



### Key Concepts/Features

In 55 BC, the Roman General Julius Cesar wanted to make Britain part of Rome's **empire**. He was unsuccessful and returned in 54 BC but lost again. In AD 43, Claudius (emperor) invaded with four legions and conquered Southern Britain. Some **Celts** made friends with the Romans in return for keeping their kingdom. They kept Roman laws and paid **tax**. Other British leaders fought the Romans. The best British leader was Carctacus but he was beaten in AD 51 and taken as a prisoner.

When the Romans came to Britain, they brought their way of life with them. Over time, the people of Britain and Romans mixed and Britons took on the Roman lifestyle. They built houses, shops, meeting spaces, temples and bath houses. The Romans were good at building roads and bridges. They built arches into big buildings and **aqueducts** to supply towns with water. They ensured towns were clean and reduced chances of disease. They also introduced Latin to Britain and increased Literacy.







#### Roman Inventions:

Concrete, newspapers, calendars, medicine, **aqueducts**, roads, sewers, central heating, census, laws and the welfare state.

### Key Vocabulary

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| <b>aqueduct</b>    | A system of pipes and channels used to bring water into towns.   |
| <b>barbarian</b>   | A person who lived outside the Roman Empire, seen by Romans as violent and uncivilised.                                |
| <b>basilica</b>    | A large building where town business was carried out.  |
| <b>Celts</b>       | People who lived in Europe, including Britain, who fought the Romans.  |
| <b>empire</b>      | A large area with many people, ruled by one strong leader, called an emperor.  |
| <b>Iceni Tribe</b> | A Celtic tribe led by Boudicca into a rebellion against the Romans.  |
| <b>mosaic</b>      | A pattern made from coloured pieces of stone and pottery.  |
| <b>Picts</b>       | People who lived in Scotland.  |
| <b>republic</b>    | A country without a King/Queen/Emperor - The Roman republic was ruled by the elected Senate.                           |
| <b>senate</b>      | The Roman government made up of senators.  |
| <b>taxes</b>       | Money or items taken by the government from people, to pay for things like the army, wars, palaces and building roads. |

### Key People

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Julius Cesar</b> |   |
| <b>Claudius</b>     |  |
| <b>Augustus</b>     |  |
| <b>Hadrian</b>      |  |

### Timeline

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| <b>AD 43</b>      | Romans invade Britain.   |
| <b>AD 60</b>      | Battle of Watling - the Romans defeat the Inceni tribe (Boudicca). |
| <b>AD 73</b>      | Romans conquer Wales.  |
| <b>AD 79</b>      | Romans attempt to conquer Scotland.                                |
| <b>AD 122</b>     | Work on Hadrian's Wall begins.                                     |
| <b>AD 138</b>     | Antonine Wall is built.  |
| <b>AD 216</b>     | Britain divided into two provinces.                                |
| <b>AD 388-400</b> | Romans begin to leave Britain.                                     |
| <b>AD 410</b>     | Last Romans leave Britain.   |

### Key Locations

The following cities were important population centres during the time of the Roman Empire.

