Pilgrim Federation Curriculum Coverage Ideas and Resources for the Learning Theme: The Romans and Italy

Art & Design	Computing
https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/learn/story-of-england/romans/arts-and-invention/ Roman art is known for sculpture in bronze and marble, painting in the form of murals, frescos, portraiture and vase-painting, and architectural masterpieces such as its amphitheatres and domes. It was also known for its decorative arts, which included metalwork, glass work, mosaic and coins. **How was Roman art different from Greek art?** In a nutshell, Ancient Greek artists more focus on individualism and idealism, whereas ancient Roman artists more focus on realism and highlighting the spirits of their rulers. **What makes Roman art unique?** Romans refined the technique of painting mosaics and murals and emphasized natural themes such as landscapes and narrative themes drawn from literature and mythology. The primary colours used in Roman painting were deep red, yellow, green, violet and black. **Why is Roman art important?** Roman art, like Greek art, is one of the formative influences of the Renaissance and later artistic movements. The Roman tradition of copying classical Greek sculptures helped preserve an important artistic movement that ended up shaping the rest of the art world. **What are two examples of Roman art in modern life?** Some examples of Roman-influenced art forms today are murals in restaurants, banks, and other buildings; lifelike statues; cut gems and cameos. **Who is the god of art?** Apollo is the god of music, poetry, art, oracles, archery, plague, medicine, sun, light, and, knowledge.	Use computers to derive facts Differentiated between fact and misinformation Use various media to show information. Posters – Presentations Leaflets Flyers

Why did Romans do sculptures? Their sculptures were created mainly to honor their ancestors, gods and goddesses, philosophers, military generals, and leaders. Romans made their statues of people very realistic looking, while the Greeks focused on exaggerated beauty. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials, Fashion Clay sculptures Glass painting Pottery Mosaic Italian artists, architects and designers in history. Study the human form and how that can be recreated in sculpture and 3D materials and explore through the use of 2D material. Cardboard Roman Street https://www.darrellwakelam.com/news/cardboard-roman-street	

Design & Technology	Geography
What technology did the Romans have? **https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zqpjpv4 -** Three of the most important advances by the Romans are still in use today: Roman aqueducts, roads, and concrete buildings. Some other contributions that Romans made to history are battlefield medicine and the Julian Calendar. Some other examples are water powered milling machines, thermal heating systems — as employed in Roman baths, and also used in sewage and pipe systems. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zfqrq6f - A map of the Roman roads in Britain (link to Geography) https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zbjgjxs - Why did the Romans build walls? Vitruvius is another writer whose work has provided us with important knowledge about Ancient Rome. He was also an architect and an engineer, so his writing has a unique perspective. He is sometimes referred to as the first architect, although this is likely due to the fact that his writings have survived. His texts include information about Rome's machines, building materials, aqueducts, and much more. Prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes using a range of cooking techniques (Pasta & pizza). Understand seasonality, and know where and how a variety of ingredients are grown, reared, caught and processed. Design and re-create Roman pottery Tiles Oil lamps How were chariots made?	The capital city of the Roman Empire was of course Rome, in modern-day Italy. However, the Roman Empire's Geography stretched all the way from England to Egypt, and in between: the Mediterranean basin. Different areas of the Roman Empire, e.g. Europe, Northern Africa, and Western Asia, were ruled by different emperors. Before it became the capital of a major empire, Rome was a village built on seven hills sprawling around the river Tiber. Set sixteen miles inland, the original settlement had distinct strategic advantages: it was immune to attacks from the sea, and the seven hills on which the city was built were easy to fortify. Hills in Rome. Janiculum – second tallest hill in Rome. Monte Mario – highest hill in Rome. Monte Sacro. Monte Testaccio. Parioli. Pincian Hill. Seven hills of Rome. Aventine Hill (Latin, Aventinus; Italian, Aventino) Caelian Hill (Cælius, Celio) ... Islands of Rome. Tiber Island. Rivers in Rome. Tiber River. Locate Italy on a world Map. Identify places that the Roman Empire occupied. Italian geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. The development of Roman roads and how there is evidence of them today. Places in the UK and locality with Roman names.

Create a method of transporting water from one place to another (pipe work/channels) https://www.historyhit.com/roman-inventions/ https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/clips/zxy3cdm	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in Italy. Pompeii – volcanoes Earthquakes. The Mediterranean – Italy focus https://www.rgs.org/schools/teaching-resources/the-mediterranean/zoom-in-on-italy-%C2%A0a-country-of-cities-and-regions/ Facts about Italy https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/italy

History	Music
https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/learn/story-of-england/romans/ Pupils should be taught about the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain. This could include: The Romans – timeline What did the Romans do for us? Julius Caesar's attempted invasion in 55-54BC The Roman Empire by AD 142 and the power of its army. Successful invasion by Claudius and conquest, including Hadrian's Wall. British Resistance – Boudicca. Romanisation of Britain, sites such as Caerwent and the impact of technology, culture and beliefs including early Christianity Romulus and Remus Life of Romans: Houses & homes Gods Food Politics Philosophy Roman Rulers Developments of infrastructure – roads	**See also Charanga Schemes of work.** The music of ancient Rome was a part of Roman culture from earliest times. Music was customary at funerals, and the tibia (Greek aulos), a woodwind instrument, was played at sacrifices to ward off ill influences. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rgRmnmyNKaU&safe=active

