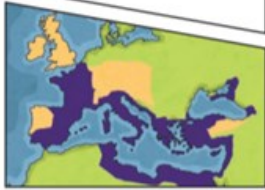


# Big Question:

What impact did the Roman invasion have on Britain?

It took 3 attempts for the Romans to successfully invade Britain:

Map showing the Roman Empire in 44 BC



Map showing the Roman Empire in AD 305



The Roman Empire was able to expand because it had a large, well equipped and highly organised army made up of **legionaries** and **auxiliaries**.



legionaries and auxiliaries.

**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).



**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.



## Key people:



Julius Caesar

I came, I saw, I conquered.

Emperor Claudius



Emperor Hadrian



There is a statue of Boudicca and her daughters in London near the Houses of Parliament. She is as a symbol of British independence.

## Key dates:



Boudicca



**753BC**

The building of Rome begins.

**202BC**

Rome conquers territories outside Italy and its power spreads.

**AD1**

The birth of Jesus.

**AD43**

The Romans conquered Britain.

**AD61**

Boudicca rebels against the Romans.

**AD122**

The building of Hadrian's wall begins.

**AD410**

Roman rule in Britain comes to an end.

**AD455**

Vandals destroy Rome and the Empire collapses.

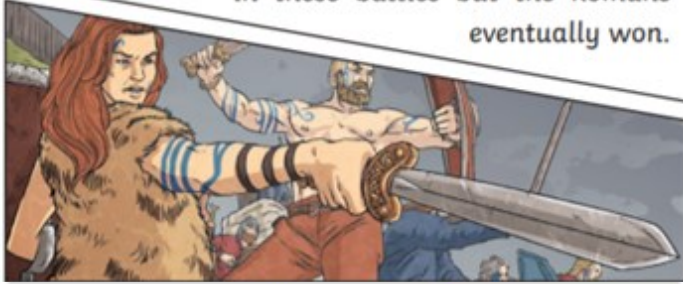


# The Roman Legacy

Even though the Roman Empire ended its rule in Britain a long time ago, many of the things that the Romans introduced to Britain still have a big impact on our lives in modern times. We call this the 'legacy' of the Romans in 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.



Coins	Writing
Glass windows	Numbers (Roman numerals)
Apples	Calendar dates
Running water, heating systems, baths and toilets	Buildings made with stone, cement and arches
Temples	Christianity
Roads	Laws and central government
Stinging Nettles	Rabbits
Units of measurement (Miles, feet and inches)	Latin words such as triumph, circus, victory, enormous, lavatory



<b>Invasion</b> – going to and attacking a country with an army.	<b>Celts</b> – People living in Britain
<b>Roman Empire</b> – land controlled by the Romans	<b>Caledonia</b> – The name used in Roman times for Scotland
<b>Conquer</b> – to take control of a place or people by military force.	<b>Picts</b> – Tribes from Caledonia
<b>Occupy</b> – to fill or take over	<b>Milecastle</b> – a small fort placed at intervals of a mile along a border
<b>Legion</b> – 5000 Roman soldiers	<b>Fort</b> – a building or place with defensive features
<b>Tribe</b> – A group of families or communities with one leader	<b>Legionary</b> – a soldier who is a Roman citizen
<b>Emperor</b> – the ruler of an empire	<b>Auxiliary</b> – a soldier from elsewhere in the Roman Empire
<b>Rebellion</b> – to fight against those who are in charge	<b>Latin</b> – The language spoken and written by Romans