ROMANS



Romans - Science Ideas Web

Age range: 7-9 years

Functions of the skeleton

Roman warriors used armour and chainmail to protect themselves from being injured in battles.

 How do different parts of our bodies protect important organs? How do other animals protect themselves?

Keeping teeth healthy

Rich Romans did not generally have high levels of tooth decay.

Why do you think their teeth didn't decay much? What can we do to keep our teeth healthy?

Conditions for growing plants

Roman farmers grew a wide variety of crops, including wheat, olives, grapes, plums, apricots, figs, beetroot, onions and cabbage.

- What foods are grown in our town?
- What foods can we grow in our school grounds? What's the best way to grow beans/corn/courgettes/onions?

Light and shadows

Romans used parasols to protect themselves from strong sunlight.

What is a shadow? When are shadows useful to us? Can we make a shadow puppet? Which materials don't make shadows?

Edited by:



Exercise and healthy lifestyles

Roman boys engaged in lots of sporting activities, such as swimming, riding, ball games, running, wrestling and hunting.

O How does exercise affect our pulse rate and breathing rate? O How is this helpful? O Why do you think Roman girls didn't do lots of sports? O Do girls do as much sport as boys today?

BIOLOGY

Uses and properties of materials

Romans used metals in coins (eg silver, bronze), armour and weapons (eg bronze, iron), jewellery (eg silver, gold), cooking utensils (eg pewter) and water pipes (lead).

Ocan we create a table showing what different metals are used for and why they are used in those ways?

CHEMISTRY

Changes of state

Romans had reusable writing tablets made from beeswax.

- O Can we make a wax writing tablet? [SAFETY NOTE: re melting wax – a low melting point wax is recommended, such as soybean wax]
- O How would you save the information on your tablet in very hot weather?

Reversible and irreversible changes

Romans used pottery in cooking, storage jars and roof tiles.

O Can we find more examples of things that don't change back after they have been heated?

Mixtures of materials

Romans used pumice as an abrasive and a lightweight building material.

Why do you think purnice floats on water?
How can we find out? Why do you think it is lighter than other rocks? How many examples of solid/gas and liquid/gas mixtures can we find?

PHYSICS

Written by: Millgate House Education



Effects of gravity

Roman aqueducts carried fresh water over long distances to the towns and cities.

What are aqueducts used for now in the UK? What is the longest aqueduct that we can make? How does gravity help us get water from a water tower?

Effects of forces in producing movement

Throwing sports, such as discus and spear, were popular in Roman times.

What's the best way to throw something as far as possible? (Examples – using different muscles in arm/shoulder, how hard you throw, angle of throwing, whether to use a running throw)

