Preview

Ancient Civilizations: Rome

For Special Education

11 day lesson plan

By Christa Joy

Ancient Rome Lesson Plan

Preparation

- Print out a vocabulary board for each student to use throughout unit
  - Laminate or place in page protector
- Book
  - Print out, laminate, and bind
  - OR your students can listen to the pre-recorded version
- Vocabulary cards
  - Print out a set of cards onto cardstock and laminate
  - Make one set for each student and also one for the teacher to use in I Spy games
- Print the large timeline cards on cardstock and laminate.
  - For additional ideas on how to use these, go to: https://specialneedsforspeciallkids.org/2018/06/13/making-a-life-sized-timeline/

Preassessment (do day 1 before starting lesson)

- Choose the form of the assessment that best fits the learning level of your students
- Give the assessment to assess what your students may already know
- I cannot emphasize enough how important this step is. If you want to see growth, this preassessment is so important!!

Teaching Tips

1. *Color Coding*: this is a really easy way to add more structure to a matching activity. Outline or color in an empty box or sorting label. Outline or color in the corresponding picture symbols the same colors. Becomes a color matching task.
   a. For more info, read more here: https://specialneedsforspeciallkids.org/2015/09/05/using-color-coding-for-differentiation/
   b. I also have a blog post on differentiating one activity 3 ways: https://specialneedsforspeciallkids.org/2018/10/22/differentiating-1-activity-3-ways-easily-and-effectively/
2. *Make you own copies of the activities*: Every day I review the activity we did yesterday. For that reason:

Quick Look

Day	Activity		Day	Activity
1	• Book • Intro vocab cards • Circle map		7	• Book • Vocab card activity • Close worksheet
2	• Book • Vocab cards activity • Sorting activity		8	• Book • Vocab card activity • Close worksheet
3	• Book • Vocab cards activity • Timeline activity • Venn Diagram		9	• Book • Vocab card activity • Close worksheet
4	• Book • Vocab cards activity • Timeline activity • Cut and paste timeline		10	• Book • Vocab card activity • Close worksheet
5	• Book • Timeline activity • Vocab cut and paste • Sudoku puzzle		11	• Assessment
6	• Book • Timeline activity • Vocab cut and paste • Word search			

Day 8

Activity	Notes	Materials
Read or listen to a recording of the book (10 minutes)	• Read through the story, asking lots of questions • Continue to make connections between book and vocabulary board	• Book • Vocabulary board
Vocabulary cards Puzzle Game (10 minutes)	• Give each student a pile of pieces • Have them reassemble the pieces into the correct symbols • They may have to ask each other if someone else has the second half to a piece they have. Great for increasing communication and sharing.	• Vocabulary cards (set where each card is cut in half) •
Review Close worksheet (5 minutes)	• Review close worksheet completed yesterday	• Completed worksheet from yesterday
Close Worksheet (10 minutes)	• Complete the second close worksheet on a review of Ancient Rome • Use color coding if needed (see note on page 1 for more information)	• Book (if needed for students to find answers) • Vocabulary board • worksheet • Scissors • Glue
Sharing (10 minutes)	• Each student shares their finished close worksheet	• Completed worksheet • Communication devices

Rome was first founded in 753BC by King Romulus. Over the next few hundred years, Rome grew rich and powerful.

As the Republic grew, the soldiers would build roads which allowed them to move more easily from city to city. They also helped build aqueducts to bring water to the people who lived there.

Then, in 45BC there was a shift. A man named Julius Caesar took control of the Roman Republic and became its first dictator.

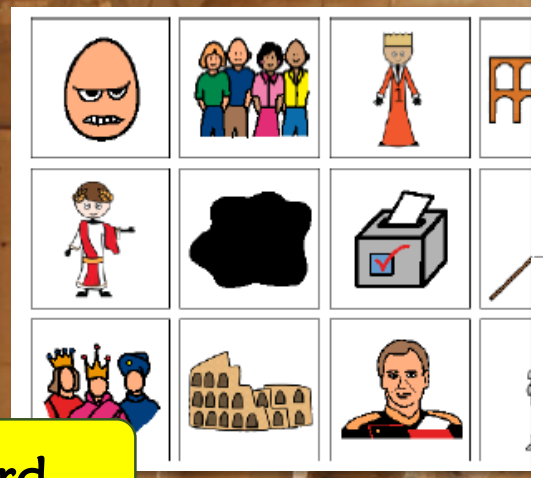
40 page book

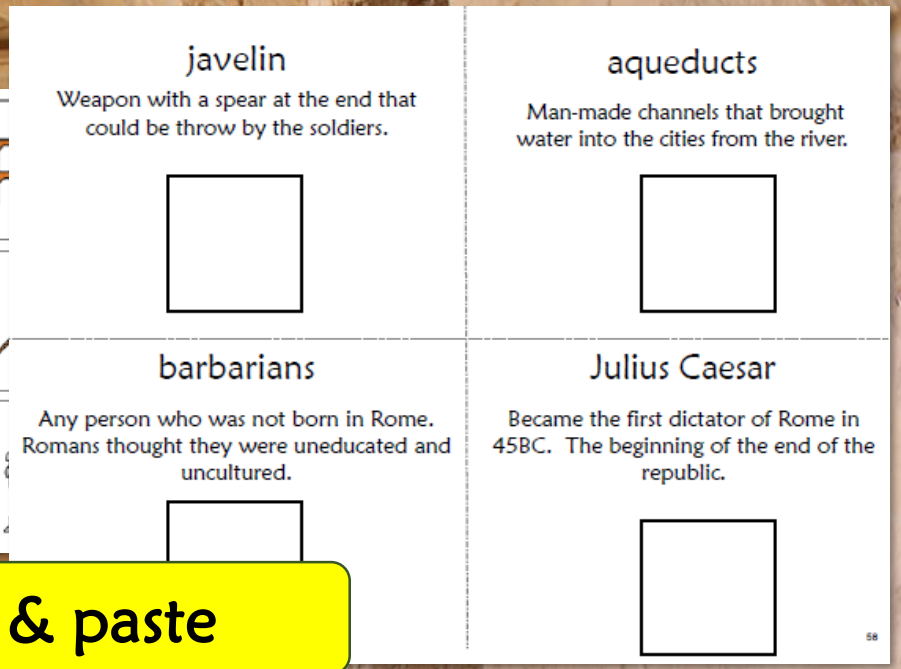
Over the next 500 years, Rome would grow in power and territory. The Roman army would become one of the strongest military forces in all of history.

Barbarians were any people who were not Roman. Romans thought these outsiders were less educated and less cultured.

In 80AD, the Colosseum was built. The Colosseum was a place where large sporting competitions and other important events were held. It could hold 50,000 people!

