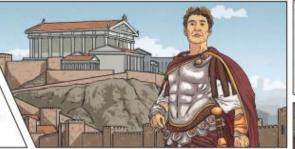


## History- The Romans



### Key Knowledge

Julius Caesar wanted to extend his Roman Empire so he attempted to invade Britain but the Celts fought back and the Romans returned to Gallia (modern-day France).



54 BC: The Second Raid
Julius Caesar tried to take over
Britain again. This time, he took
bigger and stronger legions and
had some success. Some British
tribes were forced to pay tributes
(luxury items, such as gold, slaves
or soldiers) in order to carry on living
how they were.

#### AD 43: Invasion

The new emperor, Claudius, was determined to make more of Britain part of his Roman Empire and started a successful invasion. Many Celts realised how powerful this Roman army was and agreed to obey Roman laws and pay taxes. Other tribes of Celts continued to fight against the Romans, who never gained full control of Britain.



#### AD 60: Boudicca's Rebellion

The Romans decided that the Iceni tribe needed to start paying taxes but Queen Boudicca, the ruler of the tribe, refused to let this happen and formed an army to fight the Romans. Thousands of people died

in these battles but the Romans eventually won.

#### AD 122: Hadrian's Wall

The Caledonian tribes fought battles against the Romans who had tried to take their land. The Romans wanted a way to separate their land from the Picts so the Roman emperor, Hadrian, ordered a wall to be built to protect the Romans' land. The wall was 117km long with castles, guarded turrets, major forts, barracks, bathhouses and even hospitals.



# What was Britain like before the Romans arrived?

The Celts lived in Britain before the Romans, however, no-one called them Celts until the eighteenth century. In fact the Romans called these people Britons.

## Why did the Romans come to Britain?

It is thought that they wanted to invade Britain to gain further power, riches and places that would be useful to them.

# What changes did the Romans bring to Britain?

- -public baths
- -roads
- -towns
- -architecture
- -calendar
- -education

### Why did the Romans leave Britain?

The Roman **Depths** was being attacked in other countries so soldiers were called to fight elsewhere.



## History- The Romans



### Key Learning

## Key Vocabulary

By the end of this unit, we will have learned about:

- Julius Caesar's invasion of England (55-54 BC) The successful invasion of England by
- Emperor Claudius and conquest, including Hadrian's wall. British resistance to the Roman invasion,
- e.g Boudicca. How the Roman empire had grown by 42
- AD and the power of it's army. The 'Romanisation' of Britain- what influences the Roman Empire had on Britain.
- Why the Romans eventually left Britain.

**Empire** A group of countries ruled by a single person, government or

country

**Emperor** The ruler of an empire

Chronology The arrangement of dates or events in the order in which they occurred

BC Before Christ. A way of dating years before the birth of Jesus. The bigger the number BC, the longer ago in history is was

Celt / Iron Age Briton

AD

Mosaic

A person who lived in ancient Britain in the time before the Romans

Anno Domini - "in the year of our Lord". AD is used to show

dates after the birth of Jesus. This year is 2019 AD

Invade / To enter a place in a forceful way Invasion

Revolt When a large number of people refuse to be ruled & take action against it

A pattern or picture made from small pieces of stone

Century A period of 100 years

Legion a large group of soldiers who form a part of an army