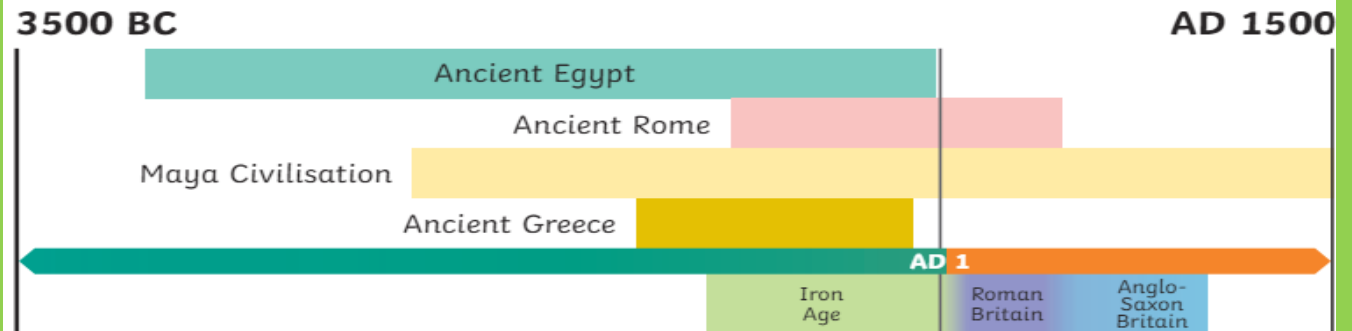


753 BCE	54 BCE	43 CE	61 CE	122 CE	200 CE	480-550 CE
Rome was founded	Julius Caesar attempts to invade Britain	Invasion ordered by Claudius is successful	Iceni revolt led by Boudicca in Britain	Hadrian's Wall built to separate England and Scotland	Christianity introduced	Arrival of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain

Key Vocabulary

Celts	People living in Britain in tribes – including the Iceni
citizen	A person with all the rights and protections of a nation or land.
conquest	Taking control of a place by force, with an army.
emperor	The ruler of an empire.
empire	A group of countries controlled by one ruler (emperor or empress) or government.
legion	A large section of the Roman army, made up of around 5000 soldiers.
rebellion	An uprising or revolt by people who want to challenge unfair treatment by rulers.
Roman Empire	The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans.
tribe	A group of people who share the same culture and values.
Iceni	A tribe of ancient Britons from Norfolk and Suffolk
warrior	A brave/experienced soldier or fighter.

Timeline



The first Romans lived in Italy nearly 3000 years ago. They founded the city of Rome in 753 BC and, over the centuries, **conquered** many lands to create a huge **empire**.



Julius Caesar Invades in 55 BC and 54 BC

The Roman General Julius Caesar made two attempts to conquer Britain. He wanted to add the rich land to the Roman Empire and punish the Celts for helping his enemies. His legions weren't able to overcome the Celts in 55 BC or 54 BC, but some leaders did pay tributes (a tax) so the Romans would leave. This meant the Celts could continue to live as they were.

Emperor Claudius Conquers Britain in AD 43

In AD 43, Emperor Claudius launched a third attack on Britain. He sent a powerful and well-organised army of around 40,000 men (that landed in southern England) to conquer the Celtic tribes. This time, much of Britain (or Britannia as the Romans called it) did become another province of Rome.

Roman Roads and Towns

The Roman army are famous for building long, straight roads. Special engineers planned these roads and they criss-crossed the whole Roman Empire. They boosted trade, communication with the Emperor and helped the legions to keep control of all the different provinces.



The Romans built new towns all over Britain. Each one had a marketplace, town hall, shops, temples and homes; larger towns had an amphitheatre. Bath houses were elaborately designed and were popular places to relax and meet friends.



Roman Villas

Wealthy Romans and some Celts built large homes in the countryside called villas. The land attached to these homes was used for farming as agriculture was an important business for the Romans. Countryside villa complexes included a main house, bath house, workshops and gardens.

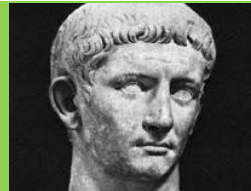


Who's Who?

Julius Caesar



Claudius



Boudicca The Warrior Queen



Emperor Hadrian



Key Knowledge

When did it begin?

Julius Caesar initially invaded Britain in 55BC but was fought back by the Celts. He returned a year later and there were several more attempts before ultimately overcoming resistance and establishing the empire in 43AD under the rule and command of Emperor Claudius who went on to establish towns, build roads and other amenities.

The Iceni

In 60, a rebellion started in the SE of England, led by Queen Boudicca, widow of Prasutagus, king of the Iceni. The Iceni, who felt betrayed by the new emperor, Nero, attacked Colchester, London and then St Albans, leaving between approx. 80,000 people dead. Paulinus led his army back to England and met Boudicca's Iceni forces at the Battle of Watling Street. Despite being massively outnumbered, the superior battle skills of the Roman army won and the Iceni forces were defeated allowing the Romans to take firm control of the southern areas of England.

What Happened to the Romans?

The Empire became too big to rule and In 285, Emperor Diocletian split the Empire in two halves, East and West. The Western Empire ended in 476, and the Eastern Empire carried on until 1453. Britain was part of the Western Empire, but the Romans left it in 410 AD because the soldiers and leaders who ruled Britain were needed to defend other parts of the Empire.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zqtf34j>