

ANCIENT HISTORY

ANCIENT HISTORY

Contents:

1. Main Objectives
2. Useful Websites
3. Word Wall Cards
4. Vocabulary Cards
5. Glossary
6. Key Question Cards
7. Prior Learning Diagram
8. Hands-On Activity. Locating Spain Roman sites
9. Reading Comprehension: Spanish Languages
10. Final Activity: A day in the life of a child living in The Romans times

Ancient History Timeline

ANCIENT HISTORY

Main Objectives

1. To situate the period of Ancient History on the timeline.
2. To know and use the vocabulary related to the content.
3. To describe how a given element (dress, food or homes) changes throughout History.
4. To demonstrate their understanding of the life in Ancient Times through a piece of creative writing.
5. To learn about the inheritance of the Romans in our culture.

Useful Websites

<http://ancienthistory.pppst.com/index.html>

Free presentations in Power Point and some interactive activities.

www.bbc.co.uk/history/forkids/

Games and information for kids about Ancient Rome, Ancient Greece, Celts...

<http://ancienthistory.mrdonn.org/Egyptlife.html>

Complete information about different aspects of Ancient Egypt: daily life, gods, pyramids...

www.historyforkids.org/learn/egypt/

Useful website with pictures and information about Ancient Egypt.

<http://ancienthistory.mrdonn.org/Greeklife.html>

Complete information about different aspects of Ancient Greece: daily life, main cities, myths...

<http://ancienthistory.mrdonn.org/Romelife.html>

Complete information about different aspects of Ancient Rome: Rome as a Kingdom, Rome as a Republic and Rome as an Empire.

www.historyforkids.org/learn/romans/

Website with a lot of information about ancient Rome: food, clothes, economy, art...

http://library.thinkquest.org/CR0210200/ancient_rome/online_activities.htm

Some activities about Rome, including an online test to revise the Roman Empire.

www.historyonthenet.com/Romans/romansmain.htm

Information about Rome and interesting worksheets.

ANCIENT HISTORY

Romans

Latin

Castilian

Catalan

Galician

Basque

Iberians

Celts

Celt-Iberians

Phoenicians

Greeks

Carthaginians

Egyptians

Roman Empire

invasion

collapse

influence

soldier

South

North

East

West

Roman Republic

Roman Monarchy

Northern tribes

aqueduct

amphitheatre

circus

forum

temple

baths

<p>Ancient History</p>	<p>n. period of History starting with the first written evidences and finishing with the collapse of the Roman Empire.</p> <p>"Jesus' birth marks the difference between BC-AD".</p>
<p>Romans</p>	<p>n. ancient people from the city of Rome, who conquered almost all Europe and the Mediterranean countries, and made them provinces in the Roman Empire.</p> <p>"The Romans invaded Spain in 318 BC."</p>
<p>Latin</p>	<p>n. language of the Roman city area, later spoken all over the Roman Empire.</p> <p>"Castilian, Galician and Catalan come from Latin"</p>

<p>Castilian</p>	<p>n. one of the official languages of Spain, based on the ancient dialect of Castile; nowadays it is known as Spanish.</p> <p>"A lot of people, all over the world, speak Spanish".</p>
<p>Catalan</p>	<p>n. language spoken in Catalonia in eastern Spain.</p> <p>"Catalan is one of the official languages of Spain".</p>
<p>Galician</p>	<p>n. language spoken in the Galician area, in the Northwest of Spain.</p> <p>"Galician in one of the official languages in Spain"</p>

<p>Basque</p>	<p>n. the language of the Basque people; not related to any other language.</p> <p>"Basque language does not come from Latin"</p>
<p>Iberians</p>	<p>n. Ancient people that lived in the Iberian Peninsula before the Romans.</p> <p>"Iberians were native people in the Ancient Spain".</p>
<p>Celts</p>	<p>n. European people who once occupied part of Spain, whose modern descendants include the Welsh and the Bretons.</p> <p>"Celts lived in the North and Northwest of Spain"</p>

<p>Celt-Iberians</p>	<p>n. group originated due to the integration of some Celts with the local Iberians in the Spanish Peninsula.</p> <p>"Celt -Iberians lived the inner part of Spain".</p>
<p>Phoenicians</p>	<p>n. ancient civilization with maritime trading culture across the Mediterranean.</p> <p>"Phoenicians traded along the South coasts of Spain, and established colonies."</p>
<p>Greeks</p>	<p>n. ancient civilization from Greece, very important in Ancient History. They changed many things in Philosophy, Sports, Politics, Religion...</p> <p>" The Greeks inhabited the East Spanish coasts from Catalonia to Valencia".</p>

