

National Curriculum Intention (s):

- Julius Caesar's attempted invasion in 55-54 BC.
- The Roman Empire by AD 42 and the power of its army.
- Successful invasion by Claudius and conquest, including Hadrian's Wall.
- British resistance of Boudicca.
- Roman withdrawal from Britain in AD 410 and the fall of the western Roman Empire

Timeline of Key Events

August, 55 BC	Julius Caesar attempted to invade Britain for the first time. They had an advantage, but the weather meant they had to leave.
July-August, 54 BC	Julius Caesar attempted to invade Britain for the second time. The Romans this time successfully conquered Britain, but Caesar was forced to leave to deal with problems in France (Gaul).
51 BC	Defeat of Caratacus, who was the leader of the Catuvellauni tribe. They led the British resistance to the Roman conquest.
AD 43	Emperor Augustus leads final invasion of Britain. England and Wales is now controlled by the Roman Empire.
AD 61	Iceni revolt led by Boudicca.
AD 122	Construction of Hadrian's wall.
AD 200	Introduction of Christianity.
AD 306	Constantine proclaimed emperor in York.
AD 406	Suevi, Alans, Vandals and Burgundians attack France (Gaul) and break contact between Rome and Britain.
AD 408	Devastating attacks by the Picts, Scots and Saxons.
AD 409	Britons expel Roman officials and fight for themselves.
AD 410	Britain is independent.

Key Numbers

55 B.C	Julius Caesar sent 10,000 legionary troops plus cavalry and auxiliaries and 100 transport ships. The invasion was unsuccessful.
54 B.C	Julius Caesar sent 25,000-30,000 legionary troops, 2,000 cavalry, 600 transport ships and 28 warships.

Key Places

Rome	A city in Italy where the Roman empire was formed.
Gaul	An historical region of Western Europe, that included France.
Norfolk	Home of Boudicca and the Iceni tribe.
Scottish border	Where Hadrian's wall was constructed.

Key Figures	
Julius Ceasar	The first emperor to attempt an invasion of Britain.
Constantine	Introduced Christianity as a religion in Britain.
Augustus	Led the third and final invasion of Britain.
Boudicca	Led the Iceni revolt.

Interesting Facts
Roman Britain was a province of the Roman Empire from 43BC to AD 409. Before the invasions the tribes of Britain had already established cultural and economic links with continental Europe, but the Roman invaders introduced new developments in agriculture, urbanisation, industry, and architecture. After the initial rebellions of Caratacus and Boudicca, the Romans controlled the lands south of Hadrian's Wall in relative peace & a distinctively Romano British culture developed. From AD 400, Britain suffered repeated attacks from barbarian invasions and in c. 409 Roman officials departed. Over the next 150 years, most of the Roman cities fell into ruins, nevertheless, the legacy of Roman rule was felt for many centuries.

Tier 3 Vocabulary	
Aqueduct	A manmade channel used for delivering water to Roman towns.
Barbarian	A term used used by the Romans to refer to people who lived outside the Roman Empire.
Century	A division of the Roman army made up of 80 soldiers and led by a centurion.
Consul	The highest position in the Roman government.
Emperor	The leader of an empire.
Legion	The main unit of the Roman army.
Senate	A group of prestigious men who advised the consuls.
Celtic tribes	The tribes (Celts) that lived in Britain during the Iron age. They also lived on mainland Europe.
Chariot	A vehicle with two wheels pulled by horses.
Citizen	A person belonging to a country and has the legal rights offered to the people of that country.
Latin	The language used by the Romans.
Mosaic	A picture made of tiny tiles. The Romans used it in their Villas.
The Picts	A Celtic tribe, that lived in Northern Britain, now known as Scotland.