

Diary Entry

Dear Diary,

Today was the most incredible and fantastic day of my life. If I had designed my perfect day, today would have been it.

Firstly, I woke up at 9am today, feeling fresh as a daisy, and Dad called up to my bedroom, "Your pop tarts are ready!"

"Pop tarts?" I thought to myself. My perfect breakfast. The sweet crusty shell surrounded the delicious strawberry centre on both of the pop tarts. To wash it down, I had a sweet and delicious strawberry Nesquik milkshake. Of course, I had some water as well to help to quench my thirst. After this sugar-filled breakfast I was ready to start my Saturday...

Firstly, I had a round of golf to play at Chestfield Golf Club with my friends, Paul,

James and Kieran. The weather was warm and sunny – perfect golf conditions. As I teed off in front of the members eating their brunches, I felt nervous but I hit a perfect tee-shot (for me anyway!). It flew 200 yards and straight! I now felt reassured that this would be a good round. I returned to the clubhouse in time for a late lunch at 2pm, having scored a respectable 105.

For lunch, I enjoyed a delicious blue-cheese burger with bacon and thick-cut chips from The Barn, the pub next door. We had to eat quickly as we were about to meet Rich and Charlie in the park for a kick about. We had a great match, pretending to be our favourite players.

Diary Entry

Predictably, I chose to play as Aubameyang and, like the Arsenal player himself, I scored lots of goals and set-up several goals for Charlie as well. Suddenly, in the distance, I caught a glimpse of a familiar pair of men walking from the station towards the beach: it was Dennis Bergkamp and Mark Overmars – two Dutch legends from the Arsenal teams of the 90s. I shouted to them, “Do you want to play for a few minutes please?”

Unbelievably, they agreed and I got to play with two of my absolute heroes! Although they are a bit old to play at full pace now, they still played brilliantly with expert skill. We had a great laugh and played under the scorching Sun that shone like a great golden lamp in the sky.

Finally, it was time to sort out dinner with my

friends. Luckily, all our parents had arranged to meet us at the beach. So we walked from the rec to the beach. At the beach our parents had begun the barbecue and we all watched the sun setting over the Isle of Sheppey, sinking our teeth into some perfectly prepared ribs from the barbecue. Lastly, my Mum and Dad agreed to let me have Rich and Kieran over for a sleepover and we stayed up late, watching Ant Man, chomping on some Butterkist popcorn. Yum!

All of the sporty experiences, meeting two of my heroes and the incredible food I ate throughout the day made this perfect for me. I doubt tomorrow will be quite as spectacular but who knows?!

Supercar Shopping!

After winning the Lottery on the same night, the Upper School teachers decide to go out and buy their dream cars to make their journey to school even more fun!

Mr Leone buys a McLaren for £182,346

Mrs Gilbert buys a Mercedes AMG GTR for £137, 565

Mrs Blinston-Jones goes for a Koeniggsegg for £1,890,424

When they tell their families how much these cost, they decide to round up the prices. What would they say?

1. Mr Leone – nearest hundred.
2. Mrs Gilbert - nearest thousand.
3. Mrs Blinston-Jones – nearest hundred thousand.



JUEGO DE PREGUNTAS

¿Qué sabes de España?



1. ¿Cuál es la capital de España?



Barcelona

Paris

Madrid

2. ¿Cuántos habitantes tiene España?

