



Romans or the Greeks?
Which civilization was the most influential on today's society?

Civilisation:
a human society with its own social organization and culture.



Influential
Someone or something that is influential has a lot of influence over people or events.



Society:
people in general, thought of as a large organized group.



Empire:
An empire is a number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country.

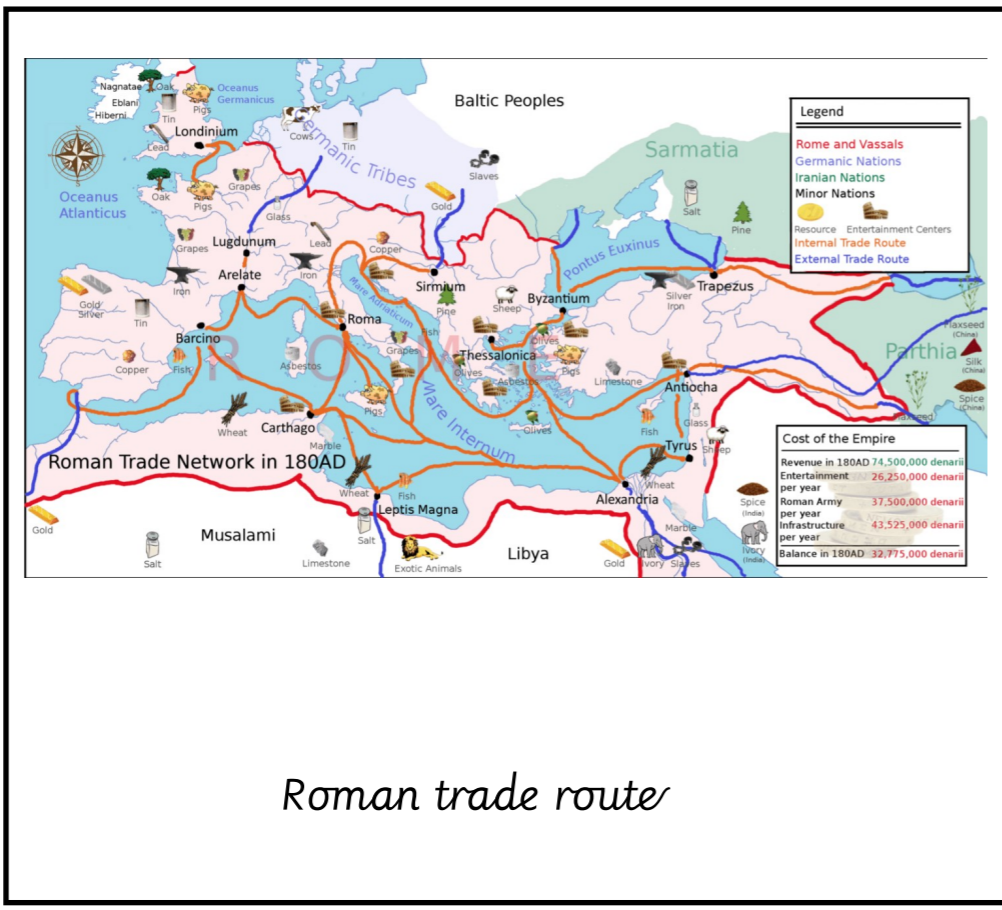
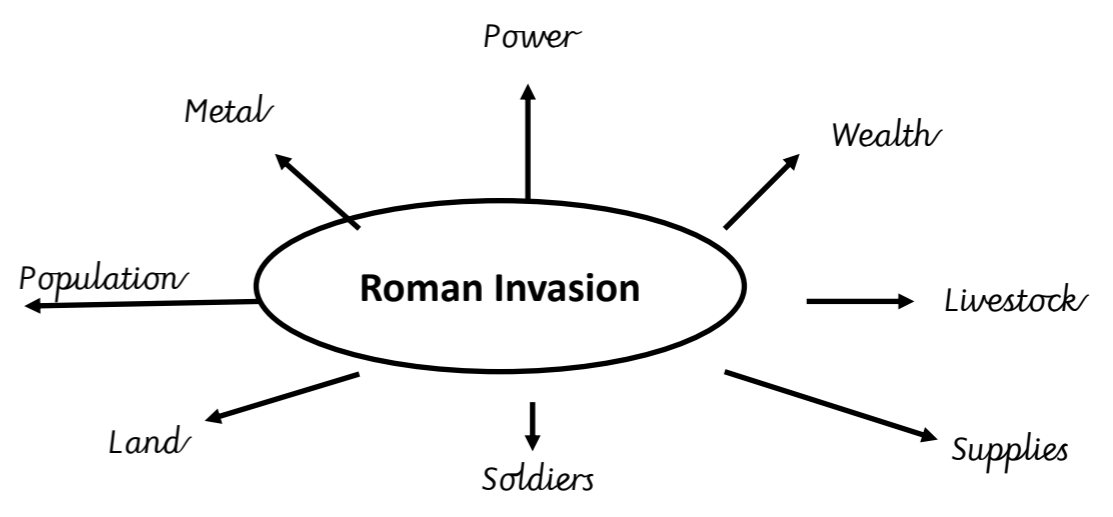
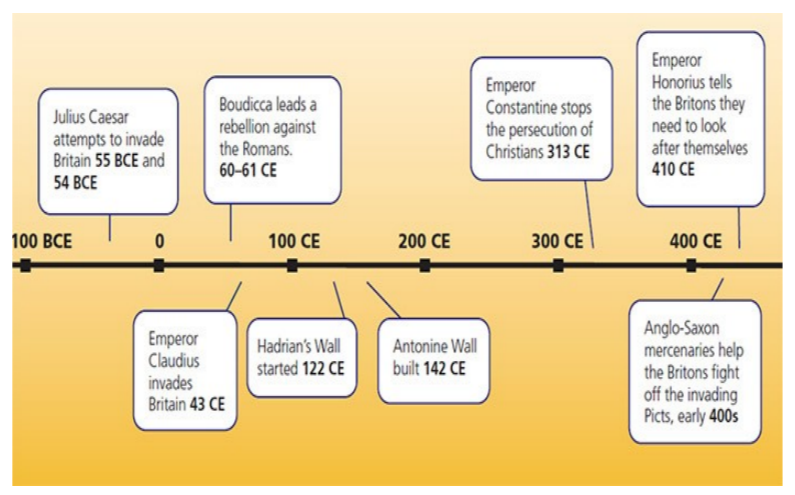
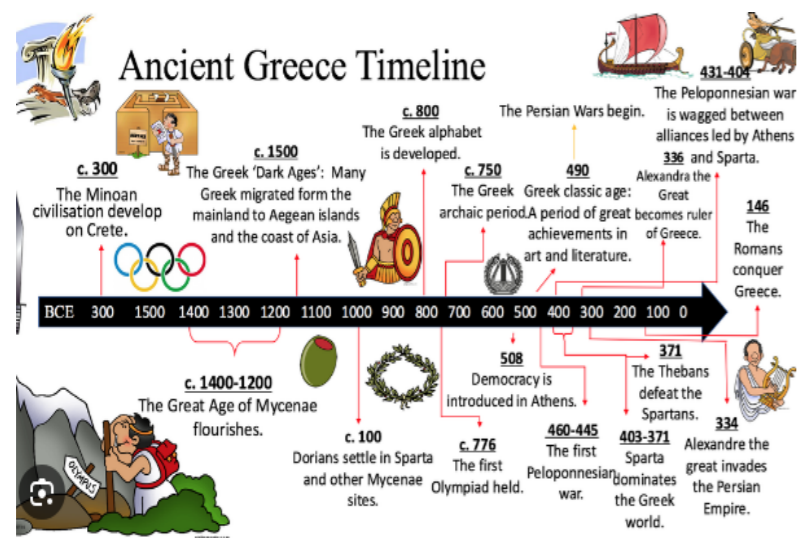


