



History- The Romans

Key Knowledge

55 BC: The First Raid
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).



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.



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.



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 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.



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 **Empire** was being attacked in other countries so soldiers were called to fight elsewhere.



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Key Learning

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.

Key Vocabulary

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 it was
AD	Anno Domini - "in the year of our Lord". AD is used to show dates after the birth of Jesus. This year is 2019 AD
Celt / Iron Age Briton	A person who lived in ancient Britain in the time before the Romans
Invade / Invasion	To enter a place in a forceful way
Revolt	When a large number of people refuse to be ruled & take action against it
Mosaic	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