



Timeline of key events

BC 55-54	Julius Caesar leads two Roman military expeditions to Britain, but was driven back by the Celts on both occasions.
AD 43	The Roman Emperor Claudius orders four legions to conquer Britain.
AD 47	The Romans force their allies, the Iceni tribe of East Anglia, to give up all of their weapons. The Iceni resist but their revolt is short lived.
AD 48	The Romans have now conquered large parts of Britain.
AD 49	The Romans make Colchester the capital of Roman Britain.
AD 60-61	Boudicca leads a rebellion of the Iceni against the Romans. After burning down Colchester, London and St Albans, Boudicca was eventually defeated at the Battle of Watling Street.
AD 100	Most of the 8,000 miles of Roman roads in Britain are completed, allowing troops and goods to travel easily across the country.
AD 122-128	Emperor Hadrian builds a wall on the Scottish Border.
AD 250 onwards	The Picts from Scotland, as well as the Angles, Saxon and Jutes from Germany and Scandinavia, start threatening Roman lands.
AD 306	Constantine the Great declared Emperor at York.
AD 401-410	The Romans withdraw from Britain: Anglo Saxons migrants begin to settle.

Vocabulary

Latin	The language spoken and written by the Romans.
Roman Numerals	The Roman system for counting based on seven different symbols. I, V, X, L, C, D, M.
Barbarian	A person who lived outside the Roman Empire, seen by Romans as violent and uncivilised.
Villa	A large house in the country. Some were farmhouses and some were like palaces.
Aqueduct	Systems of pipes and channels used to bring water into the towns.
Centurion	An officer commanding about 80 legionaries.
Invasion	Forcefully taking over another country.
Legion	The main battle unit of the Roman army.
Mosaic	A pattern made by using coloured pieces of stone and pottery.
Celt	People who lived in Europe, and in Britain, who fought the Romans.
Hypocaust	Roman central heating. Hot air from a furnace flowed through gaps between walls and flooring.



Julius Caesar- Famous Roman Leader, led the first invasion of Great Britain.



Claudius- The Roman Emperor who launched the military campaign which would lead to the conquest of Britain in A.D. 43.



Boudicca- The Celtic Queen of the Iceni tribe of modern-day East Anglia, Britain, who led a revolt against Rome in 60/61 CE.



Emperor Hadrian- Roman Emperor. He is known for building Hadrian's Wall, which marked the northern limit of Britannia.

Key Information

- The Roman General Julius Caesar came across the sea to Britain. He wanted to make Britain a part of the Roman Empire
- Roman legions: there were around 5000 soldiers in a Roman Army legion
- Before the Romans arrived, Britain had no real roads
- The Romans are famous for their long, straight roads
- Boudicca was a Celtic Queen
- Scotland was known as Caledonia
- The Picts were a group of tribes who had banded together in Caledonia
- Hadrian's wall was built by three Roman Legions