Killer Questions

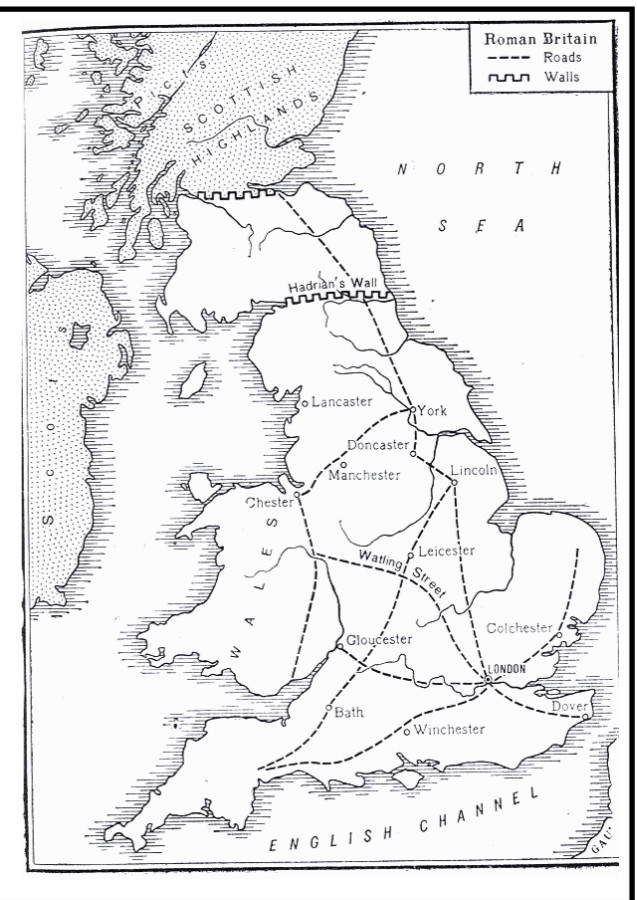
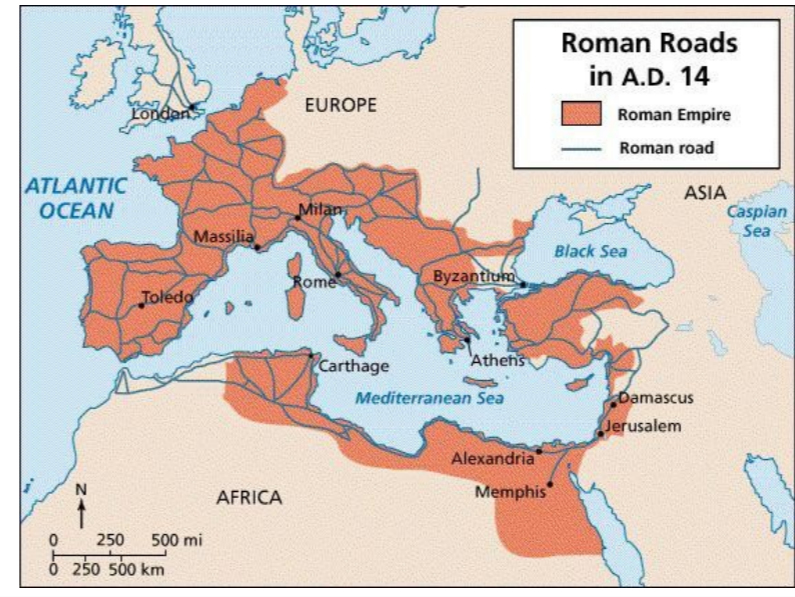
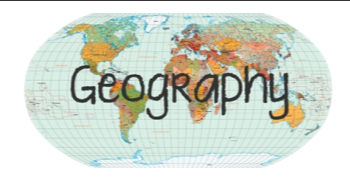
- Athens and Sparta: In which city would you like to live?
- How have ancient Greek theatres influenced the way we tell stories and show emotions in plays today?
- How did the rebellions in Roman Britain affect the relationship between the Romans and the people of Britain,?
- Are primary or secondary sources more reliable and why?
- What could have been the consequences if the Romans did not invade Britain?
- How did the Romans influence the culture of the people already in Britain?

