisons and use geographical language and concepts between localities.</i></p>

## KS2- how does this unit link to the different types of geography (human, physical, environmental?)

- Human:**  
We will discover how the Romans built roads, homes, bridges and other buildings in and around their settlements (links back to settlement patterns).
- Physical:**  
We will make links in our settlements topic to physical aspects such as hills, rivers, the coastline etc.
- Environmental:**  
We will discover how roads were built effectively and used for the movement of the military and goods.

### New vocabulary

**Settlement** – A place where people live. They are different sizes.

**Infrastructure** - The basic facilities such as transport, communications, power supplies, and buildings, which enable it to work

**Roman/Roman origins** - Related to or connected with ancient Rome and its empire

**Road** – A wide way leading from one place to another, especially one with a specially prepared surface which vehicles can use

**Bridge** - A structure carrying a road, path, railway, etc. across a river, road, or other obstacle

**Roman bridge** - Roman bridges were built with stone and had the arch as the basic structure

**Grid formation** – Roman towns and cities were built in neat, straight lines with a large centre used for markets and gatherings

The Romans introduced the idea of living in big towns and cities. Roman towns were laid out in a grid. Streets criss-crossed the town to form blocks called 'insulae'. In the middle was the 'forum', a big market square where people came to trade.



### UK towns and cities with Roman origins

### Important facts (linking to our History learning)

- In AD 44, The Romans capture Colchester. It is the first fortress in Roman Britain and made the capital city in AD 49.
- In AD 61, Queen Boudicca led a rebellion against the Romans.
- The Romans established themselves in Britain and developed: paved straight roads, infrastructure (e.g. sewage).
- They also influenced the: written and spoken language, measurement system, way of life, cities, buildings (built out of bricks and stone), technology, Religion (e.g. Christianity)