

Why did the Romans invade Britain?

The Romans were keen to invade Britain because of fertile lands, natural resources and to increase their own political power.

Julius Caesar led an unsuccessful invasion in 55BC.

Emperor Claudius commanded a second invasion led by Aulus Plautius in 43AD.

Britain was part of the Roman Empire from 43AD to 410AD.

Did the British fight back?

In 60 AD, Boudicca, Queen of the Iceni, led a rebellion against Roman rule.

The Romans built Hadrian's Wall to keep Scottish tribes out of England.

Septimus Severus was a Roman General based in York who led defence against the Scots and reinforced Hadrian's Wall.

Despite conquering 11 tribes in 14 days, it took decades to conquer the rest of England and Wales.

There was a heavy military presence throughout Roman rule in order to stop revolts.

How did the Romans change Britain?

The Celts occupied Britain before the Romans arrived.

At first, Romans and Britons worshipped many Gods. In 200 AD Christianity was introduced.

Mostly the lives of wealthier people that changed. Poor still worked the land and lived simply. Romans introduced bricks and concrete to build town and roads as well as hypocaust systems, sewers, aqueducts, toilets and public baths.

What was the Roman Empire?

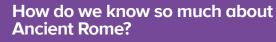
Roman history includes ancient myths. E.g. Rome was founded in Italy by Romulus in 753BC following a fight with his brother Remus.

Over time, the Roman Empire spread across Europe, parts of Asia and North Africa.

There were different social classes in Roman society. The aristocracy, plebeians, slaves and freed slaves.

The Roman army was successful because it was well-organised, well-equipped and inspired great loyalty.

oldiers were responsible for building roads, forts and aqueducts.



The climate and geography of Italy today helps us to understand trade, food and farming.

Archaeological evidence – buildings, artefacts (bones, jewellery, mosaics, coins) written and spoken evidence (Myths and Legends)

Historical sites, such as Pompeii.

Many of our words, including 'Britain', come from Latin.

System of numbers and counting, including the calendar.

Introduced plants and animals, including peas, pears, carrots and the domestic cat.

Amphitheatres and Roman baths.





Septimus Severus

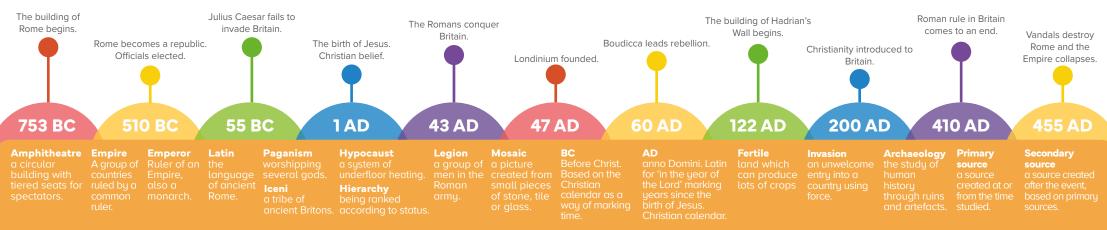


Queen Boudicca



Emperor Claudius





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