



What should I already know?

Local history of Eccleston –Samuel Taylor and Taylor Park
Herbal medicine was used by Mary Seacole.

What will I learn during this unit?

What was St Helens like before the 1700's and how did it change with the industrial revolution?

Who was William Pilkington and why is he important to St Helens?

Why do we remember the achievements of a man named Beecham?

How did these industries change St Helens and what evidence can we still see in the town today?



The Founders
Mr. Richard Pilkington
Mr. William Pilkington



The World of Glass

Sticky Knowledge

Changes in St Helens 1500's – 1700's

1500's Mainly Agriculture

1600's Agriculture and some Coal Mining

1700's Mainly Coal Mining

1800's Coal Mining and Glassmaking

1826 - The St. Helens Crown Glass Company formed, with William Pilkington as one of its owners.

Company became Pilkington Brothers Limited

Pilkington plc. is now one of the largest Glassmakers in the world.

Thomas Beecham was a man who began making Herbal medicines.

Through Adverts the company grew and now makes well known medicines.

Beecham's clock tower can still be seen in St Helens town centre.



Beecham's Clock Tower



Key Vocabulary

significant	important enough to have an effect or to be noticed
agriculture	the science or practice of farming
Industry	the production of goods from raw materials, especially in factories
Pharmaceuticals	Compounds manufactured for medicinal use.
Factory	a building or group of buildings where goods are made, mainly by machine
Manufacture	to make goods in large quantities, using machines
Furnace	a space for heating glass to very high temperatures
medicine	the study and treatment of diseases and injuries

History skills

I can recall significant people who are important to St Helens.

I can describe how St Helens changed and what evidence can be seen today.



What should I already know?

- Changes in Britain from the Stone age to the Iron age
- What a monarch/ruler is.

What will I learn during this unit?

1. To be able to describe how Rome was founded
2. To describe the Roman ruling systems
3. To understand how the Roman Empire expanded
4. To explain life as a Roman citizen
5. To research Roman entertainment (Gladiators)
6. To understand Roman religion and beliefs

Sticky Knowledge

Two brothers, Romulus and Remus, who were abandoned after they were born, created Rome.

Roman ruling systems changed from Kings, to a Republic then an Emperor.

The Roman Empire expanded across Europe and Africa and reached Britain in 42 AD.

The Romans created Public Baths to wash, relax and socialise.

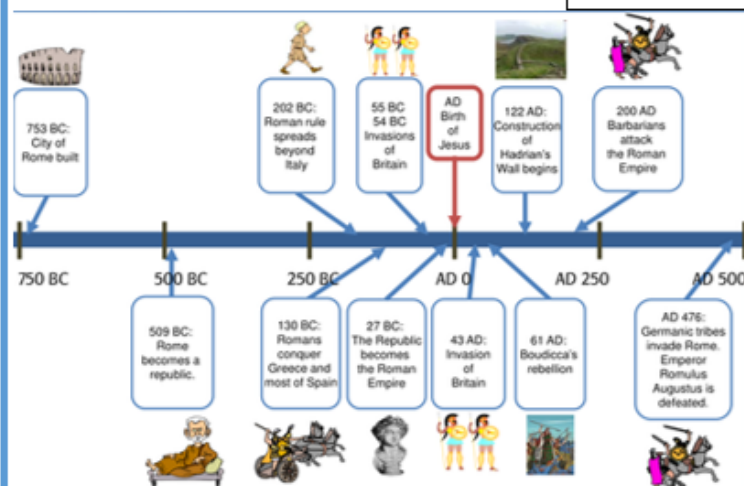
Roman gladiators entertained the people in Amphitheatres such as the Coliseum in Rome.

Roman people believed in many Gods and Goddesses.



Key Vocabulary

Pax Romana	A period of 200 years when the Roman empire was very peaceful and rich.
Assassinate	To kill someone for political reasons.
Roman Empire	The name used for the land controlled by the Romans
Emperor	The leader of an empire
Republic	A government where the people are in charge, rather than the King.
Gladiator	A man trained to fight with weapons against other men or wild animals in an arena (Amphitheatre)



Historical skills

I can **understand** Roman beliefs and different ruling systems of Ancient Rome
I can **explain** why the Roman Empire expanded

Map showing the Roman Empire in 44 BC



Map showing the Roman Empire in AD 305



Enquiry Question: How did the arrival of the Romans change Britain?

Year: 4

Strand: The Roman Empire's impact on Britain.



What should I already know?

- Changes in Britain from the Stone age to the Iron age
- Ancient civilisations including Ancient Egypt.



Emperor Claudius



Boudicca



Gladiators

Our Enquiry Questions.

1. Why did Emperor Claudius invade Britain?
2. Why did the Romans almost lose control of Britain?
3. Why was it so important to Claudia Severa that her friend Sulpicia Lepidina came to visit her?
4. Why were Claudia and Sulpicia living at Vindolanda?
5. How do we know so much about the towns the Romans built in Britain?
6. Why did the Romans organise gladiatorial games?

Disciplinary skills

I can describe and explain why the Romans invaded Britain

I can synthesise what life was like in Roman Britain



Hadrian's Wall

Substantive Knowledge (Sticky Knowledge)

Emperor Claudius invaded Britain for resources, slaves, duty and to be the best Emperor for the Roman Empire.

Boudicca was a Celtic queen who is famous for rising up against the Roman occupation in AD60 or 61. She was the joint ruler of the British Iceni tribe.

The emperor Hadrian went to Britain in AD122. He decided to build a stone wall to separate the Romans from the barbarians, or foreign invaders, to the north.

The Vindolanda Tablets are thought to be the oldest writing by a woman in Latin found in Britain.

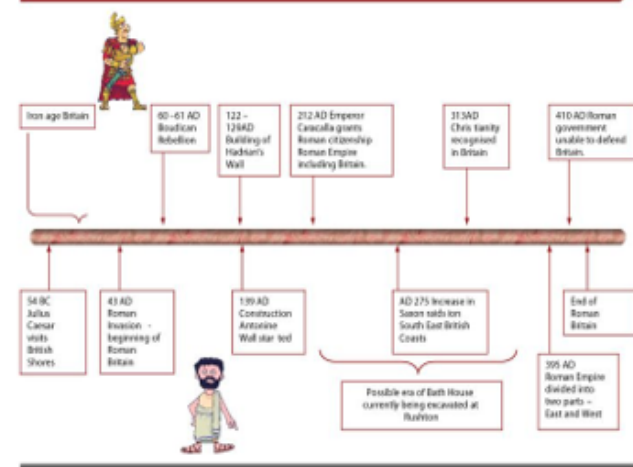
The Romans built Britain's first towns. They built lots of towns all over Britain. Towns soon became important places for meetings and trade.

Streets were laid out in neat, straight lines, like on a chess board. In the middle there was a large square, called a forum.

Key Vocabulary

Roman Empire	The name used for the land controlled by the Romans
Emperor	The leader of an empire
Assassinate	To kill someone for political reasons.
Invasion	to get or overcome by force.
threat	a warning of trouble or harm.
Conquer	to get or overcome by force.
Resistance	the opposing power of one force against another.
Gladiator	a man trained to fight with weapons against other men or wild animals in an arena (Amphitheatre)

Roman Britain Time Line



Year 4 History Timeline