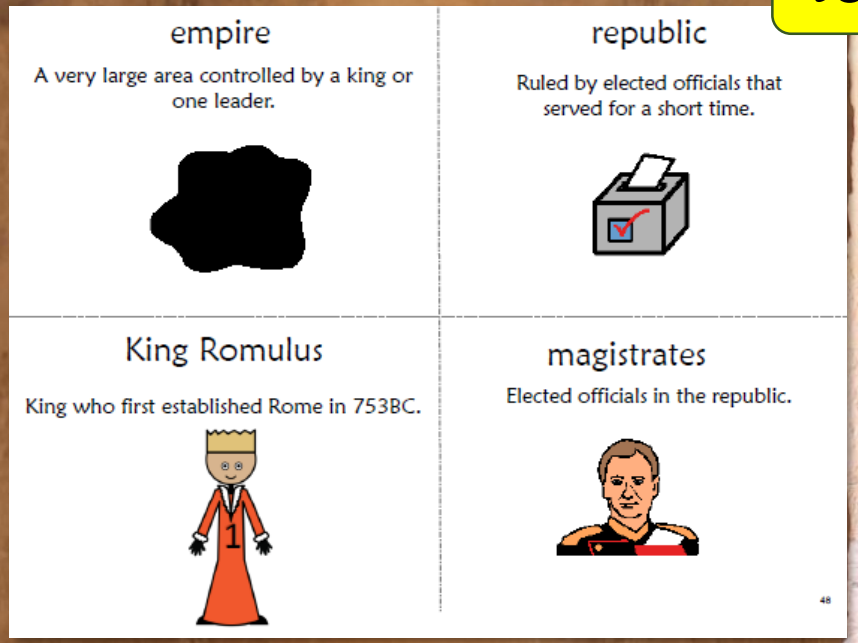
Vocabulary board

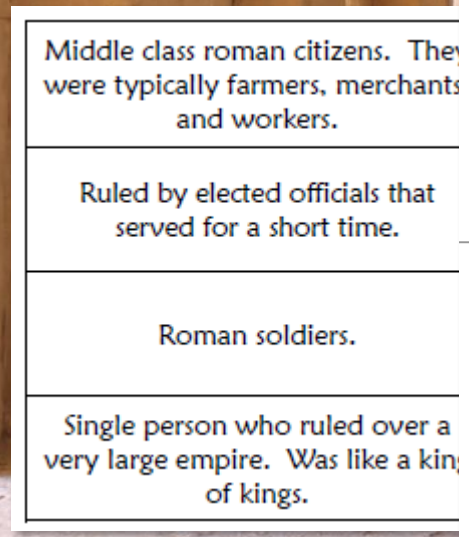


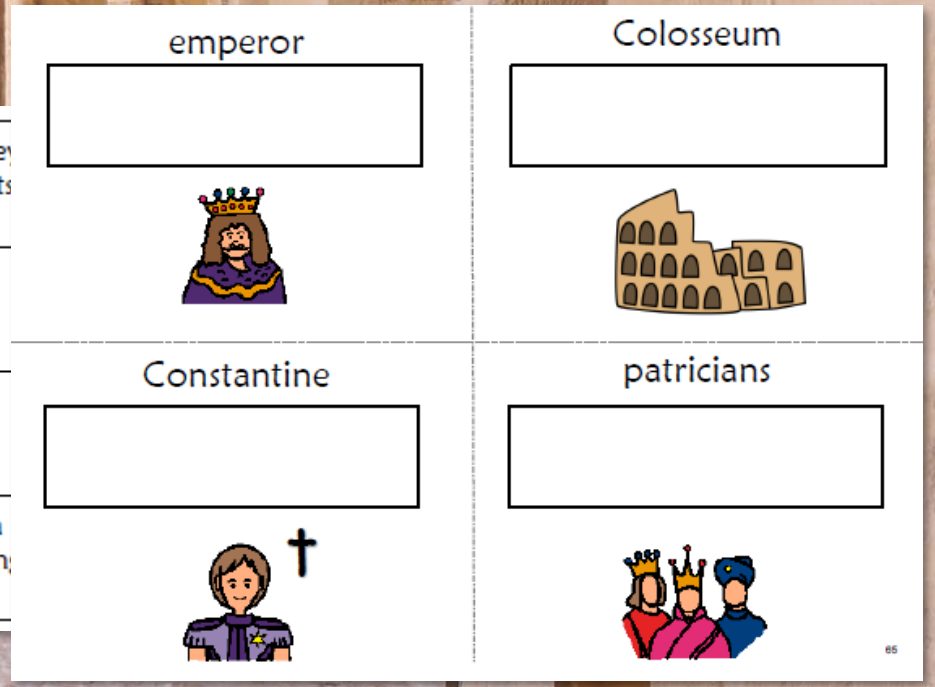


Cut & paste

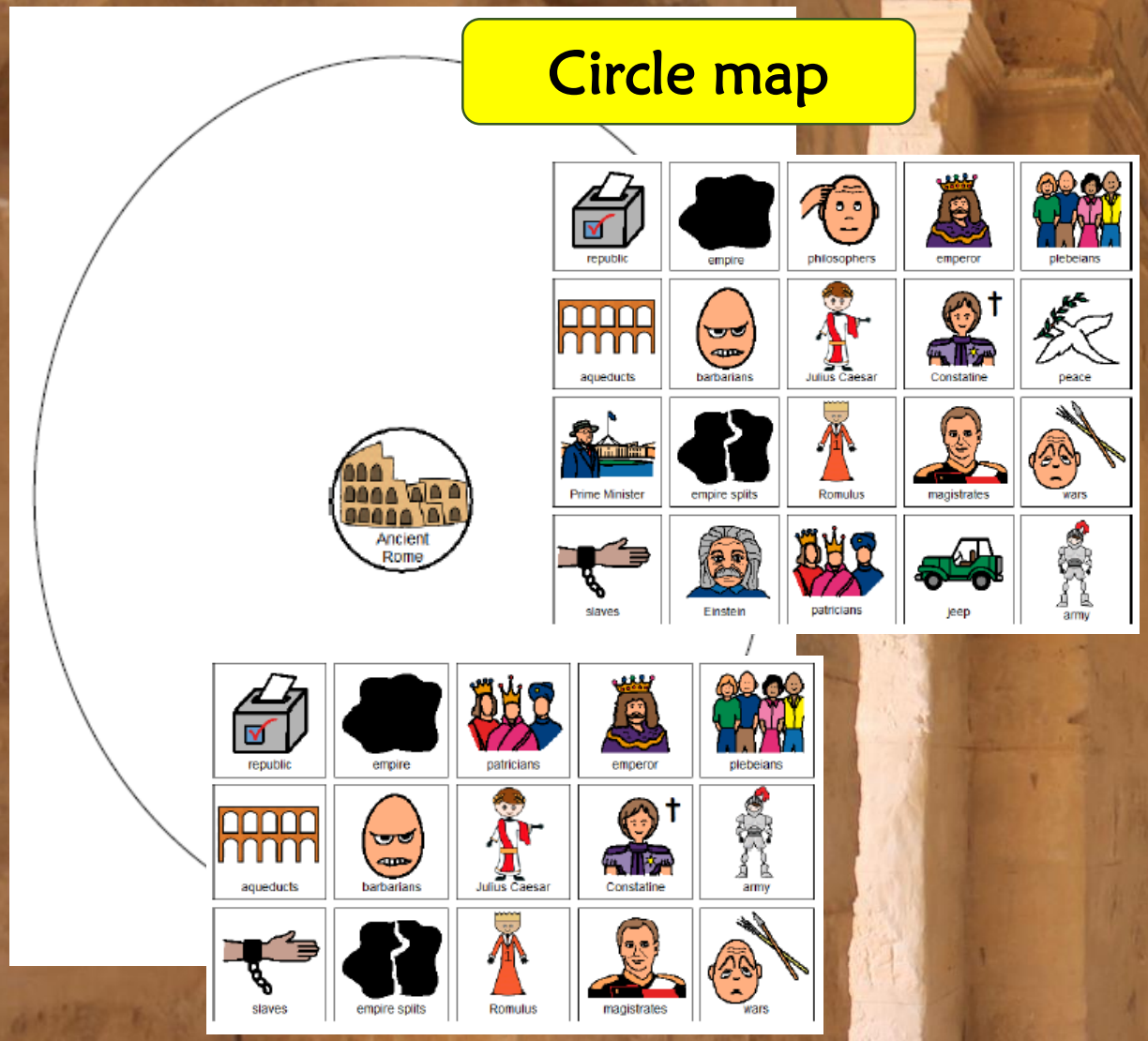
16 vocab cards



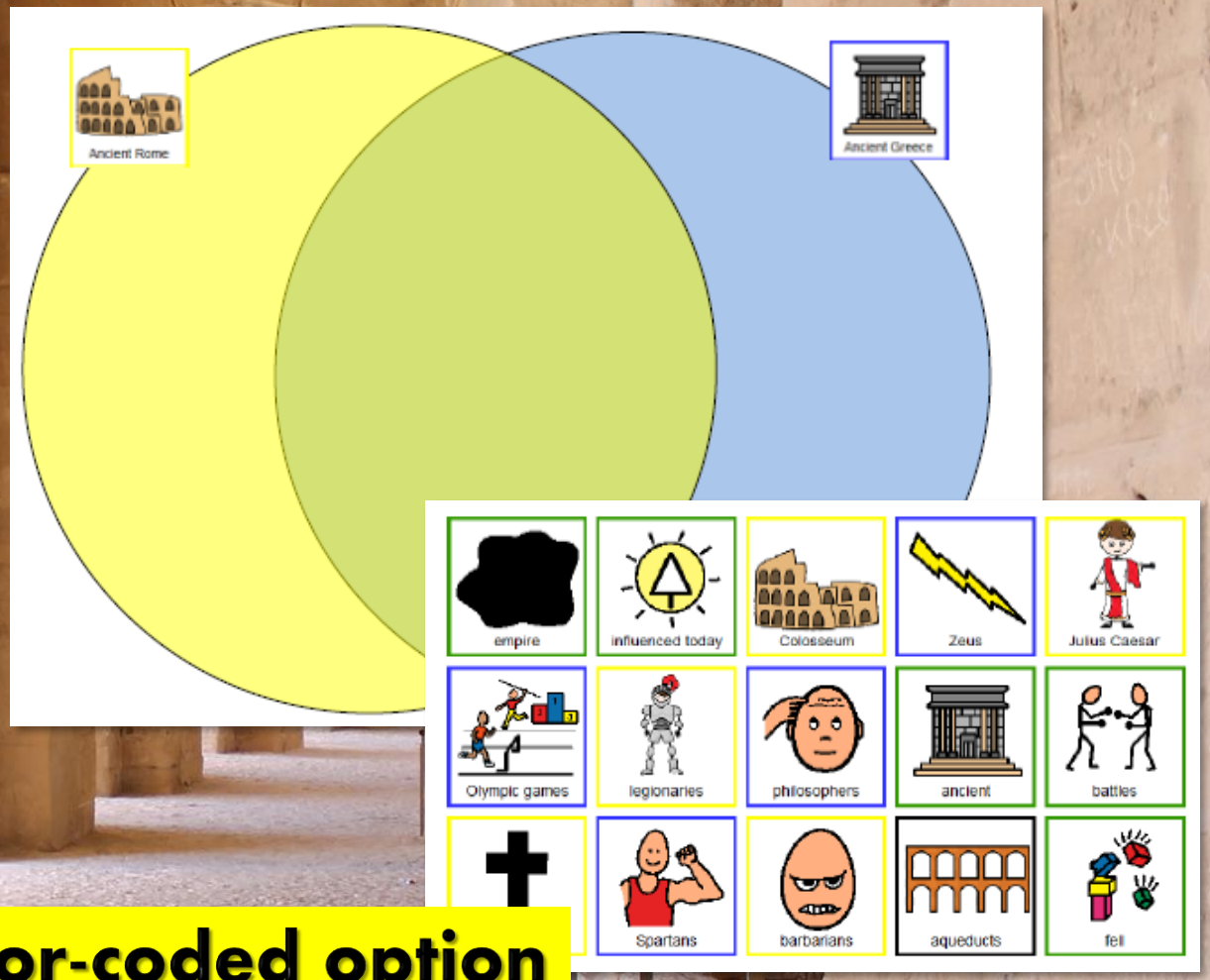




