

Corriculum Links:

The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain

Key Facts:

- The Ancient Romans ruled one of the largest and richest empires in history from 43 AD to 410 AD. Their unstoppable army conquered most of Europe, North Africa and Middle East.
- The Roman armies were famous for their fighting ability, they were well disciplined and organised. The backbone of the army were made up by foot soldiers called legionaries who were equipped with armour and weapons.
- Romans worshipped hundreds of gods and goddesses, they also worshipped the spirits of the emperors.
- The Romans invaded Britain to conquer land, gain slaves and collect as many resources as possible. Their goal was to gain as much power as possible.
- Julius Caeser, the general of Rome, attempted to invade Britain with an army of 25,000 men, however, when people rebelled against him, he retreated. Claudius successfully invaded Britain in 41AD.
- The Romans established themselves in Britain and develop paved straight roads and infrastructure e.g. sewage. The towns and roads which the Romans built still exist today.
- The Roman Empire became so big that it was difficult to maintain, too many rebels attacked and by 400AD the Romans left Britain.

Possible trips/visits: We should already know:

- Roman workshop
- Lullingstone Roman villa
- Maidstone Museum
- Kent Life
- Hever Castle
- Canterbury Roman Museum

- The UK is a country in the continent of Europe
- The four countries of the UK
- London is the capital city of the UK

AD43

100 years after Julius Coesur leaves Britain, the new emperor, Claudius, invades with an army of about 40,000 that included Elephants! After a battle (thought to be on the River Medway, Kent) the Komans establish a capital at Colchester. The fighting continues in Lincolnshire, the Midlands, Dorset and

AD82

AD73

The Romans conquer Wales. The last major rebellion is by a tribe living in Angleseg and Snowdonia. After they are defeated, the Romans build a network of forts across Wales.

AD138

After Hadrian's death
the new emperor,
Antoniuns Polician
batically abandons
Hadrian's Wall and
builds a new wall
called the Antonine
dt
Wall. This was about
99 miles north of
Hadrian's Wall and
had significantly more
forts than Hadrian's
Wall.

AD208

The Emperor Septimus
Severus, accompanied by his
sons Caracalla and Geta,
leads severu's campaigns in
Scotland. After Severu's
death in York in AD211, the
campaigns are abandoned
along with most of the
Roman forts in Scotland.
Returning to Rome Caracalla
Geta rule The Empire
jointly until the notoriously
violent Caracalla orders
Ceta to be murdered.

AD306

Constantine 'th

Emperor in York Having fought o

civil war he

by God and in thanks, he

believes his

The last of the Romans leave Britain as Roman troops are sent bad to the continent to defend other areas of The Empire against Barbarian rule ends in Britain and the Anglo Saxon era begins in AD450.

AD410

AD100 Q AD200 Q AD300 Q AD400

ΔD164

Antoninus was unable to

conquer the Northern

Tribes and so when Marcus Aurelius becam

emperor he abandoned the Antonine Wall and

Wall. The wall remained

in the power of the Romans for the remainde

reaccupied Hadrian's

AD60

The Iceni tribe of Norfolk are rebelling under the leadership of Queen Boudico. Her army of Iceni down the Iceni of Iceni down the Iceni of Iceni down the Iceni of Iceni down the towns of Colchester, London, and Verulanium (St. Albans). An estimated 70,000 to 80,000 Romans and Britons are killed. Eventually the rebellion is squashed in the Bettle of Worlding Squashed in the Bettle of Worlding Squashed to the York December 10,000 to 10,000 to

AD122 Under the

A AD79
Agrecio, whilst
gowerner of Roman
Britian, attempts to
conquer Scotland for
Rome, but is
unsuccessful.

Addition to being a
military device it also
exerced as a way to
control trade across the
other It is a common
misconception that the
other it lies, in fact,
to tally within England.

AD216

In order to better control Britain, the Romans divided the country in two. The South became know as Britannia Superior and the North as Britannia Inferior.

AD313

ter i, the dd the constantine announces that Christianity will be the constant to the constant will be that Christianity will be t

Roman Timeline

Key Vocabulary

Aqueduct	A man made channel that carries water
Emperor	The leader of an empire
Empire	Individual nations that are controlled by the government or ruler of a particular country
Fortress	A castle of large building which is intended to be difficult for enemies to enter
Infrastructure	Basic facilities such as transport, communications, power supplies and buildings
Invasion	When a foreign army enters a country by force
Legionaries	Roman foot soldiers who were armed with weapons
Raid	A sudden armed attack against a place
Settlement	When people start a new community