

Marine Academy Primary, Trevithick Road, St. Budeaux, Plymouth PL5 2AF

T: 01752 213939 W: <http://www.marineacademy.org.uk/primary/>

E: primary@marineacademy.org.uk

Tuesday 2nd September 2025

Dear Parents/Carers of Marine Academy Primary **Year 4** pupils,

To kick start the children's time in Year 4, this term they will be learning about **Roman Britain** in their **History** lessons and will find answers to the following questions before using their knowledge to complete an end of unit piece at the conclusion of the term:

1. How did the Roman Empire become so powerful?
2. How do the Romans conquer Britain?
3. Why did Boudicca lead a revolt against the Romans?
4. How did the Romans change Britain?
5. What did the Romans believe?
6. Why did the Romans leave Britain?



In AD43, the full might of the Roman army landed on the beaches in Kent. It battled inland, storming through hillforts and chopping down anyone who stood in their way. However, they weren't just a destructive force - they built new forts, new settlements and roads. They spread their culture, language and laws. Over time, the people of Britain and the Romans mixed. The Britons began to live the Roman lifestyle and the Romans took on local customs. A knowledge organiser sharing all of the information – including key vocabulary, a timeline and key facts – that the children will learn about in their History lessons is at the bottom of this letter. Please feel free to use this with your child to develop their knowledge and understanding at home.



Science this term is all about Sound. By the end of the unit, the children will be able to scientifically define what a sound is by investigating the three main ways sound is made and how we hear. During this unit, the children will examine the science of sound including frequency & pitch, amplitude and acoustics. They will learn to identify the parts of the human ear and learn about the application of sound, such as echolocation.

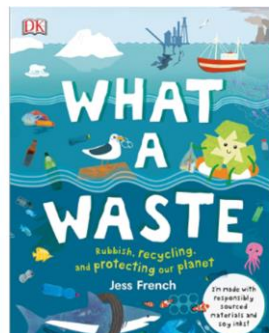
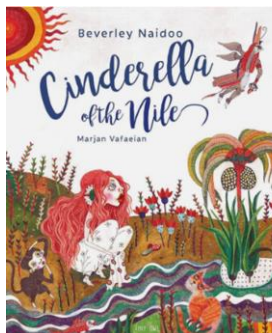


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In **English**, the children will be learning the texts 'Cinderella of the Nile' by Beverley Naidoo and 'What a Waste' by Jess French and in **Whole Class Reading** sessions, they will be studying 'The Nothing to See Here Hotel' by Steven Butler.



In **Maths**, children will learn to:

- Find 1000 more or less than a given number, order and compare numbers beyond 1000 and recognise the place value of each digit (thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones).
- Count backwards through zero to include negative numbers.
- Round any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000.
- Read Roman numerals to 100 (I to C).
- Add and subtract numbers with up to four digits using the formal column method.
- Estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation.
- Solve addition and subtraction two-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why.

In **RE**, the children will explore the question 'What do Hindus believe God is like?' and in **SMSC** (Spiritual, Moral, Social and Cultural education) the children will learn about 'Me and My Relationships'.



In **Computing** lessons, the children will learn about the topic 'The Internet'. In this topic, children will learn how to use different software programs and different types of hardware. In the e-safety element of this topic, they will learn that what they say or post on the Internet might be



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copied, shared and stored by others and what they should do if they see anything worrying online. Finally, they will find out how search engines order their search results.

In **Spanish**, the children will learn more about numbers, months and dates, and will learn how to ask someone their birthday and how to give theirs. They will also learn language to do with birthday celebrations and some Christmas vocabulary. In **Art**, they will be learning about pottery and thinking about how we can turn a 2D sketch into a 3D Roman Bust, while in **PE** they will be learning to play hockey and this will usually be held on a Friday.



If you ever have any questions about your child's learning, please do not hesitate to speak to their class teacher or email year4@marineacademy.org.uk. We are really looking forward to another great year ahead!

Yours sincerely,

Mrs Louise Impey

Teacher

Miss Chloe Whitby

Teacher



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Knowledge Organiser – Roman Britain - Year 4

Vocabulary	Definition
Amphitheatre	A theatre without a roof, used for entertainment.
Aqueduct	A special kind of bridge used to transport water.
Barbarian	The Roman word for people who weren't part of their empire.
Byzantium	The name of the Roman Empire in the East (mostly near Asia).
Carthage	A great city in North Africa, which controlled a large empire.
Celts	A large group of people who lived in Britain and Northern Europe before the Romans arrived.
Centurion	A Roman officer in the army, in charge of 100 soldiers.
Citizen	A member of the Roman Empire. Only men were allowed to be citizens.
Client king	A tribal king allowed to continue being king, as long as he was loyal to Rome.
Conquer	To take control of a different country, usually by force.
Consuls	Two men, one chosen to be in charge of ruling Rome, one to lead the army.
Crucified	A way of executing someone by nailing them to a wooden cross.
Culture	The artistic and intellectual creations of a group of people.
Dictator	A leader with complete control of a country or empire.
Emperor	Someone who is in charge of a country or whole empire.
Empire	Lots of countries all ruled by one person or country.
Forum	A large square in the centre of a town where people meet.

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Knowledge Organiser – Roman Britain - Year 4



Vocabulary	Definition
Government	A group of people responsible for running a country.
Import	An item brought in from one country to another.
Latin	The language spoken by the Romans.
Legion	A large group (3,000-6,000) of soldiers in the Roman army.
Myth	A story about the early history of a group of people, often involving magical or supernatural things.
Oppidum	The Roman word for any large, walled settlement used by some tribes in Britain.
Paganism	Any religion with multiple Gods, usually based on nature.
Patricians	Rich and powerful families of early Rome, who elected the consuls.
Pax Romana	'Roman Peace': the period of time when there weren't many wars in the Roman Empire. Lasted from 27 CE until 180 CE.
Plebeians	The poorer citizens of Rome, for example farmers.
Rebellion	Fighting against someone who is in power.
Republic	When a country or state is ruled by the people and elected officials, instead of by a king or queen.
Romanised	To make something more like the Roman culture and civilisation.
Senate	The group of patricians who advised the consuls. There were between 300 and 500 senators in the early Republic.
Taxes	Money paid to a government.
Toga	A piece of clothing worn by citizen of Rome.
Tribes	A group of people who live and work together. Usually linked together through families, with one overall leader.

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Knowledge Organiser – Roman Britain - Year 4

Timeline of Key Events

743 BCE Rome is founded by (according to myth) Romulus, twin brother to Remus.

264 BCE - 146 BCE Rome fights in three Punic wars against Carthage, a powerful empire in north Africa. Rome eventually defeated Carthage, destroyed the city and became the most powerful empire in the western world.

55 BCE - Julius Caesar leads a failed invasion of Britain.

43 CE - Claudius leads an invasion of Britain and successfully conquers it, making it part of the Roman Empire.

60 CE - Celtic Queen Boudicca leads a rebellion against the Romans.

78 CE - The conquest of England and Wales is complete and completely under Roman rule.

100 CE - Over 8,000 new roads are built.

102 CE - Hadrian's wall is built to protect against the 'barbarians' in Scotland.

312 CE - Britain is converted to Christianity, the official religion of the Roman Empire.

360 CE - Britain is attacked by Picts, Scots and Saxons.

410 CE - The Roman empire struggles to defend itself against barbarian attacks in Europe. Roman officials are expelled from Britain.

476 CE - The city of Rome is conquered by Germanic general Odoacer. The last emperor of Rome abdicates (gives up power). The Roman Empire has fallen.

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Romanisation of Britain

Towns and cities	Large towns and cities were built with baths, amphitheatres, market squares and street grids.
Villas	Large, brick, luxurious houses were built for the richest people.
Roads	Over 8,000 roads were built to connect towns and cities, many hundreds of miles long.
Government	Local councils were created to collect tax and run the towns and surrounding villages.
Language	The language of Rome was Latin, which was used in the towns. More people learned to read and write.
Coinage	Romans introduced their own currency (coins) which could be used anywhere.
Food	The Romans introduced new animals and crops to Britain, as well as importing their favourite food and drink.
Plumbing	Romans built aqueducts to bring fresh water into towns and cities, and drains and pipes to take dirty water out.

Important People

Julius Caesar	A Roman general who became emperor and declared himself dictator for life.
Aulus Plautius	Roman politician who became the first governor of Britain.
Claudius	The Roman emperor in charge when Britain was conquered.
Gaius Suetonius	Roman general who defeated Boudicca's rebellion.
Prasutagus	Celtic Client king and leader of the Iceni tribe.
Boudicca	Celtic queen and leader of the Iceni tribe. Led a rebellion against the Romans.
Hadrian	Roman emperor who constructed a wall between England and Scotland.
Tacitus	Roman historian, who documented Boudicca's rebellion.