

Friday 26th February 2021

WALT: Publish our newspaper report

Vocabulary

Roman

Boudicca

Iceni

revolt

significant

Prior learning

What are the key features of a newspaper report?

Success criteria for a newspaper report

Language

- Third person
- Past tense
- Quotes written as direct speech
- Relative clauses
- Embedded clauses

Layout

- Name of newspaper
- Interesting headline
- Introduction paragraph (5 W's)
- Facts about events
- Pictures with captions
- Conclusion

Our newspaper report structure...

Name of newspaper and headline

Introduction (who, what, when, where, why)

Main events (facts not opinions)

Eyewitness accounts (direct speech)

Conclusion (what might happen next)

Today's activities

1. Practise your cursive handwriting using the key words on the next page
2. Use the newspaper report examples on the next pages to publish your report, you can also use the blank template on Wordpress
3. Upload your finished report to Class Dojo!

Roman

Boudicca

Celtic

Iceni

battle

revolt

army

Roman Coin Surprise for Mrs Ship

Nine Roman coins have been discovered in the Somerset garden of School Teacher Mrs Ship and are now to be put on public display.

The nation was gripped last week as a local teacher became a millionaire thanks to a lucrative Roman find beneath her very feet.

Last year, Sally Ship, a 46-year-old secondary school art teacher from Somerset, decided to have an extension built on her home. 'We'd outgrown our house but couldn't find another one as nice,' she explained. 'Instead of moving, we decided to extend.' The builders began work in March 2014 and a few days later, Sally made a truly incredible find. 'I remember watching the builders dig up my lawn. As I was giving out their cups of coffee, I noticed something in the hole they were digging; I had a feeling it was something special.'

'Sally asked me to stop working because I was about to disturb whatever she'd seen. I hadn't even spotted them,' commented builder Karl Webb. 'Finding treasure is a first for me!' Mrs Ship told reporters how Karl had helped her climb into the hole to have a closer look. 'I noticed another one and then another one,' she added. 'I was shaking. I knew this was something important so I immediately reported the find and told the builders they could go home until I'd found out what it was. I slept in the garden all night, guarding what I believed to be something very precious. My daughter thought I was crazy!'

'I have to be honest, I thought they were some old, worthless bits of metal. When Mum said she was camping outside to guard her find, I thought she was totally overreacting,' commented 18-year-old Jenny Ship. 'Mum and I love watching archaeology programmes. To think we

it's unbelievable really.' Sally and Jenny have recently discovered that the nine coins are Roman and a mixture of bronze and silver. 'Mum and I were excited to find out that the coins were really old. It gets you thinking about why they were there. Had they been dropped by accident? What had they bought?'

Mrs Ship explained that since her fantastic find, she has joined a local metal detectors group. 'It's great fun! After all, you never know what you're going to find.'

Last week, Mrs Ship's collection of Roman coins was auctioned to eager collectors in London, where they sold for a staggering £2,000,000. 'I couldn't believe it!' Mrs Ship reported with delight from the front seat of her new sports car. 'The coins were worth more than I ever imagined.'

Report by Owen Butcher, Media Correspondent, Glastonbury



The treasure was discovered in a garden in Somerset.

CITY DESTROYED

Illustrated by ALAN FRASER



NO ESCAPE: People flee from the volcano's deadly hail of stones and ash.

MOUNT VESUVIUS is peaceful enough today, with its olive groves and grazing animals. Yet it was the cause of one of the worst disasters ever to hit our nation — the death of an entire town.

IN THE AFTERNOON of ash and stones, and of 28 August, AD 79, thick black smoke. The Mount Vesuvius turned into a killer.

The volcano erupted, spewing out vast clouds

Choking and blinded by the smoke, people fled in terror, barely able to run as an earthquake shook the ground.

Within hours, the ash had buried all but the tallest buildings.

More than 20,000 people died that day, smothered by the ash. A once-thriving town had vanished!

LUCKY ESCAPE!

ON THAT FATEFUL DAY, writer Pliny the Younger was just 30 kilometres away, in the town of Misenum. Here is his first-hand account of fleeing from the disaster.

"WE SAW THE SEA recede away and forced back by the earthquake. It had shrunk away from the shore, and many sea creatures were stranded on dry land.

Ashes were already falling not as yet very thickly. I looked around — a dense black cloud was coming up behind us, spreading over the earth like a flood.

Let us leave the road while we can still see," I said, "or we shall be knocked down and trampled underfoot in the dark."

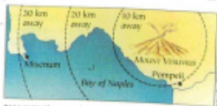
We had scarcely sat down when absolute darkness fell — not the dark of a moonless or cloudy night, but as if a lamp had been put out in a closed room.

You could hear the loud shrieks of women, the wailing of children, and the shouting of men. A curious kind of light appeared, not daylight but more like the light of a distant fire.

Then darkness came on once more and ashes began to fall again, this time in heavy showers.

We rose from time to time and shook them off, otherwise we would have been buried and crushed beneath their weight.

At last, there was genuine daylight. We were terrified to see that everything was changed, buried deep in ashes like snowdrifts."



FALLOUT: The spread of ash from the volcano.

THE ROMAN NEWS

ONE RULER!

Illustrated by TONY SMITH



HOLY WAR: No hope for Maximian's troops, as Constantine's army storms to victory.

ONE RULER!

Illustrated by TONY SMITH

HISTORY HAS SHOWN that our Empire thrives when one strong leader is in control. But by the AD 300s, the Empire was split among several squabbling rulers. Then one man grasped the reins of power — the Emperor Constantine.

THE TROUBLE had all begun in AD 285, when the Emperor Diocletian split our Empire into four separate areas, each ruled by a different man.

Constantine first came to power 21 years later, in AD 306, as the ruler of one of these areas.

Although he controlled Germany, France and Britain, this was not enough for Constantine. He vowed to destroy his three co-emperors and become the sole ruler.

First, he had to seize control of the city of Rome from Maximian, one of his co-emperors.

Constantine's army was a decisive battle. Maximian and his men tried to flee over the bridge of boats, but most of them drowned when the bridge collapsed.

Constantine marched triumphantly into Rome and set about planning his next move.

His main rival was now Licinius, who had already defeated the remaining co-emperor, Maximian.

In AD 324, Constantine attacked Licinius and, after two fierce battles, crushed his rival's army.

Maximian fled, rather than face the invaders. But Constantine caught up with him near Rome's Milvian Bridge, where a

NO PEACE

Illustrated by TONY SMITH

CONSTANTINE CAME to power at a time of great turmoil for the Empire. Back in AD 324, *The Roman News* took a long hard look at the problems, and highlighted some of the troubles we faced.

For the last 100 years, our lands have been under constant attack from the fierce barbarian tribes who live outside our borders. But the Empire is now so big that we simply can't protect all our lands. One day, these tribes will break through and run us in.

It's no longer the politicians in Rome who decide who'll be emperor. The army is so powerful that now it's the soldiers who choose our leader. And if the one they pick

doesn't come up to scratch, they'll kill him and choose another. So emperors come and go, and none rules long enough to sort out the chaos in the Empire. In AD 236, we had seven emperors in just one year.

Most of the soldiers aren't even Romans. Citizens don't want to join the army any more, and it's cheaper to pay barbarians to fight for us — even though these long-haired foreigners could turn against us at any time.

THE ROMAN NEWS

VICTORY VISION

A remarkable sight was seen at the Battle of the Milvian Bridge. A Christian symbol had been painted on the shield of every single one of Constantine's soldiers. The Emperor was told in a dream to fight under this sign. And now he claims it helped him win.

Illustrated by TONY SMITH