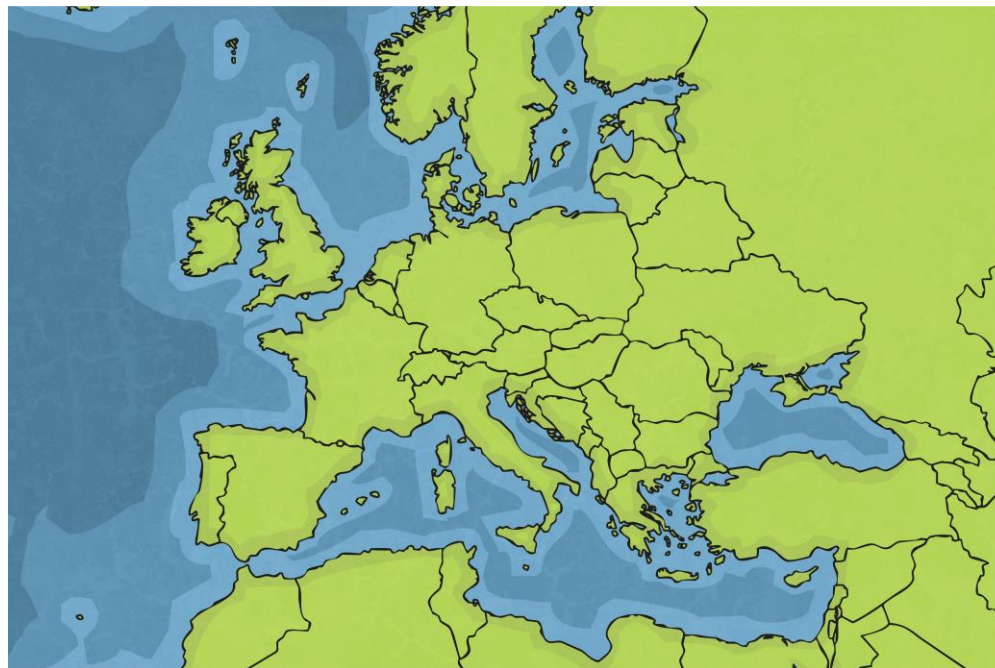


15 millones

47 millones

100 millones

3. ¿Qué países limitan con España?



Francia, Portugal,
Andorra y Reino
Unido

Francia y Grecia

Portugal, Francia y
Alemania

4. ¿Cómo se llama el Rey y la Reina de España?



Don Alfonso y
Doña Leonor

Don Felipe y Doña
Letizia

Don Juan Carlos y
Doña Letizia

5. ¿Qué moneda se usa en España?



Dólares

Pesetas

Euros

6. ¿Cuáles son las comidas típicas y/o tradicionales de España?



La tortilla de patatas,
la paella, las tapas y
el gazpacho

La tortilla de
jamón y el queso

Las fajitas y el
guacamole

7. ¿Qué famosos pintores eran españoles?



Leonardo Da Vinci
y Vincent Van
Gogh

Pablo Picasso y
Salvador Dalí

Pablo Picasso y
Caravaggio

8. ¿Cuál es la superficie de España?



25,000 km²

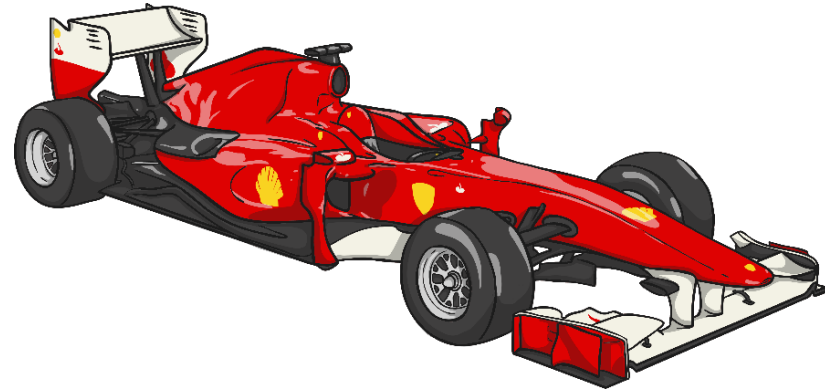
106,000 km²

504,000 km²

9. ¿Qué deportistas son españoles?



Sebastian Vettel y
Cristiano Ronaldo



Fernando Alonso y
Fernando Torres

Felipe Massa y
Karim Benzema

10. ¿Cuándo se celebra la fiesta nacional de España?



