

Timeline

55 BC	Julius Caesar heads first Roman Invasion but later withdraws
44 BC	Julius Caesar is murdered in Rome
43 AD	Romans invade Britain and it becomes part of the Roman Empire
50 AD	London is founded
61 AD	Boudicca leads the Iceni in revolt against the Romans
70 AD	The Romans conquer Wales and the North
76 AD	The Emperor Hadrian is born
80 AD	The Colosseum of Rome is built
122-128 AD	Emperor Hadrian builds a wall on the Scottish border
140 AD	The Romans conquer Scotland
306 AD	Constantine the Great declared Emperor at York
401 - 410 AD	The Romans withdraw from Britain: Anglo-Saxon migrants begin to settle

The Romans in Britain



Key Vocabulary

Aqueduct - A manmade channel used for delivering water to Roman towns

Barbarian - A term used by the Romans to refer to people who lived outside the Roman Empire

Century - A division of the Roman army made up of 80 soldiers and led by a centurion

Consul - The highest position in the Roman government

Emperor - The leader of an empire

Empire - A group of countries controlled by one ruler. E.g. a Roman Letter.

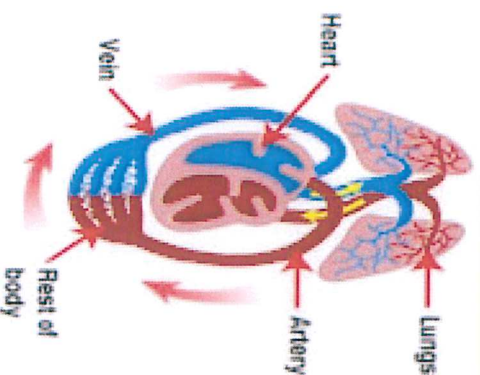
Evidence - Things that give us information about something

Gladiator - A person who fought for the entertainment of Roman audiences

Legion - The main unit of the Roman army

Senate - A group of prestigious men who advised the consuls.

ANIMALS, INCLUDING HUMANS



The Circulatory System

The heart

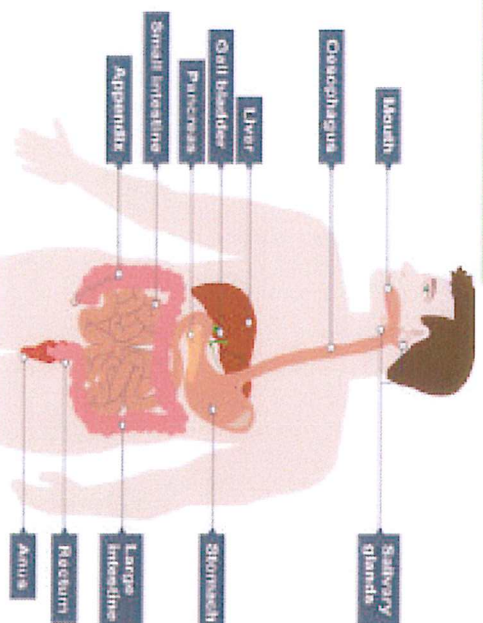
The heart pumps oxygen-rich blood to every cell in the body.

Blood vessels

A network of arteries and veins that provide the pathway for blood to travel.

Blood

- Transports oxygen and nutrients to the lungs and tissues
- Forms blood clots to prevent blood loss
- Carries cells to fight infection
- Brings waste products to organs
- Regulates body temperature



The circulatory system allows blood to

circulate and transport nutrients, oxygen, hormones and blood cells to and from the cells in the body to provide nourishment and help fight diseases.

Key Vocabulary

Nutrients

A substance that provides nourishment essential for the maintenance of life and for growth.

Organs

Part of an organism that has a vital function

Muscles

A band of fibrous tissue that can contract and produce movement in the body.

Veins

Tubes forming part of the bloody circulation system of the body, carrying blood without oxygen to the heart.

Blood vessel

A tubular structure carrying blood through the tissues and organs

Blood

Red liquid that circulates in arteries and veins, carrying oxygen to and carbon dioxide from tissues in the body.

Arteries

Muscular-walled tubes that transport bloody from the heart to other parts of the body

HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

A healthy and balanced diet and regular exercise is important in helping the body to function.

