

Romans

Movement



Quick Facts



- The name Romans comes from the capital city of Italy, Rome, which was at the heart of the Roman Empire.
- Julius Caesar** - Popular Roman ruler. Invaded Britain twice but failed. His army first invaded Britain in 55BC but were unsuccessful.
- Claudius** - Invaded Britain in AD43 and succeeded.
- The Roman Empire lasted for nearly 400 years in Britain.
- The army left Britain in AD410 as they had to defend other parts of the Empire.

Vocabulary



Barbarian
A person from a different land believed to be inferior.

Celts
People living in Britain in tribes, including the Iceni.

Citizen
A person with all the rights and protections of a nation or land.

Conquest
Taking control of a place by force, often with an army.

Emperor
The ruler of an empire.

Empire
A group of countries controlled by one ruler (emperor or empress) or government.

Infrastructure
All the basic systems that have been created in a country that allow it to function well and develop.

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

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 by rulers.

Roman Empire
The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans.

Tribe
A group of people who share the same culture and values.

Timeline



55BC - Julius Caesar first invades Britain but is forced to return home.
AD43- The Roman army lands in England under the rule of Claudius.
AD61 - Boudicca rebels against the Romans.
AD410 - Roman rule in Britain ends.

Impact



Rome quickly became a rich city ruled by Kings who had slaves and servants to do their every need. Rome was governed by a Roman Emperor. The Romans were keen to spread their power and land ownership across Europe and beyond and first came to Britain in 55BC.



In AD43, the full might of the Roman army landed on the beaches in Kent. Over the next year, it battled inland, storming through hillforts and chopping down anyone who stood in their way.



The Romans wanted Britain's precious metals and its cattle. However, they weren't just a destructive force - they built new forts, new settlements and roads. They spread their culture, language and laws.



When the Romans invaded, the Celtic tribes had to decide whether or not to fight back. If they made peace, they agreed to obey Roman laws and pay taxes. In return, they could keep their kingdoms. However, some Celtic leaders chose to fight.



After years of heavy taxes and the Romans taking their land, some Celtic tribes were desperate for revenge. In AD60, one leader who chose to fight was Queen Boudicca of the Iceni tribe. She raised a huge army and went on a rampage. Even though the Romans were outnumbered by Boudicca's 200,000 warriors, they were better trained and had better armour. Both sides clashed in a fierce battle, but the Romans won.

The Roman Empire spanned many years and did not end quickly, the Empire gradually began to crumble due to the high taxes and fractured society - the rich were rich, and the poor just got poorer. Unfortunately, the money problems led to there not being enough money to pay for essentials like an army to defend them.



The Roman Empire spanned such vast distances that huge numbers of soldiers were required to defend their conquests.

Barbarians fought against Roman rule and, unfortunately for the Romans, their superb roads and infrastructure made them more vulnerable for attack.

Surrounding Chronology



New Stone Age
4500BC - 2500BC

Roman Britain
AD43 - AD410

Ancient Egypt
3100BC - AD30

Modern Britain
AD1945 - Now