<p>Carthaginians</p>	<p>n. ancient civilization coming from the city of Carthage in Tunisia.</p> <p>"Carthaginians came from Africa and stayed in Murcia, Balearic Islands and Andalucia"</p>
<p>Egyptians</p>	<p>n. ancient civilization from Egypt. They built pyramids, wrote with hieroglyphics and used the decimal system.</p> <p>"Egyptians were a very powerful civilization".</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Roman Empire</p>	<p>n. phase of the Ancient Roman civilization characterized by an autocratic form of government and large territorial holdings in Europe and the Mediterranean. "Ancient History finishes with the collapse of the Roman Empire".</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">invasion</p>	<p>n. to attack in war when the enemy spreads into and tries to control a country, city...</p> <p>"There were different invasions in Spain in Ancient History: Carthaginians, Romans...".</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">collapse</p>	<p>v. to fail suddenly and completely; break down.</p> <p>"Ancient History finished when the Roman Empire collapsed".</p>

<p>influence</p>	<p>v. to have an effect on someone or something without the use of direct force or command.</p> <p>"Spanish culture and language has been influenced by the Romans".</p>
<p>soldier</p>	<p>n. member of an army. Someone who serves in the military forces of a country.</p> <p>"Roman soldiers invaded great part of Europe"</p>
<p>South</p>	<p>n. the direction which is down from the centre line of the Earth (Equator).</p> <p>"Andalucia is in the South part of Spain"</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">North</p>	<p>n. the direction which is up from the centre line of the Earth (Equator).</p> <p>"Basque is spoken in some parts of Northern Spain"</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">East</p>	<p>n. the direction from which the sun rises; the direction which is on the right of a person facing North.</p> <p>"Greeks inhabited the East coasts of Spain"</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">West</p>	<p>n. the direction towards which the sun sets; the direction which is on the left of a person facing North.</p> <p>"Portugal is in the West part of the Peninsula"</p>

<p>Roman Republic</p>	<p>n. phase of the Ancient Roman civilization where the Senate had the power to control the army.</p> <p>"Under the Republic, two elected consuls shared the head of government. Consuls were members of the Senate, who had been elected to serve for a one year term"</p>
<p>Roman Monarchy</p>	<p>n. phase of the Ancient Roman civilization characterized by the power of a king.</p> <p>"The early Romans were ruled by kings. The first king was the mythical Romulus".</p>
<p>Northern tribes</p>	<p>n. native tribes living in the Northern part of Spain before the Roman invasion.</p> <p>"Northern tribes were not completely conquered by the Romans".</p>

<p>aqueduct</p>	<p>n. bridge or pipe that carries water, especially one that is built higher than the land around it or that goes across a valley.</p> <p>"The Aqueduct of Segovia is one of the most significant monuments left by the <u>Romans</u> on the <u>Peninsula</u>."</p>
<p>amphitheatre</p>	<p>n. large roofless building with rows of seats on a slope all round a central area.</p> <p>"Gladiators used to fight in the amphitheatres".</p>

<p>circus</p>	<p>n. a large oblong space surrounded by seats for the public in which chariot races took place in Rome.</p> <p>"Chariots pulled by four horses were used for races in the circus and were very dangerous."</p>
<p>forum</p>	<p>n. open place used for public business , where the Ancient Romans went to do their banking, trading, shopping...</p> <p>" Forum was also a place for public speaking, festivals and religious ceremonies".</p>
<p>temple</p>	<p>n. building for the worship of gods.</p> <p>"Romans built many temples for their gods".</p>

baths

n. place where Romans spent their free time going to thermal baths where they kept their bodies clean and where they chatted and took important decisions.

"Nowadays SPAS have become very popular but Romans used them 24 centuries ago. SPA means Salus Per Aquam"

ANCIENT HISTORY

5. Glossary.

Ancient History: n. period of History starting with the first written evidences and finishing with the collapse of the Roman Empire.

amphitheatre: n. large roofless building with rows of seats on a slope all round a central area. The most famous amphitheatre was the Coliseum.

aqueduct: n. bridge or pipe that carries water, especially one that is built higher than the land around it or that goes across a valley.

Basque: n. the language of the Basque people, not related to any other language.

baths: n. place where Romans spent their free time going to thermal baths where they kept their bodies clean and where they chatted and took important decisions.

Carthaginians: n. ancient civilization coming from the city of Carthage in Tunisia.

