

Key Vocabulary

conquer:	to defeat and take over through force
emperor:	the ruler of an empire
empire:	a group of countries ruled over by another country
impact:	to make a positive or negative change on something
invade:	to enter and take over a country through force
legion:	an army unit in ancient Rome made up of soldiers on foot and on horseback
pillage:	to take goods from during a war



ROMAN BRITAIN

Key Takeaways

- Julius Caesar had two unsuccessful attempts to **invade** and **conquer** Britain in 54 and 55BC.
- Emperor** Claudius, the leader of the Roman **Empire**, planned a successful invasion in 43AD.
- Claudius wanted resources from Britain. He thought a successful invasion would make him popular.
- We know about Roman Britain by visiting archaeological sites and looking at remains.
- In many parts of Britain, there are Roman sites, including roads, villas and forts.
- Hadrian's Wall is the most famous Roman site.
- We can also read written accounts about Roman Britain, for example the Vindolanda Tablets.
- In Roman times, most people lived in the country. Their lives didn't change very much.
- Roman people brought many positive things to Britain. Their **impact** can still be seen today.
- The Roman period did not end abruptly in 410AD. Some Roman people continued to live in Britain.

Questions

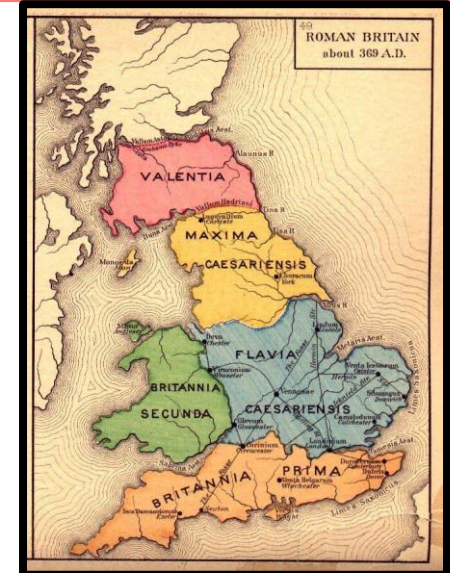
Why did the Romans invade Britain?

How easy was it for the Romans to take over Britain?

Was life hard for a Roman soldier on Hadrian's Wall?

Were the Roman roads a positive development for everyone?

What did the Romans leave behind that is still of significance today?



Timeline

