



Year 4 - The Romanisation of Britain

Key People

Julius Caesar - A famous Roman leader. He won many battles for Rome and helped the Roman Empire grow. He was assassinated by a large group of Roman Senators in 44 BC.

Emperor Claudius - The Roman Emperor who launched the military campaign consisting of 40,000 troops and several war elephants 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 AD.

Emperor Hadrian - The Roman emperor from 117 to 138 A.D. He is known for building Hadrian's Wall, which marked the northern limit of Britannia.

Caligula - Roman emperor from 37 to 41AD.

Key Knowledge

• From the iron age the Celtic people lived in Britain. They were farmers and lived in small village groups. They were also warlike people.

• Roman Britain was a province of the Roman Empire from 43 to 409.

• The Roman invaders introduced new developments in urbanisation and architecture.

Key Places

Hadrian's Wall - Hadrian's Wall was built to guard the wild north-west frontier of the Roman Empire.

Colchester - Boudicca led a revolt in Roman Colchester. The capital of Roman Britain at the time, Colchester was burnt to the ground by Boudicca's Celtic Revolt.

Chester - The city of Chester was originally a Roman fortress.



Vocabulary

Century decade archaeology source research
evidence artefact compare contrast similarity
difference argument key features invasion
conquer Empire occupy

Celts Romans Emperor legion amphitheatre
mosaic Latin aqueduct barbarian chariot
gladiator senate republic villa hypocaust
temple slave

First invasion of Britain by Julius Caesar

Emperor Claudius leads invasion of Britain

The Romans make Colchester the capital of Roman Britain. London is founded

Boudicca rebels

Hadrian's Wall built

Christianity becomes official religion of Roman empire

Last Romans leave Britain

55 BC 0 AD 43 49 50 60 122 312 410

