

How did the Roman Empire impact Britain?

Vocabulary

Amphitheatre = An open circular or open building.

Aqueduct = An artificial channel that transports water.

Auxiliary = A soldier not of Roman citizenship.

Britannia = The Roman name for Britain.

Celts = People living in Britain and in some parts of Europe after the Iron Age.

Centurion = A Roman officer. Colosseum A large theatre or stadium.

Empire = A group of countries that are ruled by one ruler.

Emperor = A leader/ruler or king of an Empire.

Forum = A Roman town square.

Hierarchy = The organisation of people at different ranks within a community.

Invasion = An instance of invading or region with an armed force.

Gladiator = A person who fought people or animals for entertainment.

Legionary = The elite soldiers of the Roman Empire

Londinium = The Roman name for London

Mosaic = One picture made up of thousands of small tiles.

Senate = The Roman government.

Settlement = A place where people live

Important People

Boudicca = Queen of the Iceni tribe who fought back against the Romans

Julius Caesar = Famous Roman leader who invaded Britain twice.

Emperor Claudius = First Roman emperor to successfully invade Britain

Paulinus = Roman governor (ruler) of Britain in AD 60

Romulus and Remus = Mythical twin brothers, and founders of Roma.

Emperor Hadrian = The Roman Emperor from 117 – 138AD. He is known for building Hadrian's Wall which marked the northern limit of Britannia.

Constantine the Great = The first Christian Roman Emperor



A Legion is a group of around 4000 to 6000 Roman Soldiers

Key Questions

1. What do we know about early Rome & how do we know this?
2. Who was in charge of the Roman Empire?
3. How powerful was the Roman army?
4. What events led up to Emperor Claudius invading Britain?
5. How did the Roman settlements compare to the Celtic villages?
6. Who was Boudicca and why did she take revenge on the Romans?
7. How did the Romans protect their land and how do we know this?
8. What happened in the final years of the Roman Empire?



The Roman Baths



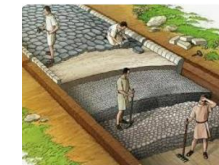
Hadrian's Wall



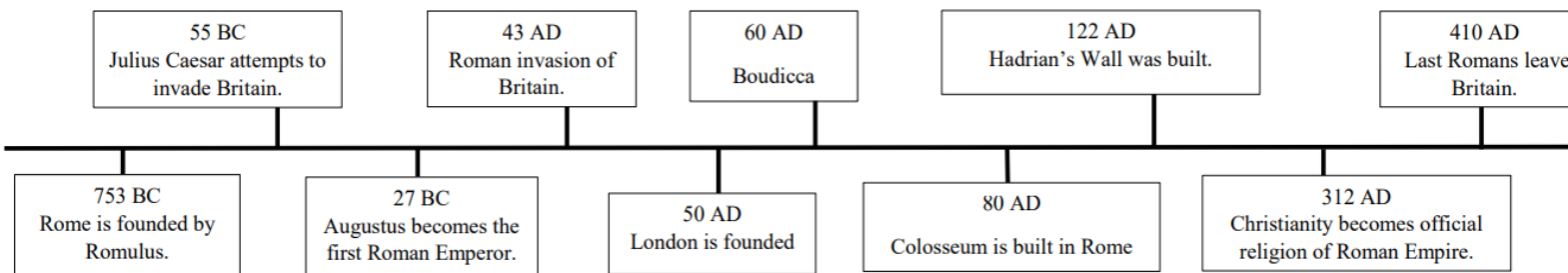
Julius Caesar

Golden Threads

Civilisation	
Trade	
Settlement	
Empire	
Monarchy	
Rebellion	



Building Roman Roads



The Roman Empire in 117AD

Early Rome

Archaeologists believe that people have lived in the Italian region for over 850,000 years with there being evidence of Palaeolithic life south of the River Reno.

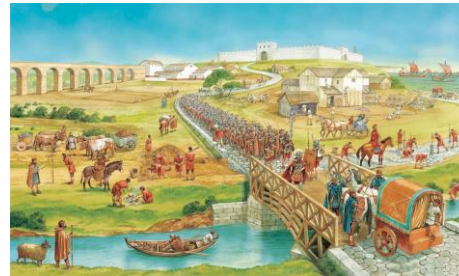
Over 849,000 years later, a famous legend says that a pair of twin brothers settled near the River Tiber; thus, creating the settlement of Rome. This settlement would grow and expand to become one of the most powerful and largest empires the world had ever seen. In its early years, Italy was not ruled by a single group. The land had many different people who would invade and rule over others.

At first, the neighbouring Etruscans were the most powerful in the region and it is believed that they ruled over Rome for a short time, until the Romans revolted and established a republic c. 506 BCE.

Roman Britain

The Romans were not happy just conquering the settlements of Britain – they wanted to turn them into Roman cities too. Roman towns in Britain were full of brick buildings and temples. The Romans liked everything to be organised, so the streets were built in straight lines. In the middle of the settlement, there would be a large square called a forum. It was used as a marketplace and for meetings.

It had shops and offices on three sides and government offices on the other side. Some towns had public baths, open-air theatres (called amphitheatres) and huge decorative statues. The buildings were made of stone and brick, and many of the



Roman Britain

The Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy

Over many years, the Romans fought to take control of the Italian region. They used three methods of conquest to bring together the different peoples under the banner of Rome:

- Annexation
- Colonisation
- Military Alliance

The end of the Roman Republic eventually came in 31 BCE when the Battle of Actium (known as 'the last war of the Roman Republic') was fought between Octavia, Agrippa and Marc Anthony & Cleopatra. Octavian and his general, Agrippa, triumphed in battle and as a result Octavian took control of all of Rome's land and named himself Emperor Augustus, the first emperor of the Roman Empire.



A statue of Queen Boudicca on Westminster Bridge, London

Queen Boudicca and her Revolt

Boudicca was a Celtic queen who fought against the Romans when they came to take her land. Her army destroyed the Roman cities of Colchester, St Albans and London by burning them to the ground one by one. On her mission across England, she eventually met a Roman legion somewhere in the middle of the country, where she was sadly defeated and Roman reports claim 80,000 of her fighters were killed in battle. Today, she is remembered for her bravery and fight for freedom.