

Romans Knowledge Planner: Why was the Roman invasion of Britain a success?

Roman Britain

After Julius Caesar's attempts at invading Britain in 55BC and 54BC, Emperor Claudius was finally successful nearly 100 years later in 43BC. The Romans had come to Britain looking for riches, such as land, slaves, and precious metals. After the Roman empire fell almost 400 years later, they left a great legacy behind and Britain was changed forever.

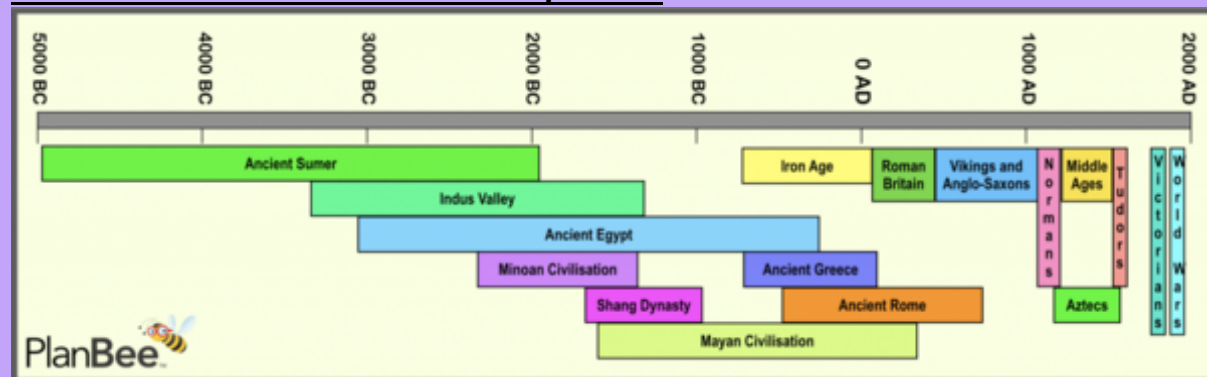
Historical Concepts

Change	The process or actions by which something or someone becomes different.
Continuity	Aspects that may stay the same despite changes.
Causation	The connections between events where one thing happens as a result of another
Significance	Identifying those events, sources, people, places or ideas which are most important.
Similarity and Difference	Comparing ways of life at different times.
Perspective	When interpreting evidence recognise that judgements are influenced by the view and opinion of the observer.
Sources	Evidence that is used to gather information and reach judgements.
Chronology	Arrange historical events in their correct time order.
Empathy	Placing yourself in another's position to better understand their actions.

Key Vocabulary

AD	'Anno Domini'- in the year of the Lord
Amphitheatre	A large, round structure where gladiator fights took place
Aqueduct	A large structure built by the Romans to transport water into towns
Auxiliary	A soldier who was not a Roman citizen
Barbarian	People who live outside of the Roman Empire
Basilica	A large hall built for meetings, debates, and trials
BC	In the years before Christ
Bathhouse	Where the Romans would go to get clean and socialise
Centurion	A man in charge of a group of 80 men in the Roman army
Conquer	To take control of land
Empire	A set of land or regions ruled by an emperor
Emperor	The person who ruled the empire
forum	An open area in a Roman town for meetings and a marketplace
Invasion	An army uses force to enter a country to gain control
Legacy	Something that is handed down from one period to another
Legionary	The very best soldiers of the Roman army
Raid	Entering a place by force to steal from it
Revolt	To take violent action against a ruler
Tribe	A group of people who live together in a community

Timeline: When was the Victorian period?



Timeline

55 BC - 54 BC. Julius Caesar invades Britain twice.

44BC- Julius Caesar is assassinated

43 AD Claudius commences the Roman conquest of Britain.

47 AD - 50 AD. Londinium (London) founded, roads constructed.

27AD- Augustus become the first Roman emperor

61AD- Boudica leads the Iceni tribe in a revolt against the Romans

70AD- The Romans conquer Wales and the North

76AD- Emperor Hadrian is born

122-128AD- Emperor Hadrian builds a wall on the Scottish border

140AD- The Romans conquer Scotland

401-410AD- The Romans withdraw from Britain

Roman battle tactics



The Wedge- to divide enemy Lines.



The tortoise or 'Testudo'- To Protect soldiers from flying weapons



The Repel Cavalry- to defend against the enemy's horses



The Orb- The last 'desperate stand' to protect officers and archers when surrounded

Important Artefacts



Roman Mosaic at Fishbourne Palace



Coin from Roman Britain celebrating Claudius's triumph over Britain



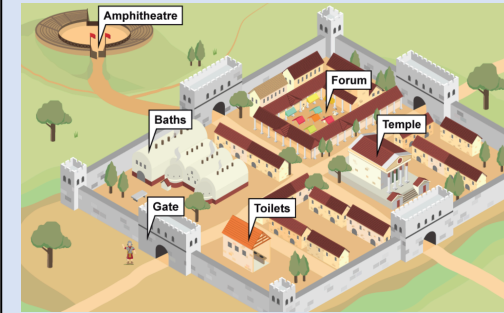
Tomb of a Roman soldier's daughter

Boudica's Rebellion

- Boudica was a member of the Iceni tribe who were initially on good terms with the Romans who had invaded Britain in 43 AD.
- Boudica was married to King Prasutagus and they had two daughters.
- In 59 or 60 AD Prasutagus died. When Boudica attempted to defy the Romans who had come to seize her property, they had her beaten and attacked her daughters.
- Boudica wanted revenge and assembled an army. They began by attacking the important Roman town of Colchester and burning it to the ground.
- The Romans sent the IX legion of 4,000 men to confront the rebels but they were ambushed and only those on horses were able to escape.
- The rebels then attacked London (Londinium) and St Albans (Verulamium), burning the Roman cities to the ground and killing their inhabitants mercilessly.
- The rebels were finally defeated by Paulinus in 61 AD. Even though the Romans were massively outnumbered, their superior weaponry and training enabled them to inflict a crushing defeat on the Britons.

Important Places

Roman towns



The Romans built Britain's first towns as centres to administer the people they had conquered. Major towns were connected by roads and were important places for meetings and trade.

Hadrian's Wall



Built by Emperor Hadrian to mark the boundaries of the Roman Empire and keep the Scots out

