

## British History: Lime Class – Roman Rule of Britain

### Why were the Romans so powerful and what did we learn from them?

#### Key Vocabulary

<b>Invasion</b>	Invading a country with armed force.
<b>Empire</b>	A group of states or countries ruled by one monarch or leader.
<b>Soldier</b>	A person who serves in the army.
<b>Auxiliary</b>	Fought in the Roman Army but was not a Roman citizen.
<b>Legionary</b>	The elite soldiers.
<b>Emperor</b>	A sovereign ruler of an empire.
<b>Slave</b>	A person who is the legal property of another and is forced to obey them.
<b>Minerals</b>	Are solid substances that are present in nature.
<b>Conquer</b>	Overcome and take control of (a place or people) by military force
<b>Election</b>	A formal and organized choice by vote of a person for a political office or other position.
<b>Conquer</b>	Overcome and take control of (a place or people) by military force.
<b>Fort</b>	A fort is a <u>strong</u> building or a place with a wall or <u>fence</u> around it where <u>soldiers</u> can <u>stay</u> and be <u>safe</u> from the
<b>Rebellion</b>	The action or process of resisting authority, control, or convention.
<b>Resist</b>	Try to prevent by action or argument.
<b>Military</b>	Relating to or characteristic of soldiers or armed forces.



#### Key People

Julius Caesar  
 Emperor Claudius  
 Boudicca  
 Emperor Hadrian  
 Romulus Augustulus

#### Key Places

Britain  
 Europe  
 Italy/Rome  
 Colchester  
 Castleshaw  
 Chester

#### Key Dates

<b>54 BC</b>	Julius Caesar's invasion attempt
<b>AD 43</b>	Successful invasion ordered by Claudius
<b>AD 51</b>	Defeat of Caratacus
<b>AD 61</b>	Iceni revolt led by Boudicca
<b>AD 122</b>	Construction of Hadrian's wall
<b>AD 200</b>	Introduction of Christianity
<b>AD 306</b>	Constantine proclaimed emperor in York
<b>AD 406</b>	Suevi, Alans, Vandals and Burgundians attack Gaul, and break contact between Rome and Britain: Remaining Roman army in Britain mutinies
<b>AD 408</b>	Devastating attacks by the Picts, Scots and Saxons
<b>AD 409</b>	Britons expel Roman officials and fight for themselves
<b>AD 410</b>	Britain is independent
<b>AD 440-500</b>	Civil war and famine in Britain; Pictish invasions: Many towns and cities are in ruins.



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### Why were the Romans so powerful and what did we learn from them?

#### Key Knowledge

Emperor Claudius planned the invasion of Britain as an attempt to win the respect of his legions and keep them loyal. Two failed attempts were made by Julius Caesar 10 years before the successful invasion of Britain. Claudius sent his general Aulus Plautius with between 40,000 and 60,000 men to land near Richborough in Kent.

Claudius arrived in Britain with a number of elephants which amazed and frightened the Britons. It took the next 35 years to capture and conquer the rest of Britain as far as the Scottish Highlands.

Not all Britons accepted Roman rule, Boudicca rebelled with the Iceni tribe in 61CE – they destroyed the Roman capital in Colchester. Boudicca and her tribe were finally defeated in battle and she, and a number of her warriors, took poison to avoid being captured.

In 122 CE Emperor Hadrian ordered the construction of a wall to defend the Roman empire from the Picts in the north. The wall was 73 miles long with regular forts containing garrisons of troops – it took just six years to complete. In 142 CE the Roman Emperor Antonius Pius ordered the construction of the Antonine wall, significantly further north to extend the Roman territory – it was abandoned only eight years after it was completed.



#### Key Knowledge

Romans encouraged people in Britain to build and live in towns. These contained shops where money was used to pay for local and foreign goods. They also collected taxes from the people that lived there. Long straight roads were built all over Britain allowed armies and riders to travel more quickly. This also allowed goods to be transported using a cart and a mule or oxen. Goods and craftsmen worked in the towns, Roman coins of gold, silver and bronze (with the face on the Emperor) were used to buy products. Romans used wool produced by British farmers to make clothes; togas were only worn by rich men on special occasions. Shoes were made of leather wrapped around the foot. Iron was often nailed to the bottom of the shoe to make it stronger. Slaves were brought to Britain and trained as gladiators; they fought for the entertainment of the crowd in an arena or amphitheatre. The loser was usually killed. Romans introduced bathing to Britain – they build public baths where people sat in hot rooms, had massages and swam. Strigils were used to scrape off dirt before oils were rubbed into the body. Romans had strict rules about burial, cemeteries were placed outside the towns along the main roads that led out of the town. This continued after the Romans had left Britain.