



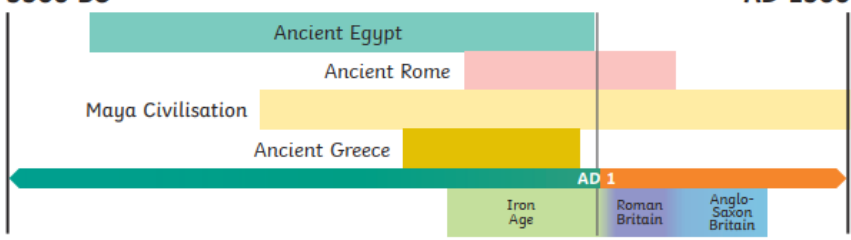
## Key Vocabulary

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Celts</b>        | People living in Britain in <b>tribes</b> , including the Iceni, Brigantes and Catuvellauni.  |
| <b>citizen</b>      | A person with all the rights and protections of a nation or land. In the <b>Roman Empire</b> , only <b>citizens</b> were able to vote.  |
| <b>conquest</b>     | Taking control of a place by force, often with an army.   |
| <b>emperor</b>      | The ruler of an <b>empire</b> .   |
| <b>empire</b>       | A group of countries controlled by one ruler ( <b>emperor</b> or <b>empress</b> ) or government.  |
| <b>legion</b>       | A large section of the Roman army, made up of around 5000 soldiers.   |
| <b>rebellion</b>    | An uprising or revolt by people who want to challenge what they believe is unfair treatment by rulers.                                  |
| <b>Roman Empire</b> | The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans, including large parts of Europe plus parts of North Africa and West Asia. |
| <b>tribe</b>        | A group of people who share the same culture and values.  |

## Timeline

3500 BC

AD 1500

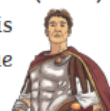


The first Romans lived in Italy nearly 3000 years ago. They founded the city of Rome in 753 BC and, over the centuries, **conquered** many lands to create a huge **empire**.



### 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.

### Boudicca Rebels in AD 60/61

The Romans seized the land and wealth of the Iceni **tribe** after King Prasutagus died. Queen Boudicca objected and she led a **rebellion** against the Romans. At first, her army was very successful but in the Battle of Watling Street, the Roman army finally defeated Boudicca and the **Celts**. Many people were killed in the **rebellion**.



### Hadrian's Wall in AD 122

In AD 122, **Emperor** Hadrian gave an order to build a wall in the north of the country. Roman **legions** had tried to **conquer** Caledonia (Scotland), but the Picts would not give up their lands and they also raided land that the Romans controlled. Hadrian's Wall took around six years to build and it was 73 miles long. Around 15,000 troops lived at Hadrian's Wall so they could defend this northern border of the

**Roman Empire**.

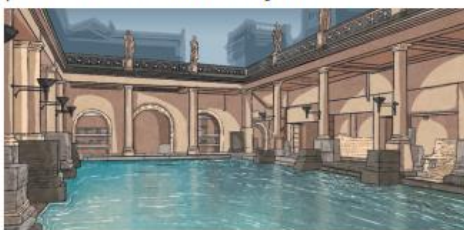


### Roman Roads and Towns

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.



### Did you know...?

Romans worshipped their own gods when they came to Britain and later introduced Christianity.

