

Year 3 Blue Autumn 2: Where Do The Romans Fit In Time?

School value: Resilience – even when faced with challenges we give 100% and show stamina and endurance

Topic Sticky Knowledge	
History	The Celtic people travelled over to Britain from mainland Europe around 500BC and lived in tribes around the country. These communities shared a similar set of beliefs, language and culture.
	Boudicca was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire.
	When the Romans came to Britain, they helped us by creating roads; a written language (which was Latin); introduced coins and even introduced rabbits to our country.
	The Roman Empire made its mark on Britain, and even today, the ruins of Roman buildings, forts, roads, and baths can be found all over Britain.
	The Roman Empire was huge and included millions of people living over a large area. How did they keep track of all these people? Easy! They counted them! The Roman Empire began the practice of taking a census, or a 'count,' of all the people within its boundaries every so often. Today, many countries like ours take a census every 10 years.
	Julius Caesar was probably the most well-known Roman leader. He extended the empire through invading other lands.
	In southern England, the Romans built roads, elaborate villas and settlements. Many of these place names still exist today. For example, 'Londinium' is now London today.
Geography	Near Hounslow Heath lies a straight Roman road, originally linking London to Western Britain and out to the North on what is now known as A4 Bath Road. Roman Camps were also based here towards the end of the Celtic era.
	Romans loved to use colours such as red and gold to show that they were wealthy. They often had Roman numerals or Latin symbols on their furnishings.
D&T	Some material is more comfortable for cushions than others, such as silk and cotton. Choosing how much to stuff a cushion changes how comfortable it would be to use. Some people like firm stuffing, others like soft.

Topic Vocabulary		
History	Romanisation	When the countries that the Romans conquered became very much like Rome.
	Empire	The name for a group of countries ruled by a single person, government or country
	Invader	Someone who enters a place or land with the intention of occupying it, even if the people who are already there don't want them to.
	Conquer	To overcome and take control of people or land using force.
	BC	Used to show a year or century before year 1 of the calendar used through much of the world. It stands for 'Before Christ'.
	AD	Used to show a year from year 1 onwards of the calendar used through much of the world. It stands for 'Anno Domini' which is latin.
	Geography	Settlement
Human Feature		Something that is made by humans, such as homes, roads and towns.
D&T	Cross Stitch	A two-stitch style of sewing which forms a cross pattern
	Applique	A type of textile work where small pieces of cloth are sewn or stuck in a pattern onto a larger piece.

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Stand-Alone Sticky Knowledge		Stand-Alone Vocabulary		
RE	Sikhs worship both in public and in private. Sikhs worship together in the gurdwara. The word gurdwara means ‘door to the Guru’. Shoes must be removed and hair covered before entering the main prayer hall to worship. Men and women sit cross-legged, facing the Guru Granth Sahib.	Guru	Teacher: used in Sikhism to refer to the ten human Gurus and the Guru Granth Sahib (Holy Book)	
	Sikhs leave hair uncut to show obedience to God (Kesh). They use a wooden comb that helps Sikhs to keep their hair in place (Kangha).	Amrit	The Sikh rite of initiation into the Khalsa	
	A kara is a steel bangle that Sikhs wear to remind them to behave well. They also wear a tiny sword called a kirpan and shorts called kachaera which are worn as underwear.	Khalsa	‘The community of the pure’. The initiated Sikh community	
	The Khanda is the main symbol of Sikhism. The Ik Onkar means ‘there is only one God’.	Karah Prashad	Sanctified food distributed at Sikh ceremonies	
Music	The Blues uses a sad melody that creates and reminds you of feelings of being downtrodden or ‘blue’.	5 Ks	The symbols of Sikhism worn by Sikhs	
	Improvisation features in the Blues. Improvisation comes from the heart and expresses how you are feeling.	Khanda	Double-edged sword used at the initiation ceremony: also on the Sikh flag	
Computing	Computers make it easy to work with large amounts of data. One of the most common data structures is the table, where each row represents a record for a particular entity, such as a person, and each column presents the different attributes for that entity, such as responses to survey questions.	Music	Glockenspiel	A metal percussion instrument with keys arranged in a keyboard layout.
	Tables can be completed by hand, but data can also be collected automatically, for example by individuals completing online surveys.	Structure	Structure	How the sections of a song are ordered to make a final piece.
	For survey data to be meaningful and reliable, surveys need to be carefully designed so that all respondents interpret the questions in the same way.	Data	Data	Information gathered for analysis. Often numbers, but sometimes other information.
French		Data Centre	Data Centre	A warehouse of computer storage and processing connected to the internet
		Digital Footprint	Digital Footprint	A trail of data you create whilst using the internet
		Il neige	Il neige	It’s snowing
		Il gele	Il gele	It’s freezing/icy
		Il fait...	Il fait...	It is...
		Un manteau	Un manteau	A coat
	Un chapeau	Un chapeau	A hat	
	Un parapluie	Un parapluie	An umbrella	