

KEY VOCABULARY

Empire	A group of territories under one rule.
Emperor	A man who rules an Empire.
Invasion	When an army or a large number of people attack and enter a place.
Auxiliary Soldier	A 'helper' recruited from a non-Roman tribe.
Gaul	A native or inhabitant (resident) of Ancient Gaul (Western Europe)
Legion	A division of 3,000-6,000 men in a Roman Army.
Iceni	A tribe of Celts (People who lived in Britain) who lived in the East of Britain.
Rebellion	A fight against the ruler.

QUEEN BOUDICCA'S REBELLION

Queen Boudicca is the Leader of the Celtic Iceni tribe. After her husband, King Prasutagus, died, the Romans stole her share of land and money and attacked her family.

Queen Boudicca gathered the Iceni tribe to march across Britannia and defeated Romans in Colchester. However, Romans defeated Celts during Battle of Watling Street. It is thought that Queen Boudicca drank deadly poison after her defeat.



THE ROMANS

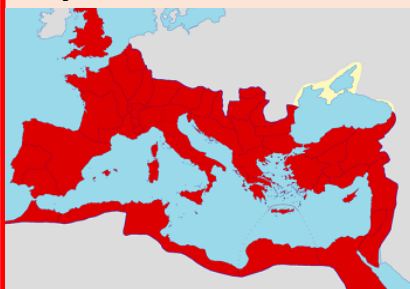
ROMAN EMPIRE

The Roman Empire was one of the mightiest empires of all time and it started in the city of Rome, Italy. Firstly, the Romans conquered Italy, Greece, Spain, North Africa and the Middle East.

Julius Caesar became Roman Dictator after adopting full power of Rome and conquered France (previously Gaul). In 55 BC and 54 BC, Caesar attempted to invade Britain. However, the Celts fought the Romans, resulting in them to return to Gaul (France). Following his failure to invade Britain twice, Caesar was assassinated in 44 BC.

Emperor Claudius became in charge and led four legions to invade Britain in 43 AD. This invasion was successful and the Roman Empire finally conquered Britain.

Why Did Romans Invade Britain?



The Romans invaded Britain because Britain had 6 materials which they wanted: Wood (building ships & homes), lead mines (pipes), silver (coins), wool (clothes), leather hides (for Roman Army) and gold mines (jewellery and coins).

ROMAN FOOD

The Romans ate three meals a day. Poorer people in Rome rarely ate meat and wealthier people often hosted dinner parties. The strangest foods were: flamingo's tongues, roasted peacock and stewed snail. Staple foods in the Roman Empire were porridge, pulses, bread and cheese.

GEOGRAPHY OF ROMAN BRITAIN



Roman Roads: The Romans built long straight roads so that legions of soldiers could march easily during battles. The transportation of cattle and trade was also quicker and easier.

Roman Towns: Towns were squared or rectangular.

Aqueducts: The Romans built aqueducts which are bridges containing a system of pipes used to carry water into towns.

Roman Baths: The Romans built impressive baths, where people would go to socialise or conduct business meetings.

DAILY LIFE IN ROMAN BRITAIN

Roman Houses: Lower and middle-class Romans lived in *Insulae*—Cramped, apartments, housing 30-50 people with only two small rooms.

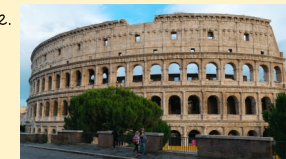
Alternatively, upper class Romans lived in a *Domus* or *Villa*, which were large, single-family houses, consisting of an entrance hall, an atrium, a living room, a dining room, a kitchen and a bedroom.

Roman Clothes: Romans mostly wore clothes made out of wool. Men and women would both wear tunics (long shirts), as well as cloaks in colder weather. Upper class men would also wear togas (a long draped cloth). Whilst married women wore stolas (long pleated dresses).

ROMAN GLADIATORS AND COLOSSEUM

Gladiators were slaves or criminals who were professional fighters in Ancient Rome, some battling animals. Fights took place in amphitheatres.

The Colosseum was the biggest amphitheatre in the Roman Empire and could hold up to 80,000 people. It took 8 years to finish. Approximately 40,000 gladiators died in the Colosseum.



55-54 BC	43 AD	49 AD	60 AD	122 AD	250 AD	410 AD
Julius Caesar attempts invasion of Britain.	The Roman Emperor, Claudius, orders four legions to conquer Britain, forming part of Roman Empire.	The Romans make Colchester the capital of Roman Britain.	Celtic Queen Boudicca leads the Iceni tribe in rebellion against the Romans.	Emperor Hadrian's Wall, the border between Roman Britain and Scotland, is built.	The Picts, the Angles, Saxons and Jutes threaten Roman lands.	The end of Roman Britain.