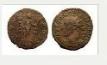





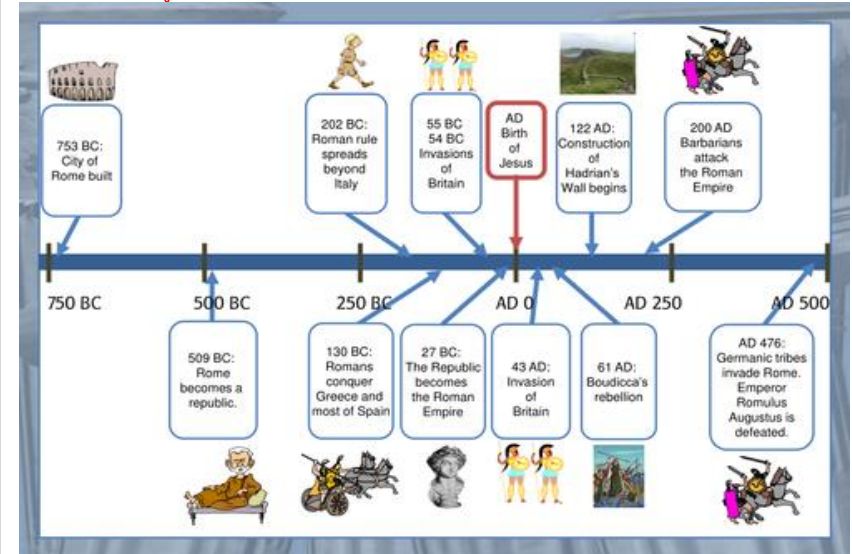
Key Vocabulary	
Chronology	The order of events in time.
Sequence	A pattern or process in which one thing follows another.
Timeline	A graphic presentation of a chronology of events and their dates, listed from left to right along a horizontal line or in a vertical column.
Artefact 	Any object made by human beings, especially one of an earlier era.
Conquer	To get or overcome by force.
Law	the set of rules that people in a society must follow
Trade	The act of exchanging or buying and selling goods
Garrison	A military force that is located in a fort, village, or similar place.
Celts 	A collection of tribes that shared a similar language, beliefs and traditions.
Rebellion	An armed fight against one's government.
Hadrian's wall 	Also known as the Roman Wall or Picts' wall. It is a former defensive fortification or wall begun in AD 122.
Invasion	An act or instance of invading by an enemy or hostile army.
Legion	An army unit in ancient Rome that was made up of soldiers on foot and on horseback.
Dictatorship	A country or government under dictatorial rule.
Centurion 	In Ancient Rome, an officer in command of a company of about one hundred men.

Who were the Romans?

The first Romans lived in Italy nearly 3000 years ago. They founded the city of Rome in 753 BC and, over the centuries, conquered many lands to create a huge empire.



Timeline of events



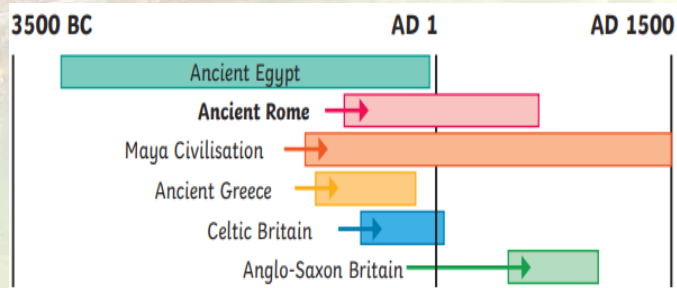
What did the Romans come to Britain?

The Roman General Julius Caesar attempted to conquer Britain twice. He wanted to add land to the Roman Empire and punish the Celts for helping his enemies. He was unsuccessful in his attempts in 55 BC and 54 BC. Some leaders did pay tributes (a tax) so the Romans would leave which meant the Celts could continue to live as they were.

In AD 43, Emperor Claudius launched a third attack on Britain. He sent a powerful and well-organised army of around 40,000 men to conquer the Celtic tribes. This time much of Britain (or Britannia as the Romans referred to it) was conquered by the Romans.

Boudicca's rebellion

The Romans seized land belonging to the Celtic Iceni tribe after King Prasutagus died. Queen Boudicca led a rebellion against the Romans. At first, her army was very successful but, in the Battle of Watling Street, the Roman army finally defeated Boudicca and the Celts.



What was the legacy of the Romans?

The Romans introduced many useful and important devices which still remain in Britain today.

Roman roads and towns.

The Roman army built long, straight roads which criss-crossed the whole of the Roman Empire. They boosted trade, communication with the Emperor and helped the legions to keep control of all the different parts of the Roman Empire.



1	I	11	XI	50	L
2	II	12	XII	100	C
3	III	13	XIII	500	D
4	IV	14	XIV	1000	M
5	V	15	XV		
6	VI	16	XVI		
7	VII	17	XVII		
8	VIII	18	XVIII		
9	IX	19	XIX		
10	X	20	XX		



Towns and the structure

The Romans built new towns all over Britain. Each one had a marketplace, town hall, shops, temples and homes. Larger towns had an amphitheatre for entertainment. Bath houses were popular places to relax and meet friends.

Reading and writing

Before the Romans very few people could read and write. The Romans introduced a new counting system and a new language called Latin. They began recording events rather than passing these down through word of mouth.

Religion

The Romans introduced Christianity to Britain.