El 12 de octubre

El 4 de julio

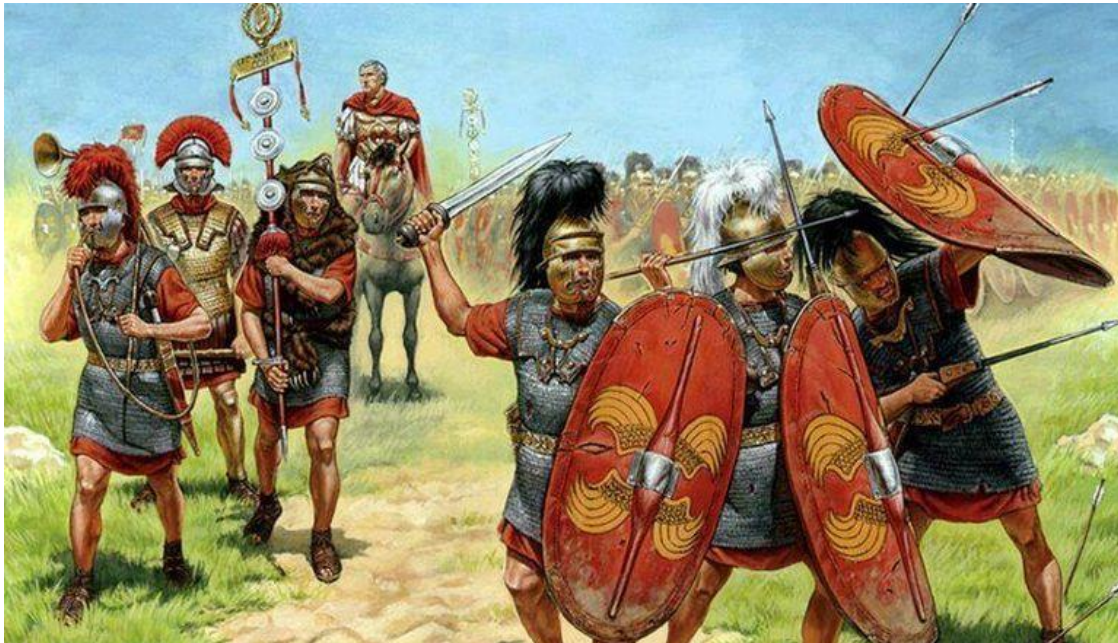
El 1 de agosto



LI. To understand the Roman impact on Canterbury.

Who lived in the Canterbury area next?

- Where do you think these people came from?
- Were they visitors or victors?

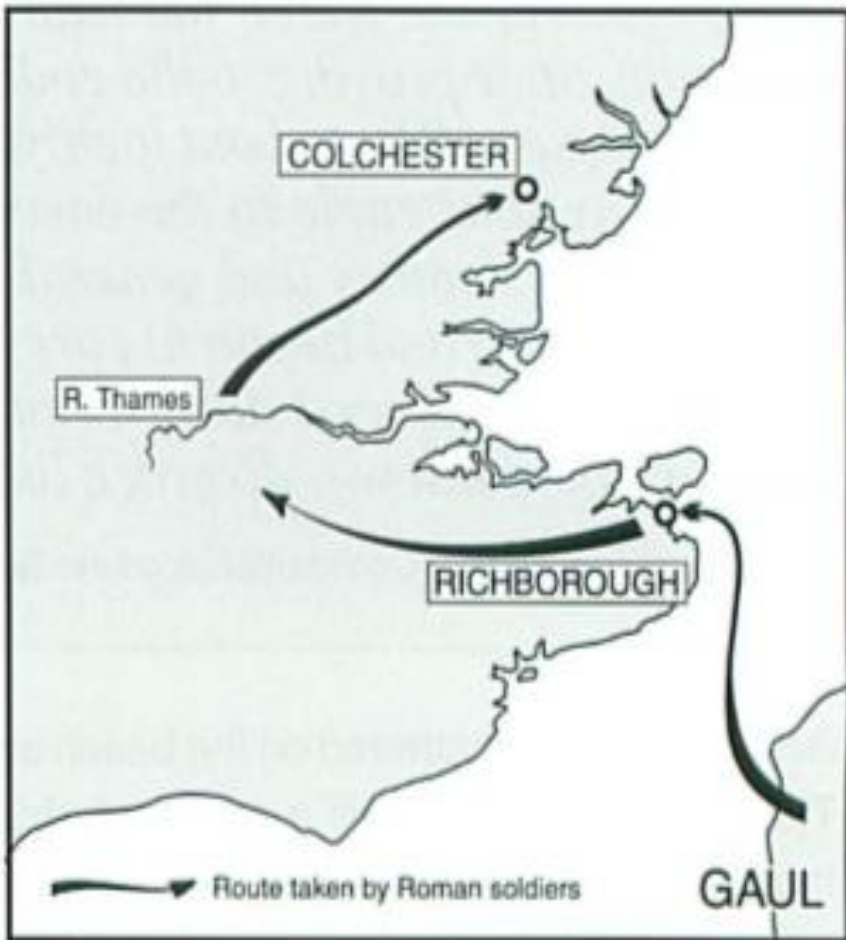


The Romans

The Romans in Kent

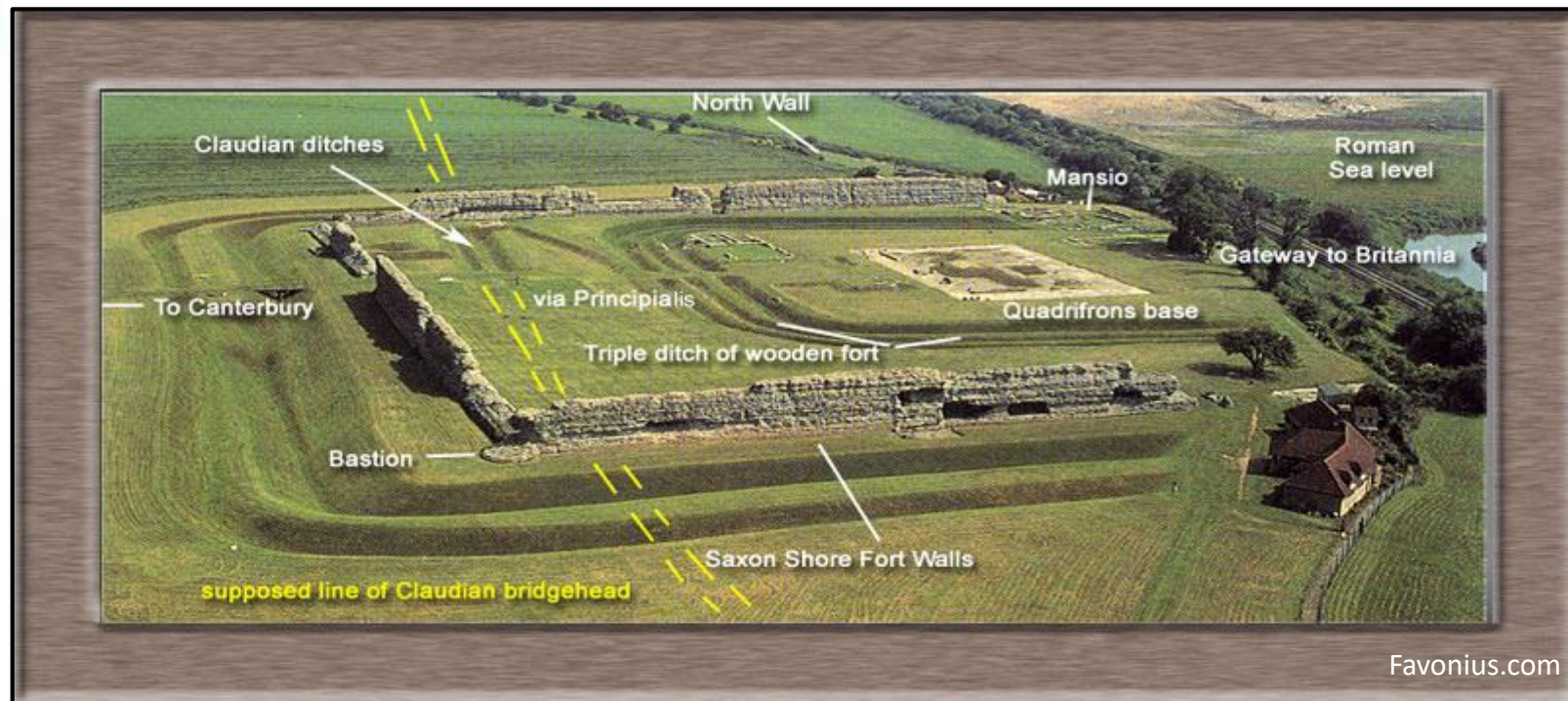
Watch the video and write down 5 things the Romans did for Kent

Richborough Fort (near Sandwich)



The route taken by the Roman Army in AD 43.