Circle map



Venn Diagram

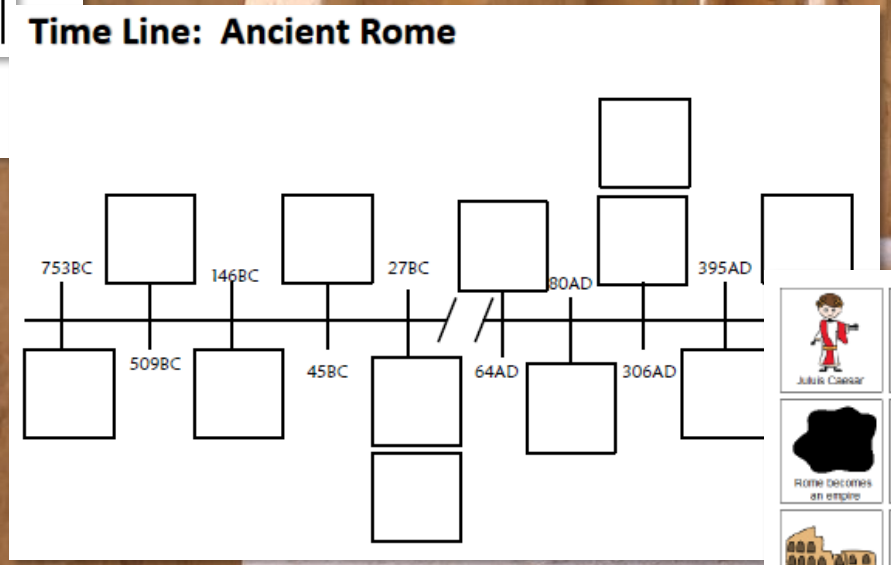


Errorless version

Color-coded option

Sorting activity

10 large timeline cards



Timeline cut & paste

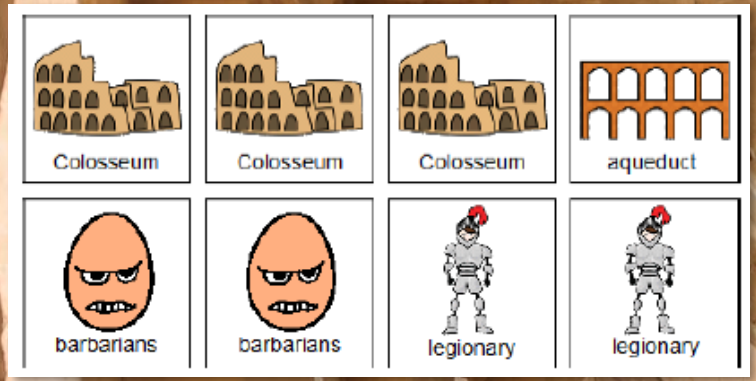
Word search

