

# Settlements (continued) – Roman Britain

What did a Roman settlement look like and how do they compare to settlements today?

## Lesson sequence:

Lesson 1 – Roman towns and cities

Lesson 2 – Features of Roman towns/cities

Lesson 3 – Roman roads

Lesson 4 – OS Maps (local area)

Lesson 5 – Quiz Time!

## 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 and nucleated

## Sticky learning

### New Knowledge

Know the location of key UK cities with Roman origins, roads and bridges on a map.

Know some of the features of Roman towns/cities e.g. buildings/locations that would still be evident today.

Know that Romans built roads to be efficient means of moving the military and goods so they tend to be straight between key locations.

Know which roads in the local area have Roman origins.

### New Skills

Use OS maps to locate roads with Roman origins in the local area.

Use a range of maps to locate cities with Roman origins in the UK.

Make comparisons and use geographical language and concepts between localities.

## 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

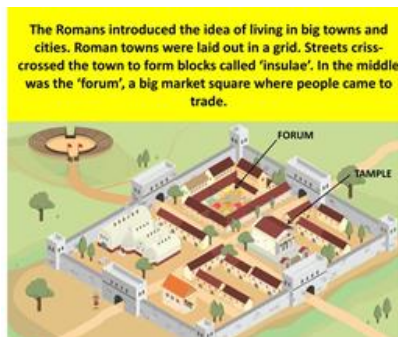
**Roman/Roman origins** - Related to or connected with ancient Rome and its empire

**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



### 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)
- Roman Britain was a nation rather than a number of tribes.