Glossary

facts	When you refer to something as a fact or as fact, you mean that you think it is true or correct.
opinions	Your opinion about something is what you think or believe about it.
evidence	Evidence is anything that you see, experience, read, or are told that causes you to believe that something is true or has really happened.
chronology	The chronology of a series of past events is the times at which they happened in the order in which they happened.
invasion	If there is an invasion of a country, a foreign army enters it by force.
sources	Primary Sources: Direct evidence from the past.
resistance	Resistance to something such as a change or a new idea is a refusal to accept it.
legion	a large group of soldiers who form one section of an army.
viaduct / aqueduct	A viaduct is a long, high bridge that carries a road or a railway across a valley. An aqueduct is a long bridge with many arches, which carries a water supply or a canal over a valley.
Olympics	Athletic competitions held in ancient Greece to honour the gods and foster unity among city states.
gladiator	In the time of the Roman Empire, a gladiator was a man who had to fight against other men or wild animals in order to entertain an audience.
Colosseum	A theatre in Rome built about 75-80 ad.
polis	Ancient Greek city state
myths	A myth is a well-known story which was made up in the past to explain natural events or to justify religious beliefs or social customs.
legends	A legend is a very old and popular story that may be true.
trade	Exchange of goods and services between different regions or cultures to meet economic needs and promote cultural interaction.
wealth	Wealth is the possession of a large amount of money, property, or other valuable things.
legacy	The impact, influence, or lasting significance left behind by an individual, group, or civilization for future generations to inherit.
significance	The significance of something is the importance that it has, usually because it will have an effect on a situation or shows something about a situation.
senate	The Senate is the smaller and more important of the two parts of the parliament in some countries, for example the United States and Australia.
democracy	A way of governing where everyone gets a say and makes decisions together by voting and being involved.



Roman trade route



Roman aqueduct systems were built over a period of about 500 years, from 312 B.C.E. to C.E. 226. Both public and private funds paid for construction. High-ranking rulers often had them built; the Roman emperors Augustus, Caligula, and Trajan all ordered aqueducts to be built.



Hadrian's Wall is the remains of stone fortifications built by the Roman Empire following its conquest of Britain in the second century A.D. The original structure stretched more than 70 miles across the northern English countryside from the River Tyne near the city of Newcastle and the North Sea, west to the Irish Sea. Hadrian's Wall included a number of forts as well as a ditch designed to protect against invading troops. The remnants of a stone wall are still visible in many places.





Unit: Sculpting



Key artist
Dame Magdalene Odundo DBE
Kenya born British studio potter



Clay pottery
 Create a clay pot and illustrate Greek myths and legends.



Music- listening and appreciation
 During the first two terms, we will learn how to comment on music identifying musical elements and instrumentation. We will also learn how to comment on music using the interrelated dimensions of music vocabulary.



Ancient Greek Music
The Spirit of Aristotle



Ancient Roman Music
Musica Romana

Unit: Painting (incl portraits)

Key artist

Amrita Shergill
Hungarian-Indian Painter



Lesson 1 - Exploring

L.O: To know about and draw inspiration from a range of artists

Introduce the artist & use parts of the key text to share information about her. Display some of her key pieces of art. Children stick in sketchbooks a picture of the artist and some of her key works portraits. Annotate with comments on her style of art and facts they have learnt about her. Compare Shergill's work with Italian Early Renaissance artist Sandro Botticelli provide children with Botticelli portraits to analyse.

Skill: A3.1b

Paint a portrait of Boudicca
 Using acrylic paints or ready mixed.

Vocabulary

portraits tertiary intensity tint tone
 secondary fluid medium hue shade undertones pigment

