

THE ROMAN EMPIRE AND ITS IMPACT ON BRITAIN – OTTERS CLASS

KEY VOCABULARY

Celt	People living in Britain in tribes , including the Iceni, Brigantes and Catuvellauni.
citizen	A person with all the rights and protections of a nation or land. In the Roman Empire , only citizens were able to vote.
conquest	Taking control of a place by force, often with an army.
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 what they believe is unfair treatment by rulers.
Roman Empire	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.
tribe	A group of people who share the same culture and values.
forum	The centre of a town used as a public gathering place.
basilica	Building used for courts of law, government and public gatherings often located in the forum.
plaza	The market place – open area in a town.
architecture	The art and science of designing buildings and structures.
aqueduct	A system for carrying water from one place to another.

The **Romans** lived in towns and cities. Some had luxurious houses called villas. They also had public baths.



The **Celts** lived in villages in roundhouses with wooden forts for protection.



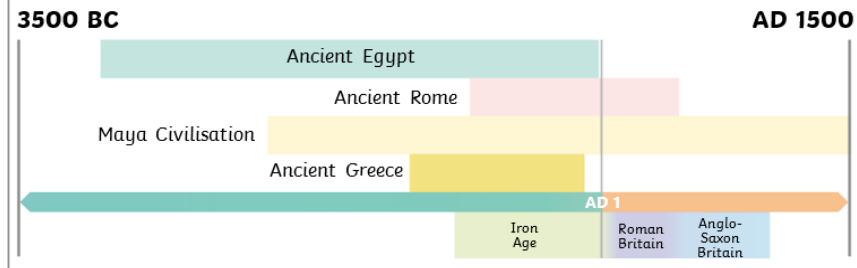
Romans had many jobs including architects and designers. They invented roads, sewers, plumbing and aqueducts



Celts were craftspeople, skilled in metal and woodwork and created fine jewellery.



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**.

KEY EVENTS

55BC – 54BC Julius Caesar Invades	Roman General Julius Caesar made two attempts to conquer Britain. He wanted the rich land and to punish the Celts for helping his enemies. His legions weren't able to overcome the Celts in 55 BC or 54 BC.
AD43 Emperor Claudius conquers Britain	Emperor Claudius launched attack on Britain with a powerful and well-organised army of around 40,000 men . This time, much of Britain did become another province of Rome.
AD60/61 Boudicca Rebels	Queen Boudicca objected when the Romans seized the land and wealth of the Iceni tribe after King Prasutagus died. 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 .
AD122 Hadrian's Wall	Emperor Hadrian ordered a wall to be built after Roman legions had tried to conquer Caledonia (Scotland). 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 .