

VOCABULARY

Aqueduct - A manmade channel used for delivering water to Roman towns

Barbarian - A term used by the Romans to refer to

Circus - A large oval shaped stadium used for chariot races.

Citizen - A Roman citizen had certain rights and privileges including the right to vote. Only freeborn men were fully Roman citizens.

Consul - The highest position in the Roman government.

Dictator - A ruler that has absolute power.

Dynasty - When a family passes down the leadership of a country from generation to generation.

Emperor - The leader of an empire.

Forum - The area of a Roman town that was the center of Roman life. Government meetings, public speeches, and business all took place in the forum.

Gladiator - A person who fought for the entertainment of Roman audiences

Mosaic - A type of art using small tiles made of glass or stone to create a picture.

Orator - A talented public speaker. This was an important skill for Roman leaders.

Paterfamilias - The man who was leader of the Roman family. He had complete power over his family

Patrician - A member of the original elite land-owning families of Rome.

Plebeian - A common person or person not of the patrician class.

Republic - A country where the government is run by elected officials rather than by a king or emperor.

Rhetoric - The art of public speaking used to inform, motivate, or persuade an audience.

Senate - A group of prestigious men who advised the consuls. In most cases the consuls did what the Senate recommended.

Toga - A long robe worn by Roman citizens. It was generally white with color markings for high ranking officials.



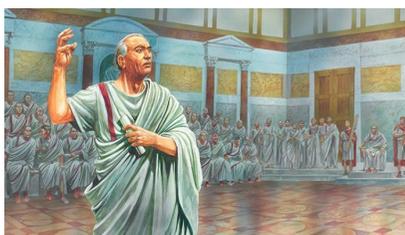
HISTORY KNOWLEDGE MAT –YEAR 6

ANCIENT ROME



The ancient Romans lived in a city called Rome. Rome still exists today, and it is the capital of Italy. The Romans said that the god Mars or Hercules had twin boys named **Romulus** and **Remus**, but that these boys were raised by a mummy wolf. When they were older, they wanted to create their own city but couldn't agree where. They ended up fighting so badly that Romulus killed Remus, which meant that only Romulus went on to rule the city, which he named Rome (which sounds a bit like Romulus).

IMPORTANT FIGURES



Virgil (70-19 BC) – Virgil was a famous Roman poet who wrote the Aeneid, an epic poem about a prince called Aeneas.

Cicero (106-43 BC) – Cicero (pictured) was a famous Roman orator, which means he was known for giving good speeches. He could write well, and could also speak well in public. He is also known for being a philosopher.

Pliny the Younger (61-112 AD) – Pliny the Younger wrote many

letters about the life and times he lived in, which have helped us understand more about Rome and the things that happened then. Pliny lived during the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which killed his uncle, Pliny the Elder

Julius Caesar (100 B.C. – 44 B.C.) His defining moment was when he crossed the Rubicon, a river that bordered Rome, and led an army into Rome to take over the government. He won many battles but was only emperor for a year until he was killed by his political enemies on the Ides of March (15th March).

Key areas of learning:

- Hierarchy
- Slavery and Manumission
- Daily Life: Food, Home, Leisure
- Politics and Power



KEY LEARNING

- Legend has it that Rome was founded by **Romulus**, the son of a god who was raised by a mummy wolf, in 753 BC.
- The Romans spoke **Latin**, a language that is the basis for other languages spoken today – even English!
- Romans decorated floors and walls in **mosaics**, which were pictures made from small pieces of coloured tiles.
- The **calendar** that we use today was based on a system Julius Caesar established.
- We have the Romans to thank for **sanitation** – they created **aqueducts** that kept water clean as it got to peoples' homes.
- As a way to relax and have fun, the Romans would go to the **Colosseum** to see plays and watch gladiator fights.
- The Romans were so good at building **roads** that some Roman roads still exist today!
- Romans wore **togas**, which were long pieces of cloth that they draped around their waist and shoulders.
- **Bath** houses were used by everyone to take a bath, have a massage and chat to friends.
- The Romans used different **letters** to represent numbers – we call these Roman **numerals**, and we still use them sometimes today.

ROMAN SOCIETY

In Roman society, people were not seen as equals. You were either a citizen, a non-citizen (also known as provincials) or a slave. Roman citizenship brought privileges such as the right to vote (unless you were a woman), the right to a lawful marriage or a fair trial.

WHAT CAME BEFORE

Year 3 - Ancient Greece

WHAT COMES NEXT

Anglo Saxons / Byzantine Period

VOCABULARY

Beowulf An Old English epic story consisting of 3182 alliterative lines written in c975-1010.

conquered To take control of an area or country by force

Chieftain – The leader of a village or small group of people

Danelaw – The area of England ruled by the Vikings

Freeman – A person who is not a slave and free to choose who he or she worked for

Longship – A Viking ship with a sail and oars, also called a dragonship

Monastery – The building where monks live Pagan – A person who believed in many gods

Runes – The name given to the Viking alphabet

Raid a surprise attack.

Scandinavia An area in northern Europe that includes countries such as Norway, Sweden and Denmark

settlement A place where people make their homes.

