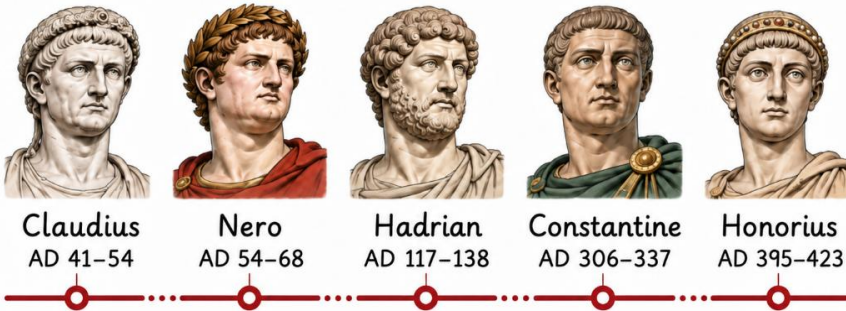


Year 4 Autumn

Why do people follow and resist?



History Key Knowledge



1. After earlier attempts to invade Britain failed, Emperor Claudius successfully invaded in AD 43.

2. The Roman conquest of Britain was gradual: some British groups accepted Roman rule while others fought to keep their power and independence.

3. Boudica was the ruler of the Iceni tribe and led a major rebellion against Roman rule in AD 60–61 after Roman actions threatened her family's power, wealth and independence.

4. Around 60 years after Boudica's rebellion, Hadrian's Wall was built to help the Romans defend and control the north of Britain, showing that Roman rule was still challenged.

5. Claudius is significant because his conquest changed who held power in Britain: some accepted Roman rule for safety or opportunity, while others resisted losing wealth and independence.

6. Early Roman attempts to reach Britain increased contact, followed by growing trade and political links before Claudius invaded, leading to Roman government, new roads, wider trade and resistance.



7. Roman rule changed life in Britain through roads and towns, new buildings and art, Latin writing and numerals, new ways of governing, and the spread of Christianity.

8. Religion in Britain changed from Iron Age Celtic beliefs in spirits and druids to Roman gods and, later, the growing influence of Christianity.

9. Britain changed from separate Iron Age tribes with their own rulers to Roman rule, where power was organised through governors, officials and local councils.



10. Historians compare sources and consider who created them, why they were created and how reliable they are when deciding what happened in the past.

11. By the end of Roman rule, Britain had changed from separate Iron Age tribes with their own rulers to a more connected society governed as part of the Roman Empire, with more towns, wider trade, greater use of writing and changing religious beliefs.

History Key Vocabulary

annexation		When one country takes control of another place and makes it part of its own territory.
civitates		Local areas that helped the Romans govern Britain.
conquest		Taking control of a place, usually by force.
culture		The beliefs, customs and way of life of a group.
election		Choosing someone for a role by voting.
emperor		The ruler of the Roman Empire.
invasion		When an army enters another country to take control.

Year 4 Autumn

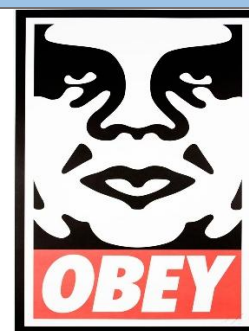
Why do people follow and resist?

politics		How decisions are made about who has power and how a country is governed.
province		An area controlled as part of the Roman Empire.
rebellion		Organised resistance against a ruler or government.
reliability		How much a historical source can be trusted.
trade		Buying, selling or exchanging goods

Art and Design Key Knowledge

12. Shepard Fairey is a modern artist who creates graphic artwork to share ideas about people, power and society.

13. Fairey uses limited colours, strong contrast, repeated shapes, and large-scale images to make important parts of his artwork stand out.



14. Artists can use images, symbols and composition to persuade people, challenge ideas or encourage people to support a message.

15. Roman art included realistic portraits, sculptures, mosaics and architecture, which were often used to show power, status and important beliefs.

Art and Design Key Vocabulary

collate		To collect and organise ideas or information together.
composition		How the different parts of an artwork are arranged.
highlights		The lightest parts of an image where the light is strongest.
proportion		How the sizes of different parts compare with each other.
scale		How large or small something is compared with something else.
shadow		The darker areas of an image where less light reaches.
viewpoint		The ideas or opinions shown through a piece of art.