War and fighting – armour, clothing, strategies. Brancaster – Branodunum https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/brancaster-estate/branodunum Colchester – Roman garrison The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/articles/z2dr4wx How has Italy changed since the Romans? What are they doing to preserve their history? https://teachers.thenational.academy/units/roman-britain-9a0e Roman Britain https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zqtf34j/year/z63tt39 https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zqtf34j/year/zhgppg8 The Roman Empire https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwmpfg8/year/z63tt39 https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwmpfg8/year/zhgppg8 Explain This! Roman Roads https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks1-ks2-explain-this-roman-roads/z7c8wty https://app.discoveryeducation.co.uk/learn/channels/channel/22af0e91-351c-4f8a-98f0-21165b1f2b9e?embed=false&embed_origin=false The Romans – Discovery Espresso	

Physical Education	Science
See also RealPE Schemes of work. Take part in outdoor and adventurous activity challenges both individually and within a team (Roman gladiatorial sports).	The Romans were extremely adept engineers. They understood the laws of physics well enough to develop aqueducts and better ways to aid water flow. They harnessed water as energy for powering mines and mills. **Roman Scientists:** Some of the more notable Roman scientists include Pliny the Elder (studied the natural world), Frontinus (engineered war machines and water systems), Aulus Cornelius Celsus (studied medicine), Marcus Manilius (studied astrology), and Columella (studied agriculture). Galen was a surgeon and philosopher and once released a piece of writing titled “That the Best Physician is also a Philosopher.” Among other notable achievements, he was to discover the difference between dark and bright blood. Galen used animal subjects to learn more about the circulatory, respiratory, and nervous systems, among other parts of the body. Claudius Ptolemy studied astronomy, geology, astrology, music, and other arts and sciences. He left behind several works, including Almagest, which includes a list of 48 constellations and a star catalogue. In addition to an asteroid, craters on the Moon and Mars have been named in his honour. **What contributions did the Romans make to science and medicine?** The ancient Romans were capable of performing techniques like cataract surgery and caesarean sections. They also could perform more outdated procedures such as bloodletting. Ancient Roman surgery was developed in the 2nd century from Greek techniques by doctors such as Galen. **How did the Romans influence Science today?** Not only are the technological innovations of the Romans still influencing us today, but many of the original Roman roads, aqueducts, and concrete buildings are still in use after almost 2,000 years.

	Look at effects of bringing foreign species in to our habitats (aka species invasion) e.g. American crayfish, mink, floating pennywort, grey squirrel https://www.discoverwildlife.com/animal-facts/facts-about-uk-invasive-species/ For example garlic is believed to have been accidentally brought over by the Romans, wild garlic now grows everywhere in the UK – it could out compete native species of plants. Look at conservation and how it is important to look after our native species of flora and fauna. Look at local projects such as Glaven Eel Project http://www.norfolkcoastaonb.org.uk/partnership/the-glaven-eel-project/1105 Look at effects of pollution on our environment. Work with National Trust, Norfolk Rivers Authority .e.g. Beach clean, Plastic pollution Materials & their properties - Reversible and irreversible changes
Modern Foreign Languages	**Other Ideas**
Latin Latin was the original language of the Romans and remained the language of imperial administration, legislation, and the military throughout the classical period. In the West, it became the lingua franca and came to be used for even local administration of the cities including the law courts. Explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words. Origins of language & development. Learn basic Italian words and phrases	

English	Maths
https://www.booksfortopics.com/romans **Fiction:** Empire's End – A Roman Story by Leila Rasheed Chapter book Queen of Darkness by Tony Bradman Chapter book The Roman Quests: Escape from Rome by Caroline Lawrence Chapter book Vita & the Gladiator by Ally Sherrick Chapter book The Thieves of Ostia by Caroline Lawrence Chapter book Romans on the Rampage by Jeremy Strong Chapter book The Captive Celt by Terry Deary & Helen Flook Chapter book My Family and Other Romans by Marie Basting Chapter book A Gladiator Stole My Lunchbox by Thiago de Moraes Graphic Novel Escape from Pompeii by Christina Balit Picturebook https://www.ks2history.com/escape-from-pompeii - book resources A Roman Adventure (The Histronauts) by Frances Durkin & Grace Cooke Graphic Novel **Non-Fiction:** Meet the Ancient Romans by James Davies Picturebook Romans Magnified by David Long & Daniel Spacek We Are the Romans: Meet the People Behind the History by David Long & Allen Fatimaharan The Magnificent Book of Treasures: Ancient Rome by Stella Caldwell & Eugenia Nobati Roman Soldiers by Tegen Evans & Tom Froese WHAT WOULD YOU BE IN ANCIENT ROME? By David Owen & Steph Marshall The Romans: Gods, Emperors and Dormice by Marcia Williams Graphic Novel **Poetry:** **Song:**	Measure and scale (when using maps) Calendars Roman Numerals

Drama:	

Courageous Advocacy	Developing Spirituality