











Year 4: Let's Learn About... I am Warrior!

Spring 1 & 2




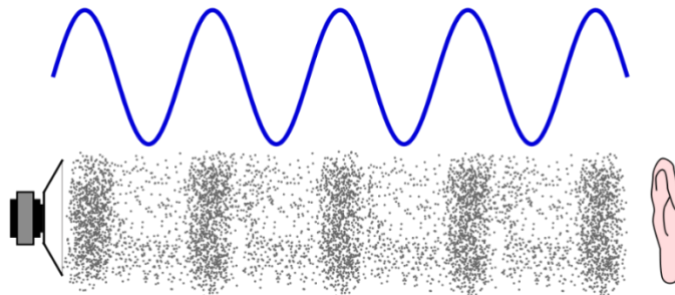
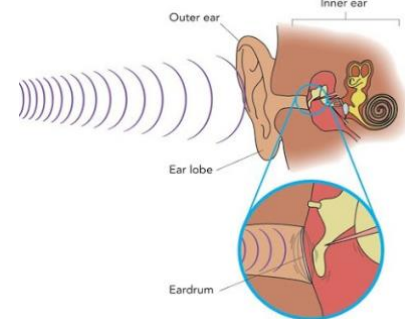
Vocabulary	The Celts 800BCE-43CE	The Romans 43CE – 410CE	The legacy of the Romans
<p>Conquer To take control of another country and its people.</p> <p>Defeat To win a war or a battle.</p> <p>Emperor The leader of an empire.</p> <p>Empire A group of countries that are ruled by a leader: an emperor.</p> <p>Invade To enter a country using force.</p> <p>Rebellion To action against a leader or rules, especially when they are unfair.</p> <p>Roman numerals Letters that ancient Romans used to write numbers.</p> <p>Tribe A group of people, often related families, who live together.</p> <p>Elect To choose a person for a job by voting.</p> <p>Wattle and daub A mixture of sticks, earth and clay used as a building material.</p> <p>Hillfort A fort or settlement built on a hill</p>	<p>The Celts were tribespeople who lived in England and across most of Europe over 2000 years ago. The Celts lived by farming, hunting, and gathering. They built roundhouses made from wattle and daub.</p>  <p>Thatched roof</p> <p>Wattle and daub</p>  <p>The Celt tribes settled on hills, which allowed them to see enemies coming from far away.</p> <p><u>Celtic warriors</u> Celtic warriors carried an iron sword and an oval, wooden shield. They sometimes wore bronze or wooden helmets. They painted themselves with blue dye called woad during battle. The Celts were not as disciplined or organised as the Romans.</p>  <p><u>Queen Boudicca:</u> After the death of her husband, King Prasutagus Boudicca refused to let the Romans take over her tribe's land. Boudicca formed a large army of loyal supporters who defeated the Romans in Colchester and London. Whilst Boudicca's army was large, they were untrained, and the Roman army eventually defeated them.</p> 	<p>The Romans were a sophisticated civilisation. They originated from Rome, Italy.</p>  <p>They built towns, houses, shops and bathhouses. They also enjoyed entertainment such as live theatres and gladiator battles. In 43 AD the Romans invaded Britain under the order of Emperor Claudius.</p> <p><u>Roman warriors</u> The Roman army was well-trained and organised. They often carried a curved, wooden shield, a short sword, a dagger and a spear.</p>  <p>The Romans ruled over many countries including Spain, France, Greece and Egypt.</p> <p><u>The Roman Empire:</u> Due to their skilled army, the Romans were renowned conquerors and invaded many countries. At its peak in 117 CE the Romans ruled over 130 million people over 1.5 million square miles.</p> 	<p>The Romans were great inventors and leaders. They had a huge influence on modern civilisation. They designed underfloor heating, drainage systems and public bath houses.</p>  <p>An example of Roman bath houses.</p> <p>The Romans also built many roads to connect their empire and help soldiers transport goods. Many of the routes built by the Romans are still used today. Stone structures such as Hadrian's wall (Northumberland) can still be seen.</p>  <p><u>Rome then and now:</u> Many buildings and artefacts from the Romans can still be seen today in modern day Rome. One of the most famous structures from ancient Rome is the Colosseum. This was an amphitheatre where gladiators (fighters) would battle.</p> 

Sound

In Science, we will be learning about how sounds are made, how vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear and how pitch and volume can be altered.

Vocabulary

Sound	Sounds are made when objects vibrate. The vibrations enter your ears and you hear them as sound.
Pitch	The pitch of a sound is how high or low the sound is. A high sound has a high pitch, and a low sound has a low pitch.
Volume	The volume of sound is how loud or quiet the sound is.
Vibration	Back and forth motion.
Ear	The ears are the part of the body that use sound waves to allow us to hear.
Medium	A sound medium is a substance through which sound can travel.

Producing sound:	Sound travels through the air:	Hearing sound:
		
Sounds are made when objects vibrate. When objects vibrate the surrounding air particles also vibrate. These vibrations form sound waves.	Sound waves can travel through different mediums including air and water. These sound waves then reach the ear.	The vibrations travel to the ear drum inside the ear. The ear drum vibrates and sends messages to the brain about the sound.

Parts of the ear:

The shape of the ear leads sound down into the **ear canal**. This acts as an **amplifier**.



There are many parts of the ear; each help with detecting the sound vibrations.

There are three main parts to the ear: outer ear, middle ear and inner ear.

