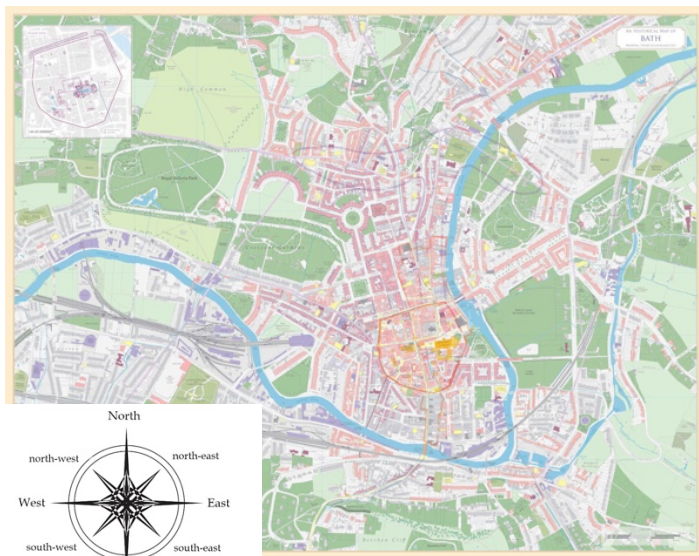


Key vocabulary	
settlement	a village, town or city where people live
settler	a person who moves to a new place with the intention to stay there
agriculture	the farming of crops or animals
industrial	businesses that provide products or services
leisure	time spent away from work relaxing
retail	shops selling products to people



Skills - We are geographers!	
1. Use the eight points of a compass.	
2. Use four figure grid references.	
3. Use map symbols and keys effectively.	



Year 4 Term 3

Why did the Romans settle in Bath?



Key knowledge:

- Many UK settlements today were created by early settlers: Romans, Vikings, Anglo-Saxons.
- Place names show us who settled in an area and what it was like:

Roman	Anglo Saxon	Vikings
-chester -caster = castle -cester	-ham = village -ton = farm -ford = river crossing -carr = bog	-by = village -thorpe = farm -toft = house
e.g. Gloucester	e.g. Keynsham, Bitton, Saltford	e.g. Derby

- Bath has been settled since the Mesolithic age. Romans called Bath 'Aquae-Sulis' meaning the waters of Sulis. The Anglo Saxons later called it Baðum, meaning "At the Baths". It was eventually shortened to Bath.
- Early settlers took what they needed from the landscape- woods, rivers, hills etc. The River Avon was a necessary resource for early settlers local to this area.
- Settlers use land in different way: housing, agriculture, industrial, leisure, retail. Early settlers used land in different ways to modern settlers.
- Settlers considered the following when finding a settlement:

Necessary	Desirable (wanted)	Unwanted
shelter water supply food electricity/fuel supply	entertainment/shops education green space neighbours healthcare transport links	open to attack exposure to weather prone to flooding