Castilian: n. one of the official languages of Spain based on the ancient dialect of Castile; nowadays it is known as Spanish.

Catalan: n. language spoken in Catalonia in eastern Spain.

Celt-Iberians: n. group originated due to the integration of some Celts with the local Iberians in the Spanish Peninsula.

Celts: n. European people who once occupied part of Spain, whose modern descendants include the Welsh and the Bretons.

circus: n. a large oblong space surrounded by seats for the public in which chariot races took place in Rome.

collapse: v. to fail suddenly and completely; break down.

Egyptians: n. ancient civilization from Egypt. They built pyramids, wrote with hieroglyphics and used the decimal system.

East: n. the direction from which the sun rises; the direction which is on the right of a person facing North.

forum: n. open place used for public business , where the Ancient Romans went to do their banking, trading, shopping...

Galician: n. language spoken in the Galician area, in the Northwest of Spain.

Greeks: n. ancient civilization from Greece, very important in Ancient History. They changed many things in Philosophy, Sports, Politics, Religion...

Iberians: n. Ancient people that lived in the Iberian Peninsula before the Romans.

influence: v. to have an effect on someone or something without the use of direct force or command.

invasion: n. to attack in war when the enemy spreads into and tries to

control a country, city...

Latin: n. language of the Roman city area, later spoken all over the Roman Empire.

North: n. the direction which is up from the centre line of the Earth (Equator).

Northern tribes: n. native tribes living in the Northern part of Spain before the Roman invasion.

Phoenicians: n. ancient civilization with maritime trading culture across the Mediterranean.

Roman Empire: n. phase of the ancient Roman civilization characterized by an autocratic form of government and large territorial holdings in Europe and the Mediterranean.

Roman Monarchy: n. phase of the Ancient Roman civilization characterized by the power of a king.

Roman Republic: n. phase of the Ancient Roman civilization where the Senate had the power to control the army.

Romans: n. ancient people from the city of Rome, who conquered almost all Europe and the Mediterranean countries, and made them provinces in the Roman Empire.

soldier: n. member of an army. Someone who serves in the military forces of a country.

South: n. the direction which is down from the centre line of the Earth (Equator).

temple: n. building for the worship of gods.

West: n. the direction towards which the sun sets; the direction which is on the left of a person facing North.

Who lived in the
Iberian Peninsula
before the Romans?

When does Ancient
History begin?

When does Ancient
History end?

Did the Romans
conquer the entire
Peninsula?

Which event marks
the difference
between BC-AD?

Which Spanish
languages come from
Latin?

What are the most important evidences of Roman heritage in Spain?

Which were the most important civilizations that lived in Spain before the Romans?

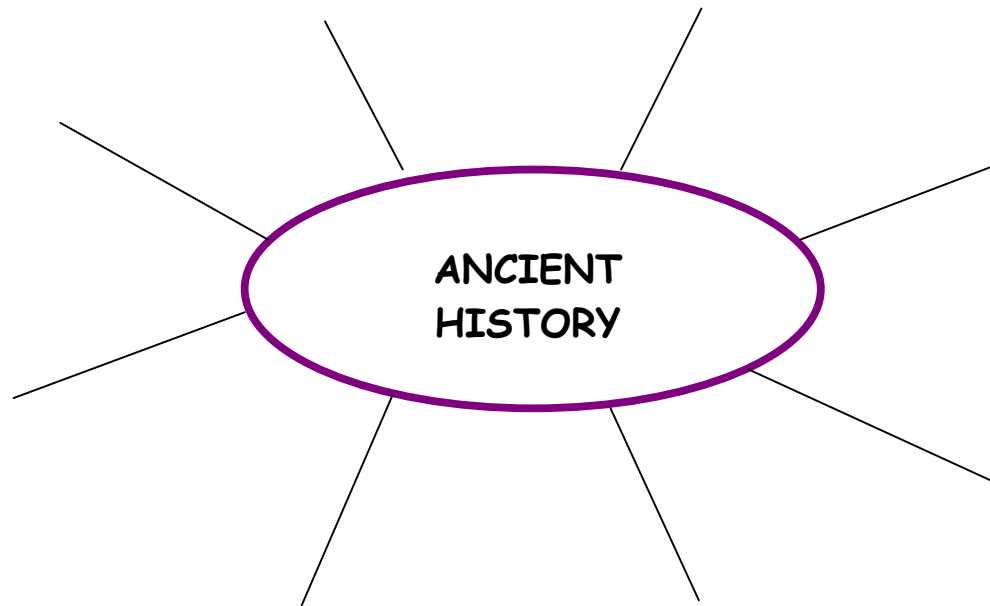
How did the Romans
change the life in
Spain?