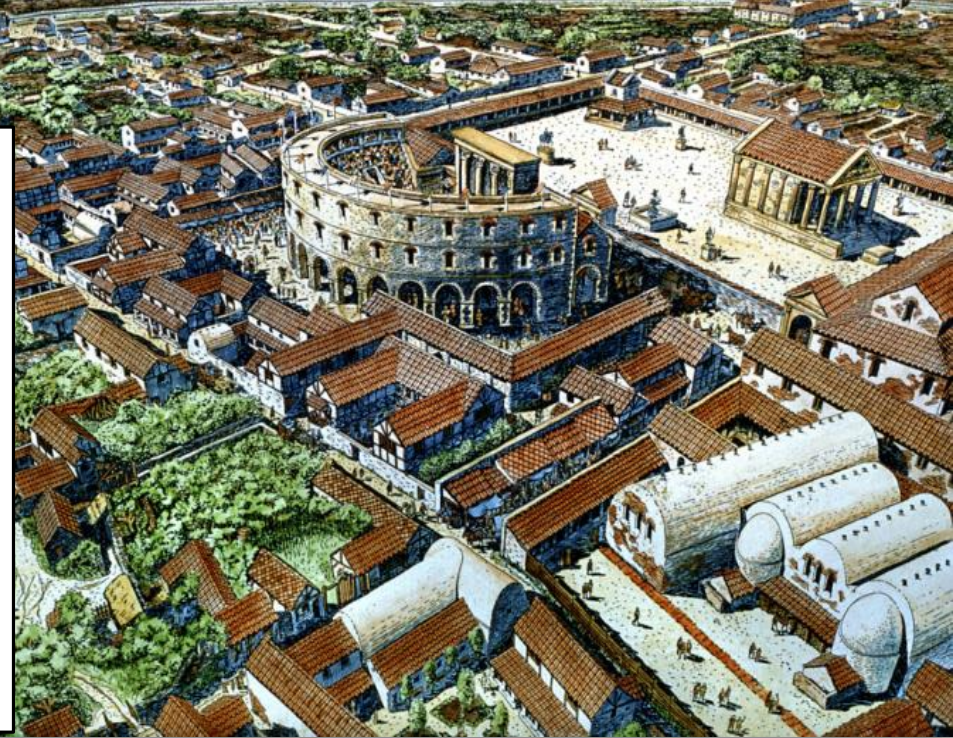
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zWTC7ktt3D8>





Wikipedia

These are all
images of
Roman
Canterbury &
Kent



...what do they
tell you ?



Kerry @ Flickr.com

Roman Canterbury was founded soon after the invasion in 43 AD led by Emperor Claudius , and became a regional capital and administrative centre later known as Durovernum Cantiacorum.

The earliest Roman development is believed to be located at the Westgate gardens area alongside, the earlier “Belgic” settlement.

By the end of the 1st century a town with a street grid had developed and by 275 AD a town of 120 acres was enclosed by a wall, backed by an earthen rampart.

Fragments of the Roman wall survive, including part of a brick arched gate at Queningate. The medieval walls tended to follow the line of the Roman defences. The road network linking Canterbury with Dover, London, Reculver and Richborough was established.

Remains of a large number of buildings and streets have been discovered through archaeological excavations, including the sites of the forum and basilica, theatre and two suites of baths.

Around AD 110-120, they built a new *civitas*, on top of the remains of the old settlement.

