



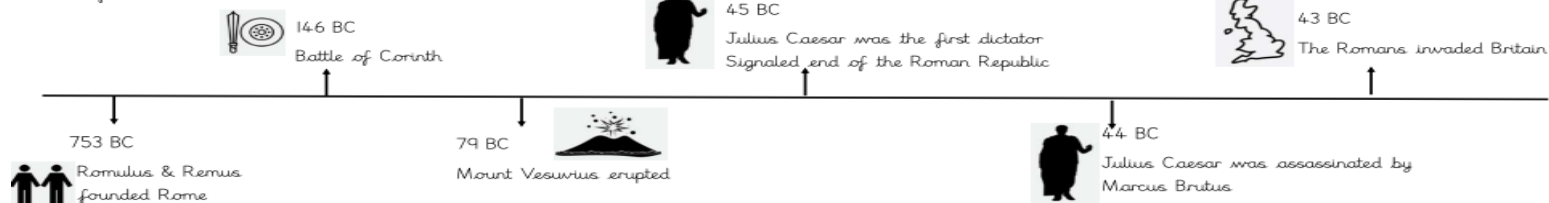
Y4 History

How do we know the Romans were in Britain?



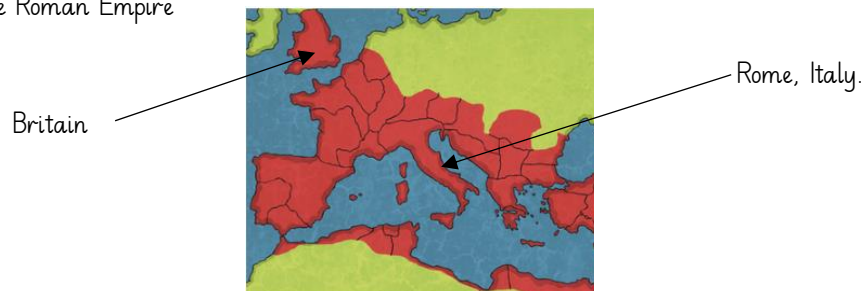
Timeline

Timeline of Ancient Rome:



Diagrams and labels



The Roman Empire



Key Events

Date	What happened?
55BC	Julius Caesar attempted to invade Britain.
AD 43	Emperor Claudius invades Britain.
AD 60=61	Boudicca leads a rebellion against the Romans.
AD 476	The Roman Empire ends.

Key Vocabulary

Word	Diagram	Definition
empire	See diagram above.	A group of countries ruled by a single person.
emperor		A ruler of an empire.
conquer		Overcome and take control of by force.

Key People



Julius Caesar – first emperor of the Roman empire in 45-44BC.



Emperor Claudius – fourth emperor of the Roman empire in AD 41-54.



Boudicca – A Celtic Queen of the Iceni tribe who fought the Roman army.

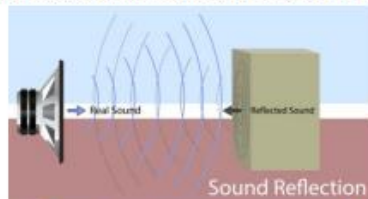


Science

This term we will be learning about sound and electricity.

How sounds are made and travel

When objects vibrate, a sound is made. The vibration makes the air around the object vibrate and the air vibrations enter your ear. These are called sound waves. If an object is making a sound, a part of it is vibrating, even if you cannot see the vibrations. Sound waves travel through a medium (such as air, water, glass, stone, and brick).



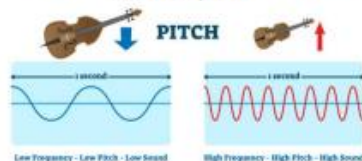
How do we hear?

The sound waves travel to the ear and make the eardrums vibrate. Messages are sent to the brain which recognises the vibrations as sounds.



Pitch

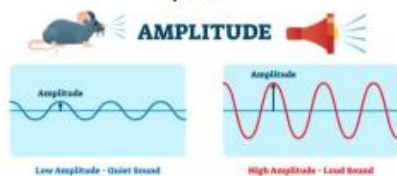
The pitch of a sound is how high or **low** it is. A squeak of mouse has a high pitch. A roar of a lion has a low pitch.



A high pitch sound is made because it has a high frequency. The sound source vibrates many times a second.

Volume

The volume of a sound is how **loud** or **quiet** it is. Quieter sounds have a smaller **amplitude** and less energy (**smaller vibrations**) and louder sounds have a bigger amplitude and more energy. The **closer** we are to a sound source the louder it will be. A train arriving at a station sounds loud. The further away from a sound the fainter it will be. A train in the distance sounds quieter.



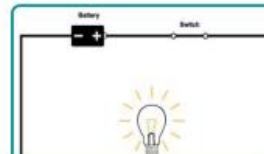
Key Facts

1. A circuit contains a battery (cell), wires and a component that requires electricity to work (bulb, motor or buzzer).
2. Electrical current flows through the wires from the battery (cell) to the bulb, motor or buzzer.
3. A switch can break or reconnect a circuit.
4. A switch controls the flow of the electrical current around the circuit. When the switch is off, the current cannot flow. This is not the same as an incomplete circuit.

Conductors and Insulators

- Materials that allow electricity to pass through to create a complete circuit are called electrical conductors.
- Materials that do not allow electricity to pass through and do not complete a circuit are called electrical insulators.

conductors	
steel	copper
insulators	
wood	plastic

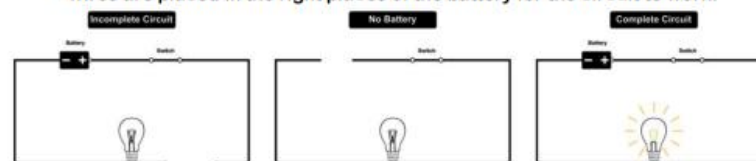


Simple Circuit

A **complete** circuit is a **loop** that allows electrical current to flow through wires.

Simple Electrical Circuit

These are complete circuits - they have a battery (cell) and a component (bulb). The wires are placed in the right places of the battery for the circuit to work.



These circuits will not work as they are incomplete.

Electrical Components



PE days will be Mondays and Wednesdays.