

Autumn term Topic: Maafa (Ancient Benin)	Spring term Topic: geography led topic.	Summer term Topic: Emperors and empires Romans
Concepts:		
<p>Core Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abstract historical terms include colonisation, empire, enslavement, rebellion and resistance. • A variety of kingdoms developed in Africa over the last 6000 years. • Many of these kingdoms, including the Kingdom of Benin, Kingdom of Aksum and the Mali Empire, were powerful, highly-evolved civilisations that created wealth and power from Africa’s abundant natural resources, trade and military prowess. • The ancient Kingdom of Benin existed on the coast of West Africa from AD 900–1897. • Common traits and motives of leaders and monarchs include accumulating wealth, spreading religious ideologies and acquiring land, power and status. • These traits are described as ‘gold, god and glory’, in relation to the actions of Portugal and Spain in the 15th century. • Britain played a key role in the maafa, which is a term meaning the history and effects of the transatlantic slave trade. • Elizabeth I gave John Hawkins permission to become the first British slave trader. 		<p>Core knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Roman emperor, Claudius, conquered England and Wales in AD 43, renaming them Britannia. • Roman rule ended in Britain in AD 410. • The Roman Kingdom was a monarchy ruled by a king who had absolute power. • The Roman Republic was ruled by a senate of 600 men, who were elected every year. • The Roman Empire was ruled by an emperor who had absolute power and ruled for life. • The city of Rome was founded in Italy between 750-500 BC. • The Roman Empire expanded until the 2nd century AD when it ruled most of western and southern Europe, and African and Middle Eastern countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea. • Well known Roman emperors include Augustus, Claudius, Trajan, Hadrian and Constantine. • The Roman army was successful because it had a hierarchy where

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British privateers seized lands in the West Indies from Spain, and built plantations that used enslaved workers. • Britain transported over three million enslaved people across the Atlantic, more than any other country. • The slave trade caused human suffering, an increase in war and conflict in Africa, a decrease in the African population, the loss of indigenous culture and the creation of racist ideologies. • The triangular slave trade consisted of three journeys: ships from Europe sailed to Africa and exchanged European goods for enslaved people, the enslaved people were transported to the Caribbean and the Americas where they worked on plantations, then the ships took the goods from the plantations back to Europe where they were sold at a profit. • The triangular slave trade caused people to suffer because they were permanently separated from their families, punished and made to work hard labour. • Many enslaved people died in the coastal forts and on the slave ships. • Many forms of resistance, revolt and refusal by enslaved people played a key role in the abolition of slavery. • 		<p>everyone followed the commands of higher ranking soldiers and officers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boudicca, the queen of the Celtic Icenic tribe, led a rebellion against Roman rule that resulted in conflict, death and destruction. • The Roman invasion of Scotland failed because the Caledonians would not surrender their lands and they had superior skills fighting in mountainous terrain. • Hadrian's Wall was built to defend the frontier of the Roman Empire from the Caledonians. • Roman inventions include roads, bridges, aqueducts, hypocaust and sewers. • The Romans built a network of roads across Britannia, enabling the Roman army, traders and citizens to travel more quickly. • Towns in Roman Britain were built on a grid system and included a forum, basilica, temples and bath houses. • The Romans led a rich and cultured life, enjoying feasting, music, dancing, gladiator tournaments and fashion. • During the second century AD, traders from Rome brought Christianity to Britannia. Many
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Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary