

# VOCABULARY

**aqueduct** Long stone waterways that delivered fresh water to cities, flowing into a holding tank (castellum).

**baths** Using a central heating system, the Romans would create public bathing areas using terracotta bricks.

**Colchester—Camulodunum** The Roman capital of Britain until it was destroyed under Boudica's rebellion.

**Empire** Controlled from Rome, the Empire included most of Europe, the Mediterranean and North Africa.

**Hadrian's Wall** A defensive wall separating Scotland and England with forts every 5 miles, stretching for 80 miles.

**legacy** a direct result of something in history and which continues to exist after it is over

**raid** a sudden armed attack against a place

**rebellion** fighting back and opposing the people who have attacked you

**roads** The Romans built the first roads in Britain (over 9000km of them) and were distinctively straight.

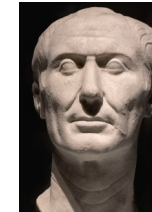
**toga** Romans often wore large, white wool-



## The History of the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain CE 42 - 410

### IMPORTANT FIGURES

- **Julius Caesar (100 BC – 44 BC)** - Roman general who won many battles. He invaded Britain twice but did not set up any forts.
- **Claudius (10 BC – CE 54)** - Led to the successful invasion of Britain and was responsible for building many new roads and aqueducts throughout the Empire.
- **Queen Boudicca**—led a revolt against the Romans in **CE 60**. She was Queen of the Iceni tribe.
- **Hadrian (CE 76—138)** – Hadrian was the 14th Roman emperor, and ruled during a very successful time for Roman Britain. He is known for having a wall built along the border of England and Scotland (Hadrian's Wall)
- **Lucius Septimus Severus (CE 145—211)** - He was an African Emperor, born in modern day Libya, who brought a huge army to Britain. He died in York.
- **Constantine (CE 272—337)** - The first Christian Emperor who tried to unite a split Empire.



**Helmet**  
The helmet of a Roman soldier was called a cassis or galea. It was made of metal and it was designed to protect the head from sword blows.

**Body Armour**  
The body armour was made from overlapping iron strips. The iron strips were fastened with hooks and laces at the front and hinged at the back. The straps were held together with leather strips on the inside so that the armour would be flexible so the soldier could bend. The whole of the body armour was strengthened by front and back iron plates below the neck.

**Shield**  
The shield was called a scutum. It was quite light so it could be held in one hand. It was curved so it would fit around a soldier's body to protect from blows. It was wide enough so that soldiers could join their scuta together in formation in battle. The metal protrusion on the front (boss) could also be used to attack the enemy, used in a punching motion.

**Tunic made of wool**

**Linen undershirt**

**Caligae**  
Roman sandals were called caligae. They were made from different thicknesses of leather. Hobnails (metal studs) were attached to the sole of the sandal so that it would not wear easily and it could be used on rough ground and also for striking enemies with after they had fallen.

# KEY LEARNING

- Roman Britain was part of the **Roman Empire** from CE43 to 410.
- After two initial invasions, in CE44, the Romans capture **Colchester**. It is the first fortress in Roman Britain and made the capital city in AD 49. It was named Camulodunum.
- In CE 61, **Queen Boudica** led a rebellion against the Romans.
- After the initial rebellions, the Romans controlled the lands south of **Hadrian's Wall** in relative peace. A distinctively Romano British culture developed.
- They developed paved straight roads, infrastructure (e.g. sewage),
- They also influenced the written and spoken language, measurement system, way of life, cities buildings (built out of bricks and stone), technology, religion.
- Eventually, the Empire became too big to rule and In CE 285, Emperor Diocletian split the Empire in two halves, East and West. The Romans left Britain in CE 409 because the soldiers and leaders needed to **defend** other parts of the Empire.
- The **legacy** of Roman rule was felt for many centuries.

## TIMELINE

753 B.C.	54 B.C.	CE 43	CE 61	CE 122	CE 211	CE 200	CE 480-550	480-550
Rome was founded	Julius Caesar attempts to invade Britain	Successful Roman invasion, ordered by Claudius,	Iceni revolt led by Queen Boudicca	Hadrian's Wall built to separate Scotland and England	Emperor Lucius Septimus Severus dies in York	Christianity introduced	Arrival of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain	Arrival of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain

## WHAT CAME BEFORE

Year 3 - Stone Age to Iron Age

## WHAT COMES NEXT

Year 5 – Anglo Saxons, Picts and Scots