



**MAIDEN ERLEGH**  
CHILTERN EDGE

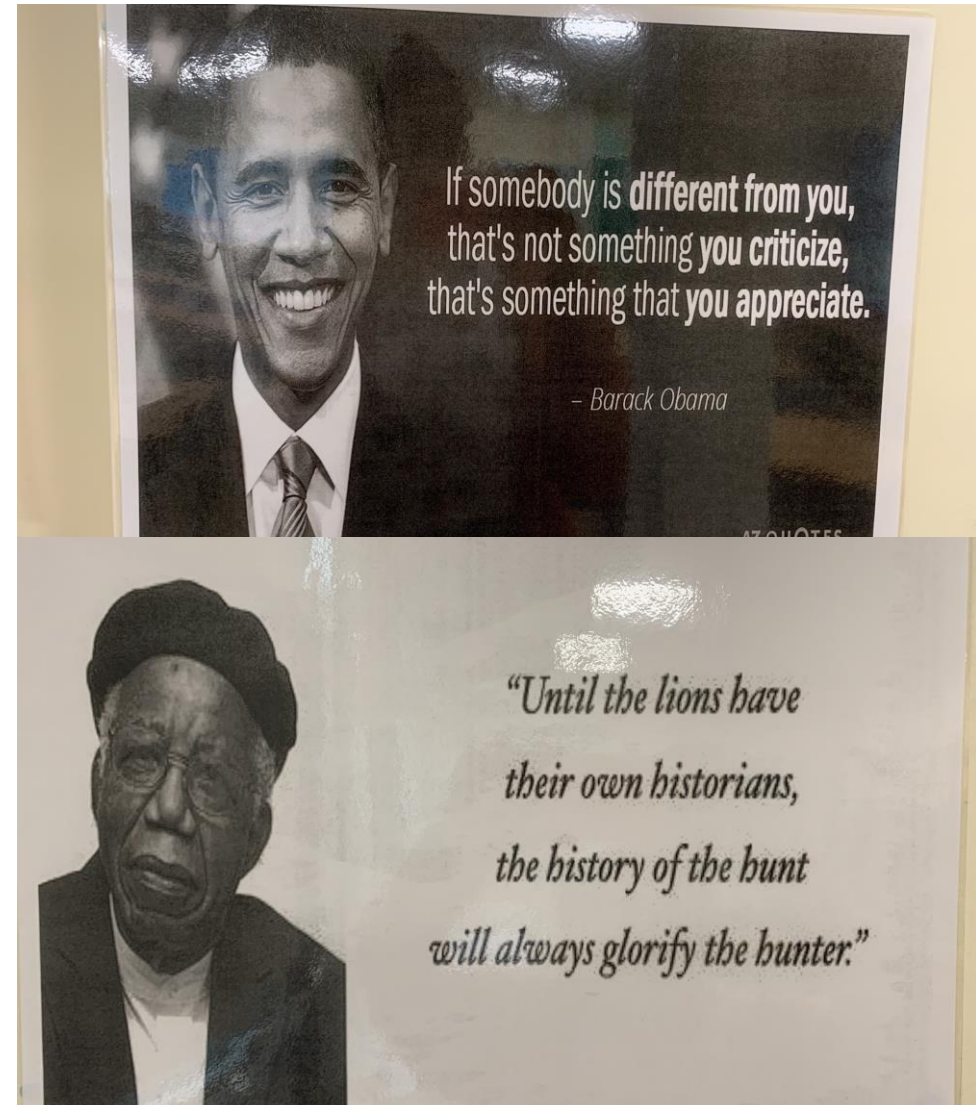
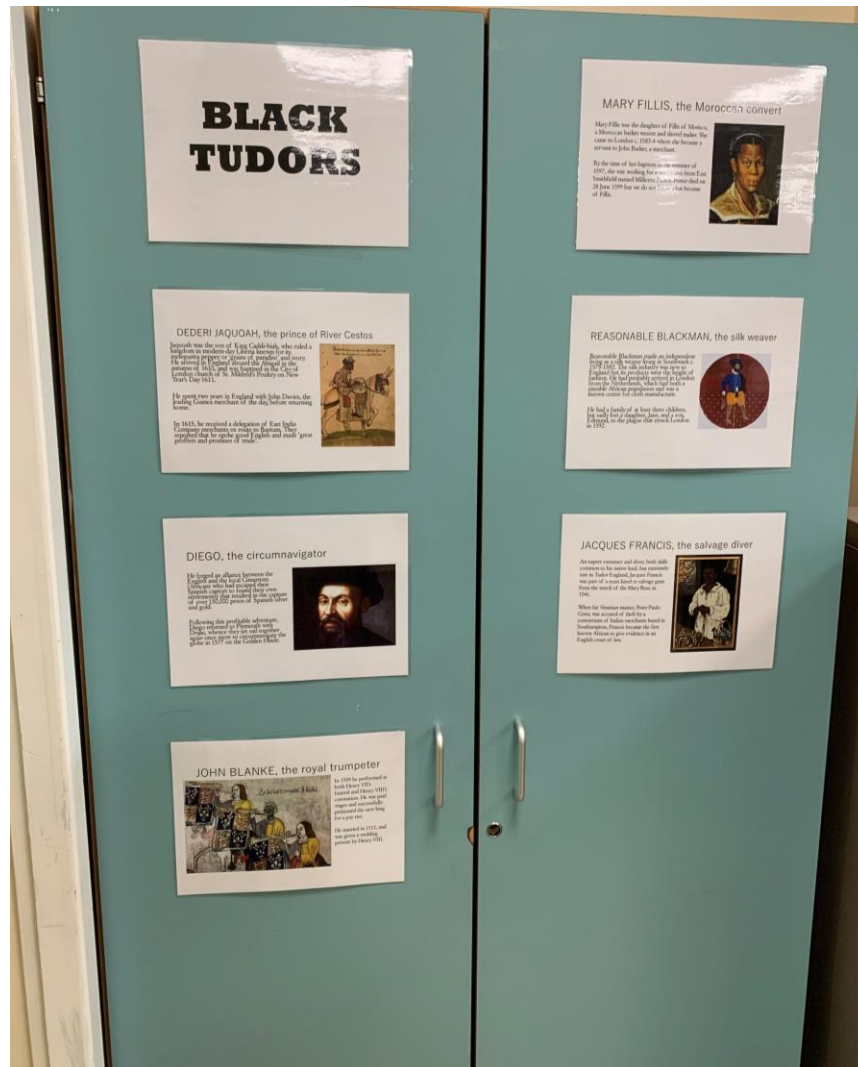
# Welcome to Year 7 History!

