

The Roman Empire was the largest empire of the ancient world and lasted some 500 years. At its peak its territories stretched far and wide from north-western Europe, to North Africa



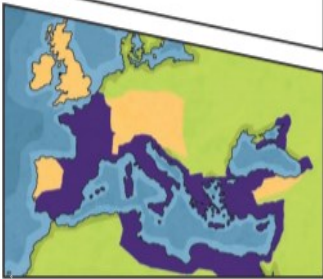
The Romans had many reasons to invade raw materials: to turn some



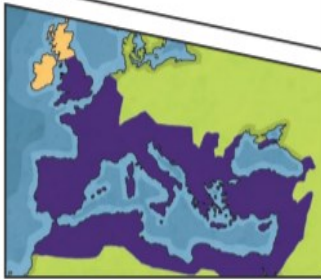
revenge—as the Britons had helped the Gauls

To gain more power by making their empire larger

Map showing the Roman Empire in 44 BC



Map showing the Roman Empire in AD 305



Only men could be in the Roman Army.

A legionary had to be fighting fit, over 17 years old, at least 5' 8" tall and a Roman citizen. They had to be willing to commit to 25 years of service to the Roman army. If they survived, they were

Life as a Celt

Britain had many Celtic tribes each with its own king. Celts lived a peasantry lifestyle by farming, hunting and gathering.

Life as a Roman

Romans built towns protected by walls. Inside, they had houses, shops and bathhouses. Romans built roads which made it easier for troops to move around

**Layers of a Roman**



# Romans & Celts

## How did the Roman Empire change Britain?

In 55 BC, Julius Caesar attempted to invade Britain. Stormy seas wrecked his ships and thousands of Celtic warriors were waiting.

In 54 BC, he tried again with more soldiers. The Celtic tribes agreed to pay money to Rome and were left in peace.

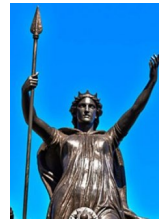


Emperor Claudius  
Roman  
(10 BC—54 AD)

In 43 AD, Emperor Claudius successfully invaded Britain. Many Celtic tribes made deals to keep the peace, agreeing to obey Roman laws and pay taxes. In return, they kept their kingdoms.



Julius Caesar  
Roman  
(100 BC—40 BC)



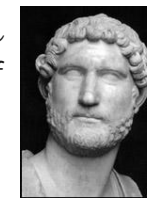
Boudicca  
Celt  
(30 AD—61 AD)

After the death of King Prasutagus, the Romans tried to take the Celtic Iceni tribe's land. In 60 AD, his wife Queen Boudicca formed an army and defeated the Roman army at Colchester and London. Boudicca was defeated in the Battle of Watling Street near Mancetter. Boudicca's fate is unclear, some say she killed herself

55 BC	43 AD	84 AD
54 BC	60 AD	122 AD



Vocabulary	
<b>Britannia</b>	The Roman name for Britain.
<b>Briton</b>	A Celtic person who lives in southern Britain before and during Roman times.
<b>Caledonia</b>	The name used in Roman times for
<b>Celts</b>	People living in Britain.
<b>conquer</b>	To take control of another country and its people, usually after a war or battle.
<b>empire</b>	A group of countries ruled over by a n
<b>Gaul</b>	The area of Western Europe (France) in
<b>Iceni</b>	A tribe of Celts who lived in the east of
<b>invade</b>	To enter a country using force.
<b>legion</b>	A large section of the Roman army, made
<b>peasantry</b>	The low rank of a group of peasants.
<b>Picts</b>	Tribes from Caledonia.
<b>primary source</b>	An original source that provides a first-hand account. They are considered
<b>revolt</b>	To refuse to be ruled or controlled by
<b>secondary source</b>	Secondary sources were created by someone who did not experience the event first



Emperor Hadrian  
Roman

In 84 AD, many Caledonian (Scottish) tribes fought battles against the Romans. In 122 AD, Emperor Hadrian built a wall called Hadrian's Wall across northern Britain to prevent the Picts attacking. An African group of soldiers called the 'Aurelian Moors' had been stationed at the nearby fortress of Aballava between 253 and 258 AD.

