







What connects us to the Romans?

| Powerful knowledge | | Vocabulary | |
|--|---|--|-----------------------|
| | | Tier 2 | Tier 3 |
|  | In AD410, the Roman Emperor Honorius sent a goodbye letter to the people of Britain. He wrote, "fight bravely and defend your lives...you are on your own now". The city of Rome was under attack and the empire was falling apart, so the Romans had to leave to take care of matters back home. | <p>legacy</p> <p>hygiene</p> <p>technology</p> | <p>infrastructure</p> |
| <p>After they were gone, the Romans left their mark all over the country. They gave us new towns, plants, animals, a new religion and ways of reading and counting. Even the word 'Britain' came from the Romans. When the Romans came they modernised Britain forever. They taught them about hygiene, about clean drinking water, a calendar, laws and legal system. They also introduced new infrastructure such as straight roads, central heating, aqueducts as well as concrete.</p> | | | |
|  | The way we measure distances (miles, feet and inches) were introduced by the Romans. | | |
|  | The Romans introduced Christianity to Britain and many churches are still built using designs like a Roman church. Roman roads are still used today, and they connected towns in Britain so people could move around faster. | | |
|  | The Romans introduced a way to read and write. It was used for a long time after they left, and some words are still in use today (e.g. triumph, victory, enormous and circus). | | |



The legacy of Roman rule have been felt ever since. Britain had roads and towns, new plants and animals (parsley, chestnuts and chickens).



Why does the world shake?

Powerful knowledge

Vocabulary

Tier 2

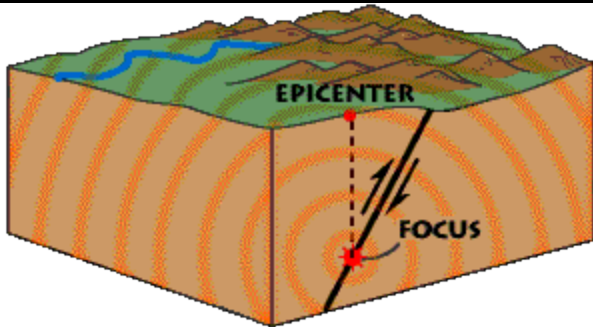
Tier 3



The Earth's plates are constantly moving. They move so slowly, we don't feel it beneath our feet. An earthquake is the sudden and sometimes violent shaking of the Earth's crust. Earthquakes happen most often and are strongest on the fault lines.



Pressure builds on fault lines. When they push together or rub past each other, pressure builds. Some plates pull away from each other. An earthquake is when the plates slip and jolt past each other suddenly.



The focus is the centre of the earthquake, under the ground, where the plates slip past each other. The epicentre is straight up from the focus on the earth's surface. The further from the epicentre you are, the weaker the earthquake will feel.

withstand
causes
effects

crust
mantle
outer core
inner core
tectonic plate
fault line
pressure
epicentre
focus



The Transamerica Pyramid - San Francisco



The Yokohama Landmark Tower - Japan



A Japanese Pagoda

Buildings need to be designed to withstand an earthquake to keep people safe. They have deep foundations, x-shaped supports to stop the building twisting, thin walls and they can sway with the shaking.



What causes things to change?

| Powerful knowledge | | Vocabulary | |
|--------------------|--|--------------|--|
| | | Tier 2 | Tier 3 |
| | <p>Particles in a solid are close together and cannot move. They can only vibrate.</p> <p>In a liquid, the particles are close together but can move around each other easily.</p> <p>Particles in a gas are spread out and can move about quickly in all direction.</p> | | |
| | <p>When water and other substances reach certain temperatures, they change state to a solid, liquid or gas. These changes are called freezing, melting and boiling.</p> | | |
| | <p>Condensation is when water vapour is cooled and turns to water.</p> | <p>occur</p> | <p>Particles Solid Liquid Gas Water vapour Condense Melt Evaporate precipitation</p> |
| | <p>Evaporation occurs when water turns into water vapour.</p> | | |