Thatched – A roof covered in straw

Trader – A person who sells goods

Viking gods—Odin, Loki, Thor



HISTORY KNOWLEDGE MAT –YEAR 6

Vikings Vs Anglo Saxons

IMPORTANT FIGURES

King Offa



King Alfred



Bede



King Athelstan

King of England
925-939AD



King Canute

King Canute or Canute of
England, Denmark and
Norway 1016-1035AD



Edward the Confessor

King of England
1042- 1066AD



William the Conqueror

Norman King of England
1066-1087AD



KEY LEARNING

The Anglo-Saxons

The **Romans** left Britain in 410 due to fierce tribes attacking Italy and every soldier was needed back at home to defend the country. Without an army of its own, it left the country vulnerable to attackers. The Anglo-Saxons came from Denmark, Netherlands and northern Germany across the North Sea in wooden boats called **Longships** or Longboats. The conquered England but failed to conquer Scotland, Wales and Cornwall (an area of south-west England).

The Vikings

The Anglo-Saxons were under constant attack from Vikings who travelled from **Scandinavia** in **longboats** and invaded towns and villages in Wales, Scotland, England and the Isle of Man, finally conquering York (Jorvik) in 866. They started out as short trips to steal treasure and take slaves. In time, Vikings made their home in Britain. They drove the Saxons out of part of Britain and took it for themselves. The Saxon King, **King Alfred of Wessex**, fought them in a great battle but he could not stop them at first so had to let them have part of the country in a treaty known as **Danelaw**. They finally defeated the Anglo-Saxons as the Normans (Norsemen) from Normandy (France) invaded and won the **Battle of Hastings in 1066**. The Normans in France were originally Vikings from Scandinavia!

Timeline

410	556	597	757	793	866	871	1016	1042	1066
Romans left Britain leaving it unguarded	556AD Seven kingdoms created in England.	St Augustine introduces Christianity	Offa King of Mercia declares himself King of England	Vikings attack Lindisfarne	Danes captured York (Jorvik) and rule there.	Alfred the Great rules	Canute the Great rules as first Viking	Edward the Confessor became King of England.	Battle of Hastings Normans defeat the Saxons

WHAT CAME BEFORE

Year 5 - Saxons, Picts and Scots

WHAT COMES NEXT

Normans

VOCABULARY

Alliance when countries join forces or work together to achieve a certain goal

Armistice a formal agreement of warring parties to stop fighting

Conscription the requirement by law to join the armed forces

Front Line the area where the armies are engaged in fighting

The Great War the name used for World War One at the time

Navy allied forces had hundreds of ships to protect British and the Empire's coasts.

No Man's Land the area of land between two enemy trench systems

Propaganda posters and leaflets distributed throughout the war to persuade people to join the army.

Rations ration cards were given out and only a certain amount of food per family was allowed.

Treaty a written agreement between two or more countries

Trench long ditches dug into the ground where soldiers lived



HISTORY KNOWLEDGE MAT –YEAR 6

World War One

IMPORTANT FIGURES

Franz Ferdinand (1863-1914) - Archduke of Austria, whose assassination led to Austria-Hungary declaring war on Serbia at the beginning of WW1

Herbert Henry Asquith (1852-1928) - Prime Minister from 1908 to 1916, during the beginning of WW1

David Lloyd George (1863-1945) - Prime Minister from 1916-1922, during the end of World War I. **Kaiser Wilhelm II (1859-1941)** - Leader of Germany during WW1.

Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924) - President of the United States during WWI, who helped to draw up the Treaty of Versailles which agreed the terms of peace.



Allied Countries		Central Powers	
Country	Flag	Country	Flag
France		Germany	
United Kingdom		Austria-Hungary	
Italy		Ottoman Empire (Modern Turkey)	
Russia		Bulgaria	
U.S.A			

Many countries made alliances with one other. They agreed to protect each other. If one was attacked, the others would defend them.

65 million soldiers fought and **16 million** lost their lives.

KEY LEARNING

Trench Warfare

Long lines of trenches (walkways) were dug deep into the ground where soldiers could base themselves and fight from. Much of the war was fought between two opposing trenches with the land between them known as 'No Man's Land'. The Western Front was over 400km of trenches stretching from Belgium through NE France. A famous example of trench war was the Battle of the Somme which started in July 1916

New Technology

There were major developments in technology during World War One. New weapons and machines changed the way war was fought forever

The End of the War

Allied forces gained ground quickly through 1918 and the Germans retreated. An Armistice agreement was made (a truce to bring about peace) on 11th day of the 11th month at 11am and submarines, canons, machine guns and train carriages were surrendered, including all prisoners of war. The leaders of the USA, Great Britain and France met in Versailles to decide what should happen next. The agreement was called the Treaty of Versailles. Germany had to pay war damages.

Timeline

1914	1914	1914	1915	1916	1917	1917	1918	1918	1919
Assassination of FF in June	Trenches dug by Germans in September	An unofficial truce declared on Christmas Eve	Germans sink a cruise ship called the Lusitania	Conscription introduced	USA declares war on Germany on April 6th	Russians leave the war on December 17th	The 2 nd Battle of Marne – Allies win	War ends officially on 11 th November at 11am	Treaty of Versailles signed June
War declared on July 28th				Battle of the Somme					