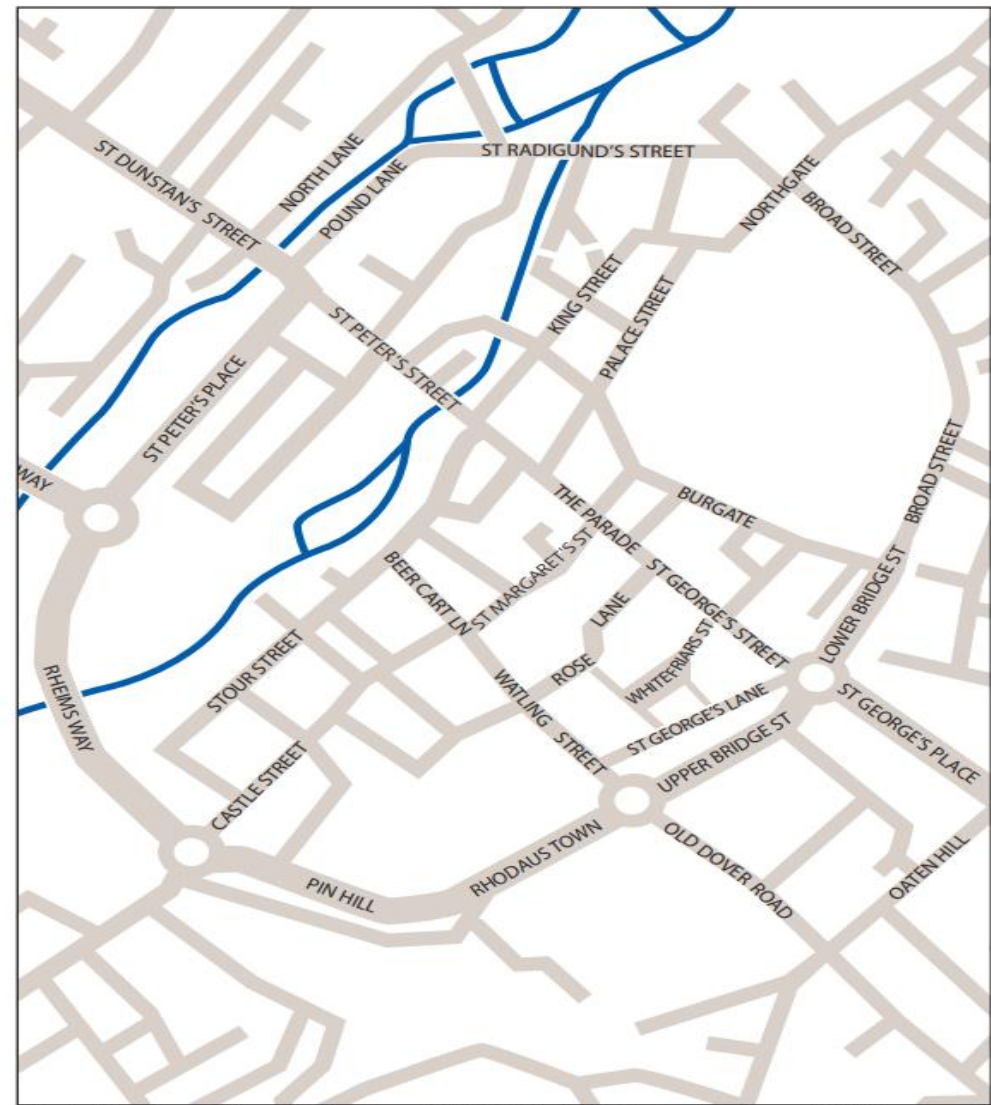
Their new town, laid out in the regular Roman street pattern with the usual Roman public buildings, soon flourished. Located on the main route from the south-east coast to London, it became an important trading centre.

Roman Canterbury was prosperous, containing many large public buildings and private homes.

Around AD 270 – they built a defensive wall around the city.

Excavations have identified roads, a large stone theatre (near St Margaret's Street), mosaic floors, large buildings known as *mansio* (an early hotel), temples, and public baths (near Marlowe Arcade).

