



Key Facts:

- The Celts lived in settlements like hill forts and roundhouses from 750BC to 12BC.
 - 55 BC and 54 BC, Julius Caesar invaded Britain however did not conquer. In 41 AD Claudius decided to invade and conquered most of Britain. The people and land now belonged to Rome.
 - Romans invaded Britain to conquer land, gain more slaves and collect resources such as lead, tin, gold and silver, wood, corn and wool. They wanted more power.
 - Boudicca was the wife to the chief of the Iceni tribe. When he died, Boudicca became the chief. The Romans demanded they pay tax and take over their land. Boudicca and her tribe rebelled and attacked the Roman army but the Roman army were better organised and defeated her.
- Romans entertained themselves with chariot races and gladiator games. Poor Romans lived in towns with houses, shops, meeting spaces, workshops, temples and bathhouses. Richer Romans lived in villas with beautifully painted walls, mosaic floors and central heating.
- The Romans invented straight roads, underfloor heating, concrete, the calendar, clean water, coins, police, fire service and the law, glass, language, libraries, bathhouses and public parks,



55BC

Julius Caesar invades Britain



0 BC/AD

Jesus is born



41AD

Claudius invades and conquers Britain



61AD

Boudicca and the Iceni tribe rebels.



122 AD

Romans begin building Hadrian's wall.



410 AD

Roman rule ends in Britain.

KEY VOCABULARY

AD	Anno Domini - The time after the birth of Jesus Christ.
BC	Before Christ - The time before the birth of Jesus Christ.
Chronology	'The study of time' - showing the order in which things happened.
Conquer	Take control of another land.
Invasion	When a foreign army enters a country by force.
Settlement	A small community of people.
Celts	Tribes who ruled southern Britain before the Romans came.
Gladiator	Professional fighters in ancient Rome.
Mosaic	A picture made up of lots of tiny pieces fitted together.
Emperor	A male who rules an empire.
Amphitheatre	A Roman open-air stadium
Rebellion	A fight against the government.
Invention	A new thing someone has made.
Military	A group or groups of people who are given power to defend something (their country).



LINKS IN THE CURRICULUM:

- o Year 4 - Civilisation
- o Year 5 - Roman's leaving England before Anglo-Saxons arrive.
- o Year 6 - Roman's revisit during London topic
- o Chronology
- o Using historical sources
- o Compare and contrast