Which Ancient
culture left the first
writings?

Who were the most
important civilizations
in Ancient History?

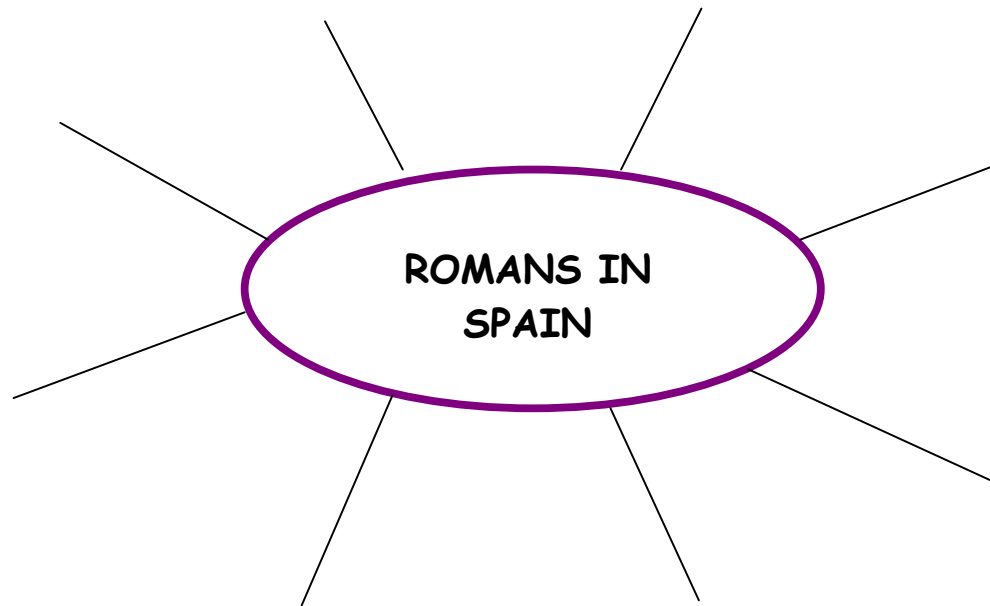
What do you already know about Ancient History?

With a partner, fill in the brainstorm with as many things you can remember about Ancient History.



What do you already know about the Romans in Spain?

With a partner, fill in the brainstorm with as many things you can remember about the period when the Romans were living in Spain.



Hands on activity 1 Locating Spain Roman Sites

Main Objectives

1. To place the Roman Empire on the time line
2. To locate important Roman sites in Spain on a map.

Introduction

In this activity, pupils will use the fact sheet to locate important Roman sites on a map of Spain. They will also indicate when these sites were built on the timeline.

Development

In pairs, the pupils should use the photocopiable fact sheet and an atlas to locate each site.

Plenary

Once the children have completed the task, collect the children's ideas and locate the fact cards on a large map of Spain.

Fact File

Name: Aqueduct.

Situated: Segovia, Castilla León.

Date: Second half of the 1st Century AD or early years of the 2nd Century

Utility: Built to transport water from Fuenfría to a region known as La Acebeda



Name: Theatre.

Situated: Mérida, Extremadura.

Date: Year 16, BC.

Utility: Entertainment (theatre plays).



Name: Alcantara Roman Bridge.

Situated: Alcantara, Extremadura.

Date: Built in AD 105- 106.

Utility: Built in honour of [Trajan](#) The bridge carried the Roman road from [Norba](#) to [Conimbriga](#).

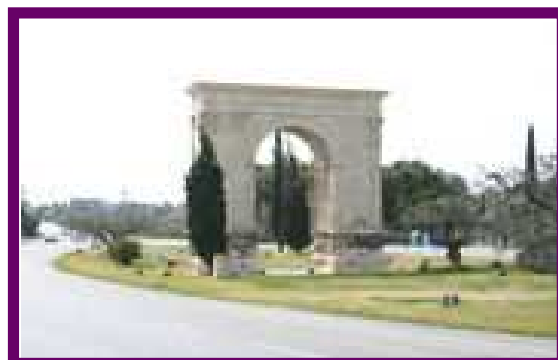


Name: The Arc de Berà

Situated: Tarragona, Catalunya.

Date: The monument was built around 13 BC.

Utility: It is a triumphal arch. It stands on the line of what was the [Via Augusta](#).



