



Knowledge I already have:

In reception, I...

- learned the different ways that we find out about the past
- found differences between our country and others

In Year 1, I...

- learned about the weather in the UK
- identified human and physical geographical features
- used my knowledge of nutrition to design a healthy snack

In Year 2, I...

- compared England with Asia
- located the North Pole, South Pole and the Equator
- named the seas around the UK
- identified landmarks in the UK
- used maps to locate continents and oceans
- used digital tools to create textures, lines, colours, tones and shapes when creating images, video and sound recordings
- designed and made a healthy wrap for a packed lunch

In Year 3, I...

- learned about the Greek gods and how they were worshipped
- located the world's countries on maps and globes

Future knowledge:

In Year 5, I will learn...

- about the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings, who came to Britain after the Romans
- about the eruption of Mount Vesuvius
- how to use photography to create digital art
- how to design a healthy cooked chilli dish

In Year 6, I will learn...

- more about the history of Britain



What Legacies Did the Romans Leave Behind?

- Roads – strong, straight routes still used today
- Towns – planned streets, baths, and marketplaces
- Language – Latin words that shaped English
- Laws – ideas about rules and justice
- Calendar – the basis of the one we use now



Architecture – arches, mosaics, and stone building styles



Who were the Romans?

The Romans were people who lived a long time ago in a place called Rome, in what is now Italy.

They were great builders, explorers, and thinkers. The Romans also had powerful armies and their empire grew so big that it reached many parts of Europe, Africa, and Asia.



Why did they come to Britain?

The Romans came to Britain because they wanted more land, more power, and more wealth. They had heard that Britain had lots of valuable things—like metal, farmland, and goods they could trade. They also wanted to show how strong their empire was by adding new places to it. Another reason was that some British tribes were causing trouble for the Romans in Europe, so the Romans thought it would be easier to control them if they took over Britain.

What was life like under Roman rule?

Life under Roman rule meant lots of changes. People used new roads, lived in growing towns, and tried Roman foods and baths. They had to follow Roman laws and pay taxes, which some didn't like. Life was a mix of new comforts and strict control.



Italy – Key Facts and Figures

Continent	Europe
Capital	Rome
Population	59,066,622
Highest mountain	Mont Blanc, 4,810 m (the highest mountain in the Alps)
Volcanoes	Italy has three active volcanoes: Vesuvius, Stromboli and Etna
Longest river	River Po
Largest lake	Lake Garda, 370 km ²
Seas	Mediterranean, Ligurian, Adriatic, and Ionian seas
Currency	Euro

Physical Features

River Po



The longest river in Italy is the River Po. It is approximately 670km in length and its source is the many streams found in the Alps.

The Apennines



The Apennines range runs north to south down the centre of the country.

The Alps



These are the longest mountain range in Europe and the highest in western Europe (excluding Russia). They are 1200km across and pass through 8 alpine countries: Switzerland, France, Germany, Austria, Slovenia, Monaco, Italy and Liechtenstein.

Human Features

The Leaning Tower of Pisa



The Leaning Tower of Pisa is a bell tower in Pisa, Italy. The Tower of Pisa is world famous for its prominent tilt to one side.

The Ruins of Pompeii



A Roman town which was destroyed from the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD.

Colosseum



The Colosseum in Rome, built in 70 A.D., as one of many built throughout Italy during the time of the Romans. This huge amphitheatre could hold 50,000 spectators and was often the scene of chariot races, gladiator and animal battles along with executions.

Subject Specific Vocabulary

amphitheatre	a brick built oval stadium
architecture	the science and art of designing buildings
climate	average weather conditions in a place over a long period
currency	the official money of a country
digital	using or sending information in the form of an electronic signal made up of numbers
dough	a soft mass of moistened flour or meal thick enough to knead or roll
Euro	the official currency, or money, of the European Union
hygiene	the practice of keeping clean to stay healthy and prevent disease
knead	to mix by pressing, folding and pulling
Mediterranean	southern areas of Europe which have mild winters and hot summers (e.g. Italy, Spain)
nutrition	the study of food and how it works in your body
peninsula	a piece of land which is almost completely surrounded by water
revolt	to rise up against the authority of a ruler or government
temperate	having neither extremely hot nor extremely cold temperatures and mild weather
vegetation	plants or plant life in a particular place

Can you speak some Italian?

salve	hello
ciao	hi/bye
buon giorno	good morning
arrivederci	goodbye
grazie	thank you



Year 4 Key Historical Vocabulary

century, decade, millennium, calendar, chronology, Ancient, empire, conquest, invasion, legacy, rebellion, revolt, execution, church, Christianity

Year 4 Key Geographical Vocabulary

Northern hemisphere, Southern hemisphere, Europe, countries, continents, changes, position, significance, Equator, Tropics of Cancer, Tropics of Capricorn, climate zone, climate, temperature, humidity, rainfall, weather, map, tourism, Europe

Year 4 Key Art and Design Vocabulary

dough, knead, ingredient, nutrition, balanced, seasonal, taste, digital, pixel, mosaic, technology, app, brush, eraser, tool, device, zoom, resize, crop