

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