Locating Spain's Roman Sites

Use the fact file sheet and an atlas to locate each Roman site.
Can you find some more by yourself?



Hands on activity 2

Investigating how people in the Roman Empire lived.

Main Objectives

1. To describe how a given element (dress, food or homes) changes throughout History.

Introduction

In this activity, the children will investigate **one** of the following themes: dress, food or homes, and will produce a poster of how these elements were used by Romans. Availability of reference books about Romans and/or access to the internet is recommended for this activity (you can use some of the recommended websites).

- <http://ancienthistory.mrdonn.org/Romelife.html>
- <http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/romans/>
- <http://www.historyonthenet.com/Romans/romansmain.htm>

Development

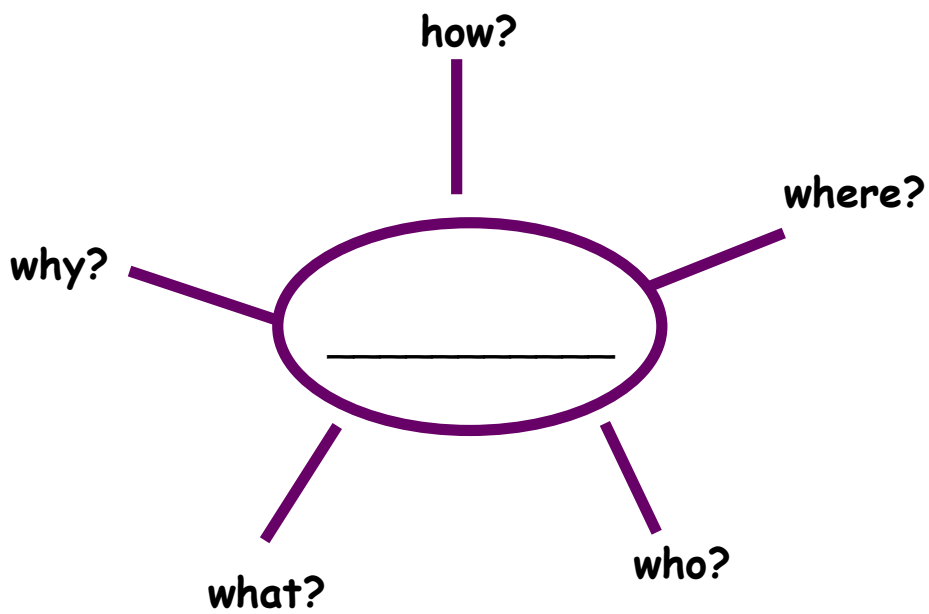
Encourage the children to write some research questions to guide them in their search using why? who? what? where? and how? to start them off. Discuss the use of diagrams, drawing or photos to help them communicate their ideas.

Plenary

Once each group has completed the task, ask them to share their finished poster with the class. The posters can become part of the wall display on the Roman period.

Brainstorm

Write the element you are researching in the centre. Write some questions to help you focus your research.



Hands on activity 3

Locating different inhabitants of Spain before the Romans.

Main objectives.

1. To locate different people living in Spain before the Roman invasion.

Introduction.

In this activity, pupils will use a fact sheet or an atlas to locate peoples living in Spain before the Romans.

Development.

Each pupil or pair will have the fact sheet and an atlas. They will also have a map of Spain. They will look for the information and they have to locate the different peoples on the Spanish map.

Plenary.

When they have finished the task, collect all the ideas and place the different cultures and peoples on a big Spanish map.

Fact Sheet.

BEFORE THE ROMANS.

Before Romans arrived to the Peninsula, Spain was inhabited by other people. These people are called Pre-Romans peoples.

When the Romans came, they met native people known as the **Iberians**. **Iberians** inhabited from the Southwest part of Spain thorough the Northeast part.

Celts used to live in the North and Northwest part, while **Celti-Iberians** inhabited in the inner part of Spain.

But not only Pre-Romans lived in the Peninsula before the Romans. Other cultures came from the Mediterranean and found in Spain a good place for their business, such as the **Phoenicians**, who stayed in the South part of Spain, the **Greeks** who inhabited the East coasts from Catalonia to Valencia or the **Carthaginians** who came from Africa and stayed in different places like Murcia, Andalucia or Islas Baleares.

Thanks to all these cultures, a lot of new things were introduced in Spain, such as the writing method, coins, unknown animals and plants, new techniques for agriculture...

Locating different cultures before the Romans.

Use the fact sheet and an atlas to locate these cultures in the map.