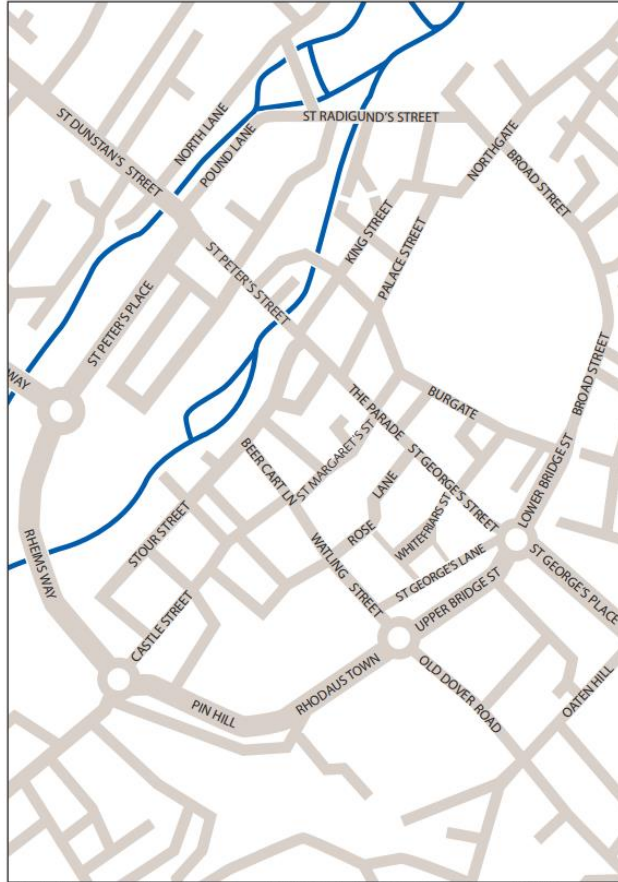
The Romans lived in Canterbury (or Durovernum Cantiacorum 'fort of the Cantiaci by the alder swamp' as they called it) from around 70 AD to around 410 AD.



Map based on Ordnance Survey material by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright 100042416.



Task 2: What do these images reveal about Roman Canterbury?



Task 3: Write a letter home to Rome

You are a soldier posted in Roman Durovernum (Canterbury) in the 4th century AD.

Write home to your family telling them about how the Romans have changed Canterbury & Cantium (Kent).

Use the information sheet to help you. Make sure that you include what you think are the three most important changes.

How did the Romans change Canterbury?

1. Fast Food

The Romans were the first to introduce street stalls and 'food on the move'. With 10,000 soldiers in Britain, having access to tasty, convenient food was vitally important and vendors serving fast food would have been commonplace in large towns. The Romans also introduced staple foods such as apples, pears and peas to Britain.

2. Advertising and Trademarks

Traders would advertise their goods with billboards and signs, while self-promotion was a major concern to the emperor and who proclaimed his military victories on his coins. Potters would often stamp their vessels with their name, a mark of quality.

3. Plumbing and Sanitation

Keeping towns and forts clean through drainage and access to fresh water was a new concept to Britain. At the root of sanitation was the great engineering works of the Romans, with aqueducts bringing water in and drains to keep the streets and houses clean. The remains of Roman toilets and bath complexes can be seen across the forts of Hadrian's Wall. The soldiers had to stay healthy if they were to fight for the Roman Empire!

4. Towns

Large settlements existed in Britain before the Romans arrived, but they were the first to introduce planned towns and administrative centres.

Londinium, Aqua Sulis (Bath) and Durovernum (Canterbury) are all examples of Roman towns that still exist as modern towns.

5. Architecture

From military structures such as forts and walls (including the spectacular Hadrian's Wall) to engineering feats such as baths and aqueducts, the most obvious impact of the Romans that can still be seen today is their buildings. Most buildings in Iron Age Britain were made of timber and were often round in form. The Romans built in stone, in straight lines and in a grand scale.

6. Roads

Everyone knows the secret to a Roman road – build wide and straight, often with paved streets. Constructing reliable transport routes was a necessity of such a huge empire.

7. Our Calendar

The Julian calendar was the first to consist of 365 days, along with a leap year every four years. It forms the basis of the Gregorian calendar we use today. The names of the months derive from Roman months, reflecting the important Roman impact on our modern diaries. This is most obvious for July and August, which are named after the early rulers Julius Caesar and Emperor Augustus.

9. Latin

The introduction of Latin had a profound impact on words and language within Britain. Latin became the language of religion, law and administration, and a great many modern words still derive from this language.

Did you know that plumbing is called this because the Romans made their pipes out of lead (*plumbum*)? Or that the Latin word *sinister* meant left, which the Romans considered to be bad-luck.

8. Currency

Although some of the tribes in the South of England produced coins before the Romans arrived, it was not used as currency, to purchase things. The Romans brought in their own coinage, which was the same across the Empire. A *denarius* minted in Rome could be spent in Britain, North Africa or Turkey, such a global currency has not been seen since.