

Key Questions

Where Did the Roman Empire Come From?

How Did the Roman Army Help Expand the Roman Empire?

Who was Boudicca and How Did She Rebel Against the Romans?

What Did the Romans Build After They Settled in Britain?

What Can Archaeological Sights Tell Us About Roman Britain?

What Lasting Impact Did the Romans Leave in Britain?

Queen Boudicca's Rebellion

- Leader of the Iceni tribe.
- Romans stole her land and attacked her family
- She persuaded Celts to join her.
- Defeated Romans in Colchester.
- Eventually, her forces were defeated.
- Proved tribes could stand up to Romans



The End of an Empire

- The Roman Empire lasted for nearly 400 years in Britain.
- Back in Rome, Barbarians were invading Rome and other towns and cities.
- Romans loved wasting money on entertainment so the funds for the army soon ran out.
- The emperor tried to raise taxes to pay for their defence but the people couldn't pay.
- People kept fighting for power and killing the emperors.
- The army became less powerful
- Christianity became a Roman religion which was a religion of peace, not war.
- The army left Britain in 410CE as they had to defend other parts of the Empire.

The Romans in Britain

Historical Sources

These can be interpreted in different ways depending on where they came from. (E.g. Romans or Celts)

Statues

Stories

Artefacts

Information books

Buildings

Paintings

Chronology

BC- Before common era

CE- Common era

55 BCE



Julius Caesar first invades Britain but is forced to return home.

CE 1



Jesus is born.

CE 43



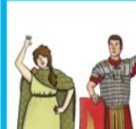
The Roman army lands in England.

CE 61



Boudicca rebels against the Romans.

CE 410



Roman rule in Britain ends.

A Roman Town

- A town was laid out in a square or rectangle.
- There were 2 main axes: North to South and East to West.
- 4 main gates protected each entrance.
- Houses were made out of stone or brick.
- Thick town walls were built for protection.
- Aqueducts brought water into the town.
- The Basilica was in the centre and was where the town was run from.
- Amphitheatres were for entertainment.
- Temples were where they worshipped their gods and Emperors.
- Baths were close to the town centre.
- Shops ran along the side of houses.
- A Circus Track ran outside the town for chariot racing.
- Roman villas were for the wealthy and had central heating.



Roman Emperors

Julius Caesar:- Popular Roman ruler. Invaded Britain twice but failed.



Claudius:- Invaded Britain 97 years later and succeed.



Key Vocabulary

Archaeology

The study of history by looking for things people in the past have left behind.

Auxiliary soldier

A 'helper' recruited from a non- Roman tribe

Barbarian

A person from a different land believed to be inferior

Celts

The people of the Iron Age who occupied Britain

Conquest

A military invasion

Empire

A group of territories under one rule

Emperor

A man who rules an Empire

Evidence

A sign to show something existed or is true.

Excavation

To dig out and remove.

Invasion

To enter as an enemy, by force, to take control

legion

A division of 3,000 – 6,000 men and cavalry in a Roman army

legionary

A soldier in a Roman legion

Rebellion

A fight against the ruler

Revolt

To rise up and fight against a government

Taxes

The way government collects money to pay for things

The Roman Army

- They used clever tactics
- They had great weapons
- They wore effective armour.
- There was good morale.
- Soldiers were well trained
- Soldiers were very experienced.
- They built good road networks.



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