9. Reading comprehension:

"Where do the languages that we speak in Spain come from?"

Latin	Castilian	Catalan	Galician	Basque
lupus	lobo	llop	lobo	osto
liber	libro	llibre	libro	liburu
manus	mano	má	man	eská
luna	luna	lluna	lúa	ilagi
lingua	lengua	lilingua	lengua	izkunza
caelum	cielo	cel	ceo	ceru

Portuguese	French	English
lobo	loup	wolf
livro	livre	book
mao	main	hand
lua	lune	moon
lengua	langue	language
ceu	ciel	sky

Look at the information on the table and answer the following questions:

1. Why are Castilian, Catalan and Galician so similar to Latin?

2. Which of the languages spoken in Spain is most different to the others?

3. Can you try to explain why?

4. Why do you think that the word "liburu" in Basque language is similar to the rest?

5. Why do you think Galician and Portuguese are so similar?

6. Do Portuguese and French have a Latin origin too ?

Why? _____

7. Do you think that English comes from Latin?

Why? _____

8. Can you find some words in English that have a Latin origin?

9. How is this possible?

10. Name the Spanish languages that are spoken nowadays in Spain .Put a tick if they come from Latin and a cross if they don't.

SPANISH LANGUAGES

Romans stayed in Spain for a long time. When they arrived in the Peninsula, they found different cities and peoples with different habits, cultures and languages.

The Romans spoke Latin, the official Italian language in the time, so they made everybody in their Empire speak Latin too. Latin became the international language of the time. So many cities and villages in all Europe started to speak Latin.

In Spain, the Romans conquered almost the entire Peninsula. In these conquered territories, people had to speak Latin, but they mixed it with their own original languages, and this is how Castilian, Galician, Portuguese and Catalan languages were born. This is also why they are so similar! Because of the Latin they all have in common.

These languages have changed since that period, but Latin is still present in the majority of their words.

What about the Basque language? Why is it so different to the rest of languages spoken in the Peninsula? Well, we said earlier that the Romans conquered 'almost' the entire Peninsula, but not quite! The Basque People, in the North, never surrendered to the Roman invaders. Therefore their language was never influenced by Latin.

Latin was the international language in Roman times. People from different countries and cultures could communicate by speaking this language. What would you say the international language is today?

Final activity

Notes for the teacher

This activity aims to give the children an opportunity to demonstrate what they have learnt about the topic through creative writing. Each child should assume the character of a child living in Spain during the Roman invasion, and write about a day in their life.

Once the children have finished and their work has been corrected, a day could be set aside where the children could come in dressed up as a Roman child and read or perform their story to their peers.

WORD BANK

Before you start your writing, think of words you might need to use. Check for spelling in the dictionary. Ask your teacher how to say them in English.

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs

Writing Organizer

Write down ideas to organize your writing.

Paragraph 1: Introduction.

What is your name?

How old are you?

Where do you live?

What is the date?

Paragraph 2: Explain your activities on a regular day.

Do you work? What is your job? Do you study? Do you have free time?

Paragraph 3: Explain what culture you belong to.

Where do you live? Is your village at war? What language do you speak? What do the Romans want you to do?

Paragraph 4: Conclusion. Is your life easy or hard?

Why? Do you think it will be good for you and your family to become Roman citizens?

**A day in the life of
a child living in The Romans times.**

Think about all that you have learned throughout this topic. Imagine you are a child living in Spain, which is invaded by Romans. Write about your day. Think about your name, where you live, what you eat, how you dress and what activities you do during the day.

Remember, you must use the present tense.



THE
BIG
BANG

THE
SOLAR
SYSTEM

FIRST
EVIDENCE
OF LIFE
ON EARTH

DINOSAURS
ON EARTH

FIRST
HOMINID

HOMO
SAPIENS
APPEARS

FIRST PERMANENT
SETTLEMENTS.
BEGINNING OF
AGRICULTURE

PALEOLITHIC

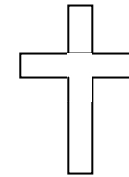
NEOLITHIC

MILLIONS OF YEARS AGO

PREHISTORY



ROMANS
ENTER
IBERIAN
PENINSULA
318 BC



SUMARIANS
+3000BC

ANCIENT
EGYPT

ANCIENT
GREECE

MONARCHY REPUBLIC
ROME

EMPIRE

0 AD
JESUS IS
BORN

476 AD
VANDAL INVASION
OF ROME.FALL OF
THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

Ancient History

HISTORY