



**Lanesfield**  
Primary School

## Milestone 3

## Investigate and interpret the past

Use sources of evidence to deduce information about the past.

Select suitable sources of evidence, giving reasons for choices.

Use sources of information to form testable hypotheses about the past.

Seek out and analyse a wide range of evidence in order to justify claims about the past.

Show an awareness of the concept of propaganda and how historians must understand the social context of evidence studied.

Understand that no single source of evidence gives the full answer to questions about the past.

Refine lines of enquiry as appropriate.

## Build an overview of world history

Identify continuity and change in the history of the locality of the school.

Give a broad overview of life in Britain and some major events from the rest of the world.

Compare some of the times studied with those of the other areas of interest around the world.

Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society.

Describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children.

## Understand chronology

Describe the main changes in a period of history (using terms such as: social, religious, political, technological and cultural).

Identify periods of rapid change in history and contrast them with times of relatively little change.

Understand the concepts of continuity and change over time, representing them, along with evidence, on a timeline.

Use dates and terms accurately in describing events.

## Communicate historically

Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including:

- dates
- time period
- era
- chronology
- continuity
- change
- century
- decade
- legacy.

Use literacy, numeracy and computing skills to an exceptional standard in order to communicate information about the past.

Use original ways to present information and ideas.

# Julius Caesar



## Quick summary



Julius Caesar was a renowned general, politician and scholar in Ancient Rome who conquered the vast region of Gaul. He initiated the end of the Roman republic when he became dictator of Rome. Julius Caesar was born on or around July 13, 100 BC. His father was Gaius Julius Caesar and his mother was Aurelia Cotta. He was also the nephew of the famous Roman general Gaius Marius. Caesar's family claimed to be descendants from the Gods. Julius Caesar was arguably the most famous Roman of them all. He made the switch from republican to imperial government possible. Julius Caesar became wealthy and powerful after he was sent to Gaul and spent 8 years in a bloody campaign of conquest. As a result he became a popular military hero, responsible for the safety of Rome. In 46 B.C, after winning a battle with Pompey, he became the leader of Rome. He dictated for 10 years before his assassination in 44 B.C.



## Society

Julius Caesar was a political and military genius who overthrew Rome's decaying political order and replaced it with a dictatorship. Caesar is still relevant in modern day society due to his tremendous influence on Language, culture, military and political tactics, invention of a modern calendar, and his iconic representation of the Roman empire.

**100 BCE** – Julius Caesar was born.

**75BC:** Julius Caesar was captured by Pirates.

**75BC:** He was elected Pontifex and quickly rose in leadership.

**60BC:** Julius was elected in to the Consul and worked closely with Pompey the Great.

**58BC:** Caesar invaded other lands.

**55BC:** Caesar invades Britain.

**53BC:** Crassus' death. Caesar and Pompey the great, began feuding.

**49BC:** The Roman civil war began. Caesar and Pompey went to war together.

**48BC:** Caesar is victorious in battle, Pompey died in the end.

**45BC:** Caesar names himself Rome's dictator for life.

**44BC:** Julius Caesar was assassinated by rivals.



## Culture and pastimes

Julius Caesar was born in to a political family. His uncle was a famous general named Marius. He was celebrated Roman general and statesman, the conqueror of Gaul (58–50 BCE), victor in the civil war of 49–45 BCE, and dictator (46–44 BCE), and was launching a series of political and social reforms, when he was assassinated by a group of nobles in the Senate House on the Ides of March

Caesar's most important problem, was that he had become too powerful: the Roman republic was an oligarchy in which the powers were shared among the senators. Even though the Senate was defeated, oligarchic sentiments were strong, and Caesar had to find a way to make his rule tolerable. His clemency was important, but nothing more than a precondition.



## Vocabulary

**Politics:** Politics is the way that people living in groups make decisions.

**General:** a commander of an army, or an army officer of very high rank.

**Statesman:** a skilled, experienced, and respected political leader or figure.

**Dictatorship:** a country governed by a dictator.




**Reform:** to put or change into an improved form or condition.

**Senate:** an assembly or council of citizens having the highest deliberative functions in a government, especially a legislative assembly of a state or nation.



## Main events

Students will increase their understanding of the concepts in this topic by exploring:

	Basic	Advancing	Deep
 Main events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>When</b> was Julius Caesar born?</li><li>• <b>When</b> was his leadership established?</li><li>• <b>How</b> was his leadership established?</li><li>• <b>How</b> many people were a part of the consul?</li><li>• <b>Label</b>, a timeline with events of Julius Caesar's journey</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Explain</b> how Julius Caesar became powerful.</li><li>• <b>Explain</b> what makes Julius Caesar a significant person</li><li>• <b>How</b> do you think Julius Caesar felt when he began his leadership?</li><li>• <b>Organise</b> information about the life of the Julius Caesar</li><li>• <b>Choose</b> some important artefacts that could go in a Julius Caesar museum</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Investigate</b> what life was like in 55BC. How does it compare to today?</li><li>• <b>Do you agree?</b> Julius Caesar changed life for locals significantly</li></ul>
 Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Describe</b> what the word 'political' means.</li><li>• <b>List</b> the changes the Julius Caesar introduced in to society</li><li>• Why was it important for Julius Caesar to invade Britain?</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Compare and contrast</b> the opportunities for the people today to those at the start in 55BC</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>True or False?</b> Julius Caesar made life easier for the people of Rome. <b>Prove</b> your answer.</li></ul>
 Culture and pastimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>How</b> did Julius Caesar change the Senate?</li><li>• <b>When</b> and how did the Senate work?</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Explain</b> some of the ways the public can learn about the life of Julius Caesar</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Suggest</b> reasons why Julius Caesar was a success.</li></ul>
 Conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Describe</b> some of the problems the Julius Caesar faced.</li><li>• <b>How</b> was Julius Caesar important to the changes in Rome?</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Why</b> did Julius Caesar begin a violent civil war?</li><li>• <b>How</b> did Julius Caesar influence the world??</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Investigate</b> why Julius Caesar and Pompey the great went to war.</li></ul>