Ancient Rome

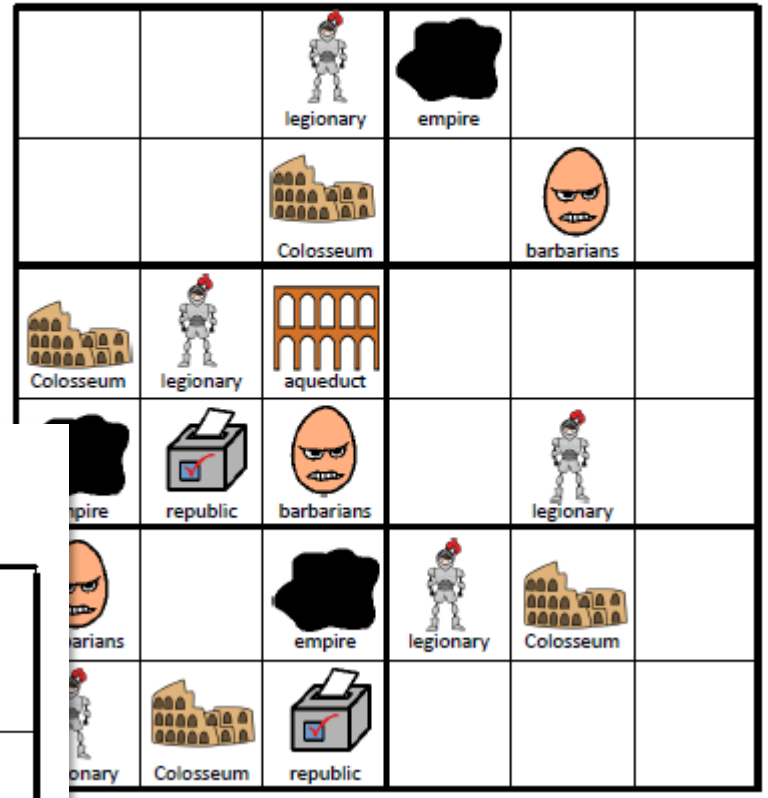
C H R I S T I A N I T Y M W D
C P C N S A Q U E D U C T W L
A M O Y H C O L O S S E U M E
E Y N A A Y R C O R X P L M G
S P S R H Z Q E H U T W F A I
A L T B A R B A R I A N S G O
R E A C V A F B R R J I Z I N
E B N S D S R E T E A Q A S A
M E T Z W M E Y B M V R U T R
P I I S O U P O M P E I Q R Y
E A N F X N U M G I L D F A Y
R N E E Q E B H U R I F C T Q
O S R O M U L U S E N C Y E Z
R O P A T R I C I A N S K N H
Q A D T R L C O K Y O K J H R