In History we learn lots of new things!





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The display board is titled "Read Speak Write like a Historian" and is divided into three main sections: Read, Speak, and Write.

**Read Section:**

- Historical:** Includes a grid of questions for reading like a historian, such as "What is the source saying?", "When was this written?", "Who wrote this?", "How accurate is this source?", "Who was this written for?", "What is the purpose?", "What is the key message?", and "Why did they write this?".
- Continuity:** A label for the top left.
- Recall:** A label for the top center.
- Exam questions:** A label for the top right.
- Source:** A label for the top right.
- Chronology:** A label for the top right.
- Basic:** A label for the top right.
- Significance:** A label for the top right.
- Accurate:** A label for the middle left.
- Evidence:** A label for the middle left.
- Key terms:** A label for the middle left.
- Importance:** A label for the bottom left.
- Key dates:** A label for the bottom left.
- Discuss:** A label for the bottom left.
- Time:** A label for the bottom left.

**Speak Section:**

- SPEAK like a historian:** A central box with a grid of phrases for speaking like a historian, such as "Furthermore...", "This is because...", "This can be explained by...", "This strengthens my argument...", "Also...", "From my own knowledge...", "What is the key message?", "In addition...", "This is a strong argument because...", "This shows that...", "This is a weak argument because...", "This source is useful because...", "This is important because...", and "This means that...".
- Accurate:** A label for the middle left.
- Evidence:** A label for the middle left.
- Key terms:** A label for the middle left.
- Importance:** A label for the bottom left.
- Key dates:** A label for the bottom left.
- Discuss:** A label for the bottom left.
- Time:** A label for the bottom left.

**Write Section:**

- WRITE like a historian:** A central box with a grid of phrases for writing like a historian, such as "For example...", "This conveys...", "This suggests...", "In summary...", "It can be argued that...", "Similarly...", "This interpretation...", "To conclude...", "This means...", "This is important because...", "This supports the point that...", "In comparison...", "From my own knowledge...", "This source suggests...", "The presence implies...", and "Alternatively...".
- Argue:** A label for the middle right.
- Change:** A label for the middle right.
- Exam technique:** A label for the middle right.
- Analyse:** A label for the bottom right.
- Turning point:** A label for the bottom right.
- ADK:** A label for the bottom right.
- Fact:** A label for the bottom right.
- Detailed:** A label for the bottom right.

**Bottom Section:**

- Accurate:** A large box with the word "Accurate".
- Detailed:** A large box with the word "Detailed".
- Knowledge:** A large box with the word "Knowledge".
- like a Historian:** A large title at the bottom.



# We learn about the Romans...



My goddess is called Ginny Ariana.

Ariana is gal of imagination and creativity because everyone uses her imagination and it can be quite useful. She is gal of creativity because everyone is creative in many ways.

## The Chiltern Edge Herald

It was August 55BC when the Romans invaded Britain! It was the Roman general, Emperor Julius Caesar who invaded Britain. It was a victorious win for the Romans but a big lost for Britain!

Price: £1

Emperor Julius Caesar (the man who invaded Britain) took with him to war two Roman legions. After his several victorious battles against the Celtic tribes (Britons) in south-east England he returned back to France.



Queen Boudica was a member of the iceni tribe who lived in a village in Norfolk. The iceni where intentionally on good terms with the Romans (who had invaded Britain in 43AD.) She was married to King Prasutagus and they had two daughters. Under Roman law Queen Boudica, as a woman, had no right to inherit her own husband's property! Do you this is rare Roman law?

Queen Boudica was a strong soldier who led her army through tough wars and here are some of her wins. Her warriors successfully defeated the Roman Ninth Legion and destroyed the capital of Roman Britain, then at Colchester. They carried on to destroy London and Verulamium. Thousands of warriors where killed in these time gaps. But finally, she was defeated by the Roman army lead by Paulinus.

Friday 25th September

## The Roman invasion of Britain:

- August 55BC was when the Romans invaded Britain
- Emperor Julius Caesar was the man who lead Rome to invade Britain.

54BC- Julius Caesar leads a second invasion of Britain, with more men advancing 100 miles inland. He defeated the most powerful British chiefs, stole money and hostages from the British. He returned to Gaul fearing an uprising there.

60AD- Boudicca's Revolt

142AD A new Wall, the Antonine Wall is built further north.

The Roman Empire is repeatedly invaded. Britain is a target for the Angles, Saxons and Jutes.

55BC- Julius Caesar leads the first invasion of Britain. He marched a few miles inland and took some hostages before returning to Gaul.

43AD- Emperor Claudius orders a full invasion of Britain, with 40,000 troops. Claudius conquers Colchester.

117AD- Emperor Hadrian orders the building of a wall to separate Roman Britain from the uncivilised North.

182 AD Romans retreat to Hadrian's Wall

400AD- The Last of the Roman troops leave Britain.



Papper that she has got to finish.

This is the Goddess of education and her name is Allena. She is sing in front of her music class and the song in her hand is a test.



# We learn about the Romans...

Thursday 24<sup>th</sup> September / 10: The Roman invasions of Britain

Jullius Caesar tried to invade britain twice  
They sailed to a small island called abedene  
During the 1<sup>st</sup> war the romans had to go sort out an incident  
in france Sailed to  
Sailed back to Britain and boudicca and her tribe had fought

Invader		Invaded	
Good thing	Bad thing	Good things	Bad things
You conquer Peoples land and get more	Might get fought by somebody knowing tactics	Saving lives by just being the better person	Putting lives in danger if fighting in war
Country grows and expands bigger and stronger	Everyone might hate you	Learning and getting new things like baths, apples	Losing homes becoming homeless
Larger army	unpopular	More buildin g or techno -logy	New rules not everyone agrees with

	Describe in some detail what the life of a Roman slave would be like.	What was good about this aspect of Roman life?	What was bad about this aspect of Roman life?
1. Slavery	The Romans were a very civilised and advanced people, however, many people criticised them for their widespread use of slaves. By the 1st century AD there were about 400,000 slaves just in Rome. This was enough for each family to have 2 of their own slaves - although most Romans were too poor to afford slaves.	Which slave job/role would you prefer and why? When the Romans conquered new lands they would take some of the people and force them to be slaves. Slaves were sold and bought in slaves markets as if they were animals. The price of a slave depended on their skills and gender.	What were the worst things about being a slave? Some slaves <del>were</del> were treated harshly by their masters and could be sold at any time and had to obey their masters or mistress. If a slave murdered his master then all of the slaves in the household were put to death. This included children and older women.
2. Army	How was the Roman Army organised? What training did the Roman soldiers do? The Roman army was organized in 10 legions. They had 5,000 men in them. Each legion had 10 cohorts. Each cohort had 6 groups of 80 legionaries, called centurions. Each centurion was led by a centurion who carried a rod he could use to beat any soldier who disobeyed him.	What was good about being in the Roman army? Roman soldiers fought by training, marching and practicing fighting, and could march 20 miles a day. Each man carried his weapons, food, cloak and camping equipment. Soldiers were very loyal to Rome and were in the face of the enemy.	What were the worst things about being a Roman soldier? Only men were allowed in the Roman army. Every soldier had to be a Roman citizen. Soldiers had to be 20 years old and was not supposed to get married whilst they were a soldier.
3. Religion	Summarise in your own words the four main things Romans did to keep the God's happy. Firstly, they made sacrifices. This meant that the Romans would kill animals such as cattle, pigs and sheep. The animal had to be healthy. The Romans also built temples to keep the gods happy. In their homes, Romans would have a shrine of a god that they liked and Romans often carried a small statue of their favour, ie god or goddess. Finally, Romans also celebrated the gods and goddesses with festivals.	What were some of the good things of believing in so many Gods? You would never feel alone. The Romans didn't just believe in just one god, they believe in lots and there were gods and goddesses for everything. They believed if the gods were angry then terrible things could happen.	What might be some of the bad things in believing in so many Gods? When Romans came across Christians in the 1st century AD they thought it was strange as it only believed in one god. Christians refused to believe in Roman gods so their religion was banned.

Answer 7A

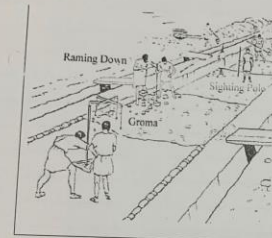
What do I know about the Romans?

What does it mean to invade somewhere?

It means that to take over a place or going in with a large group of people taking over a place or a ☒

Why might the Romans have wanted to invade Britain?

Maybe because they wanted to make a more people on there teams and to take their land so they will be greater and more stronger in the armies. ☒



What are the people doing in this source?

They are digging for something or building a house, town or a work shop. ☒

Why might they be doing this?

Because that they have things to sell or to build more arms to make more money or more protections for their place and armies. ☒

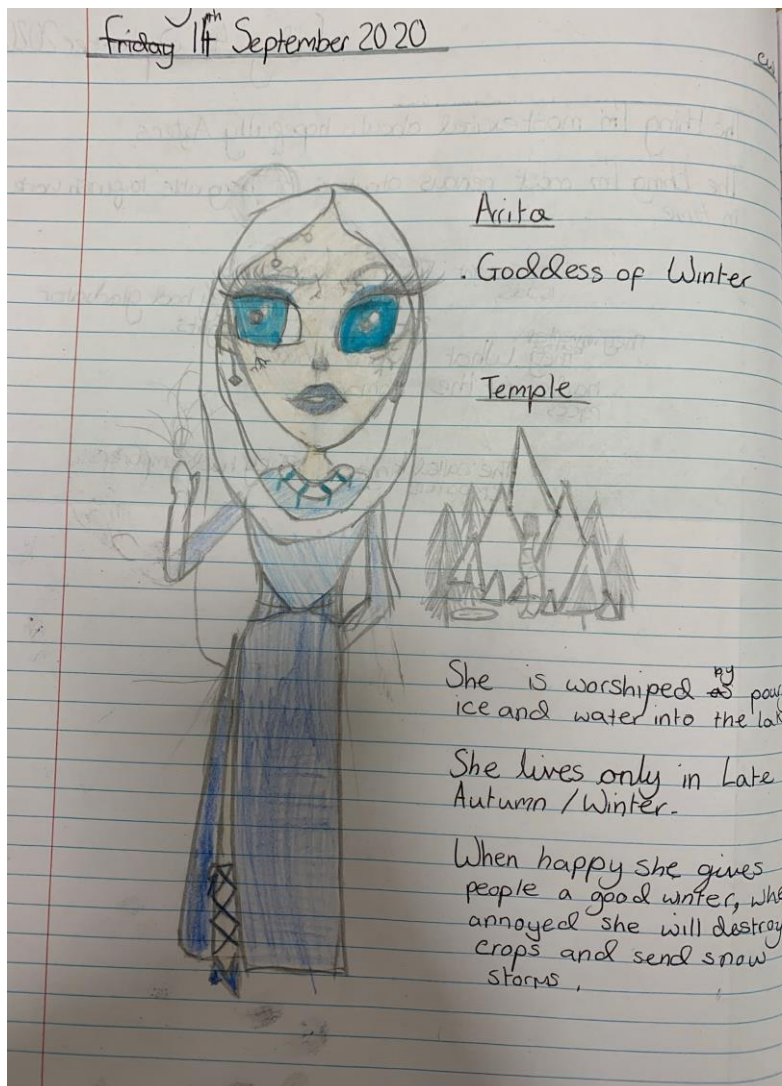
One of the things that the Romans brought to England was lots of new foods. The Romans loved their food and often had big parties where they would put on huge banquets.

If you were going to have a party and invite all of your friends to eat your favourite foods, what would be on the menu? Write a paragraph explaining what you would serve at your party. You need to describe the food and explain why it is your favourite.

I would serve spaghetti, pizza and fruit but specifically plums, grapes, oranges, banana and watermelon. Because I would serve the spaghetti and the pizza because they smell nice, the pizza is different to some other meals/food because it has different ingredients. And I think that is a skill since you have to make it taste nice. ☒



# We learn about the Romans...



## The Chiltern Edge Herald

### Boudica defeated!

Price: 1 sesterlius

Since the death of her husband Prasutagus, Boudica has been outraged with the Roman Empire. The Romans want taxes off the British for the land they own.



The Romans are trying to invade Wales and take resources back to Rome. Some English tribes have helped the Romans invade but others are not so happy. Boudica's tribe, the Icenis are trying stop them.

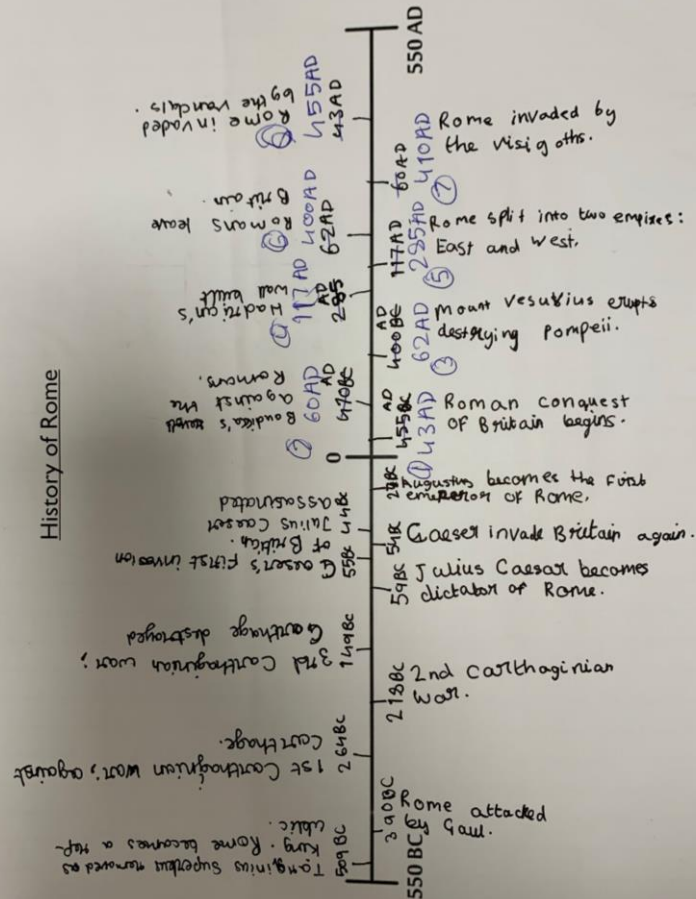
They have first burnt down Colchester, an important town for the Romans, and then Londonium (London). Filled with rage, Boudica has ordered her soldiers to travel to Wales to fight the Romans and win back Britain.

Unfortunately Boudica despite having the bigger army (around 20 fighters to every 1 of the Romans) has been defeated and around 80,000 Britons have been killed.

The Roman soldiers had much better training, weapons and armour and following this defeat they are expected to fully control the land and all those who dwell upon it.



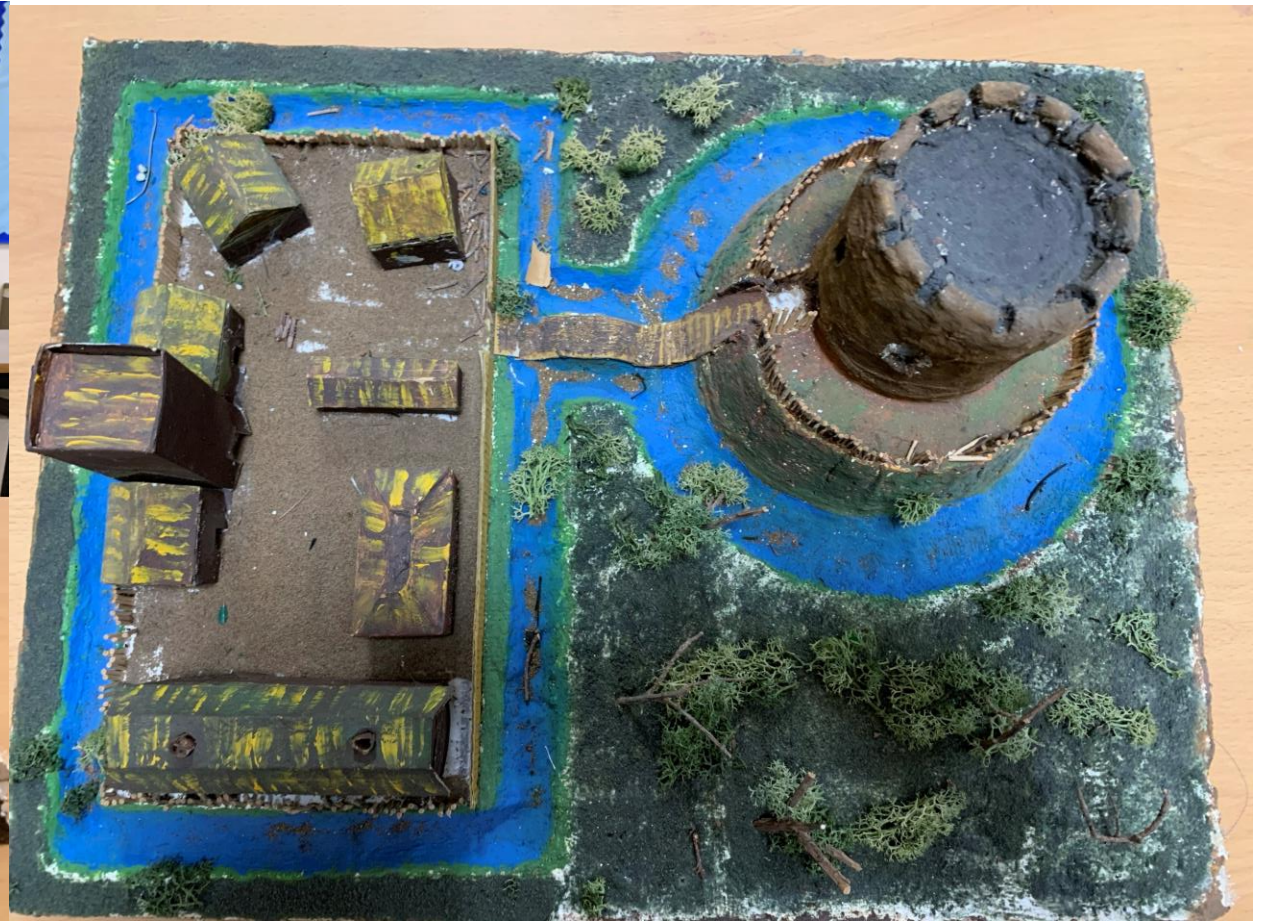
# We learn about the Romans...



	What was good about this aspect of Roman life?	What was bad about this aspect of Roman life?	#Challenge
1. Slavery	Describe in some detail what the life of a Roman slave would be like.  Someone who is owned by another person. They have no freedom as to where they live or work. They are unpaid and can be sold to another owner.	Which slave job/role would you prefer and why?  If I was a Roman I would be a strong fit, male slave because so I don't like cleaning or doing makeup.	What were the worst things about being a slave?  You could be treated harshly by your master/mistress and if you murdered or hurt on your master you and the other slaves would be murdered.
2. Army	How was the Roman Army organised? What training did the Roman soldiers do?  The Roman Army was organised into legions. They had 5,000 men in them. They kept fit by running, marching, practice - fighting and could march 20 miles a day.	What was good about being in the Roman army?  If you stayed in the army for at least 25 years then they were given a pension or a farm to live on.	What were the worst things about being a Roman soldier?  If you ran away in a battle, then you will face a terrible punishment called decimation.
3. Religion	Summarise in your own words the four main things Romans did to keep the God's happy.  1. They made sacrifices. 2. They built temples. 3. They would have a shrine of a god and so they often carried a statue of their god or goddess. 4. They celebrated the gods and goddesses with a festival.	What were some of the good things of believing in so many Gods?  Most of them were here you.	What might be some of the bad things of believing in so many Gods?  You could let all of them down and then you could die.
			Which do you think were the most important Gods? Try and rank them.  1. Mars - god of war. 2. Minerva - goddess of wisdom. 3. Apollo - God of sun, light and truth.



We learn about the Norman Conquest...





We learn about the Norman Conquest...





We learn about the Norman Conquest...



We learn about the Black Death...



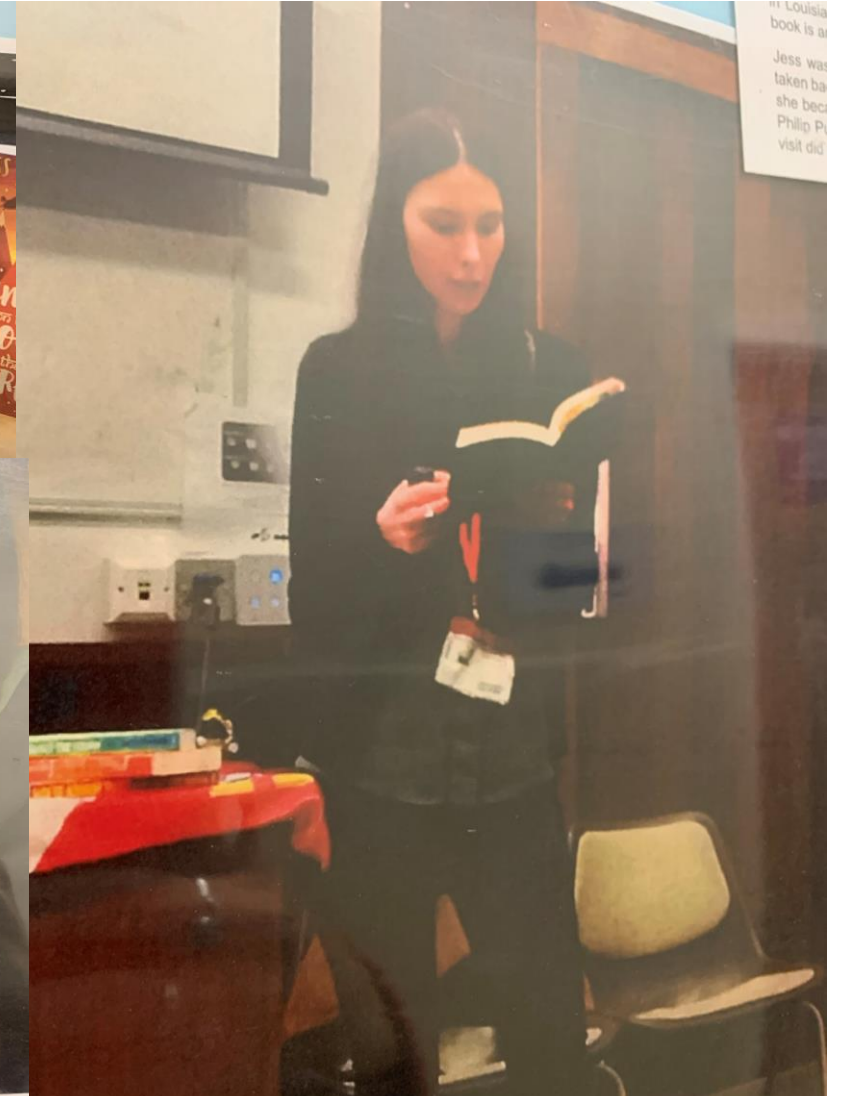
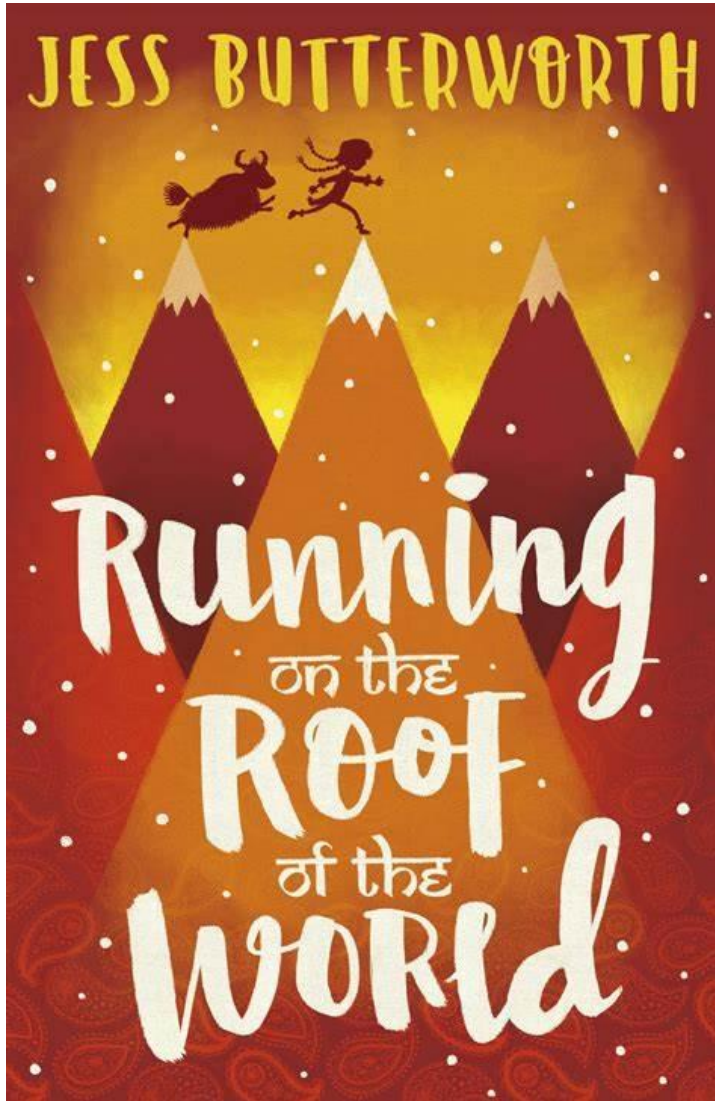


We learn about the Crusades...





We learn about historical fiction...





We learn lots of new skills...

Continuity

Chronology

Evaluation

Analysis

Sources

Debating

Change

Essay writing

Significance