Christianity	Constantine	barbarians	patricians
Colosseum	legionary	magistrate	aqueduct
republic	javelin	Romulus	plebeians
emperor	empire	Caesar	

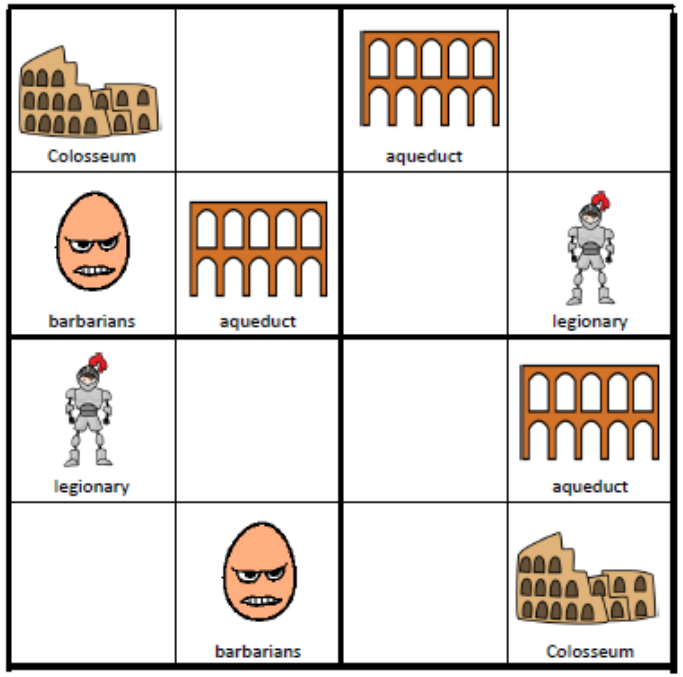
Sudoku Puzzles



Ancient Rome



Ancient Rome



4 close worksheets

Important Events

1. In 45BC Julius Caesar ended the _____ and became the first dictator.

2. In 27BC, Caesar Augustus is Rome's first emperor and the _____ begins.

3. The _____ was built in 80AD and held over 50,0000 people..

4. In 306AD, Constantine brought _____ to Rome.

5. In 476 the _____ Roman Empire fell, thus ending Ancient Rome.

Important Events

Q 5

Q 6

7. This was built after Rome burned down and could fit 50,000 people:
   A. Colosseum
   B. aqueduct
   C. castle
8. What did Constantine bring to Rome?
   A. pizza
   B. McDonald's
   C. Christianity
9. This group of people were like the middle class and made up of workers and farmers.
   A. legionaries
   B. plebeians
   C. patricians
10. True or False. There were many reasons that the Roman Empire eventually fell including its size and unrest among the citizens.
   A. true
   B. false
   C. I don't know

Assessments 3 versions

1. Rome started as a republic where the leaders were:

2. The Roman army built these to move around the empire easier and quicker:

3. These man-made structures brought water into the cities:

4. Anyone who was not Roman was considered a:

5. Caesar Augusts was Rome's first: