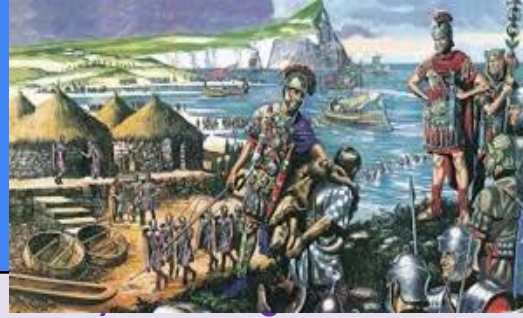
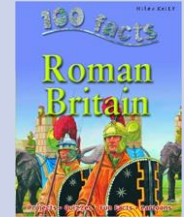
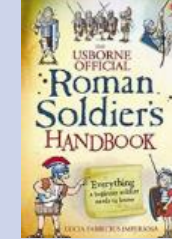
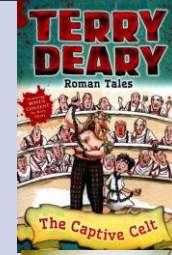


Centurion	A commander of a group of 100 Roman soldiers.
Emperor	The ruler of an empire.
Legionary	The elite (best) soldiers in the Roman army.
Celt/Iron Age Briton	The native people of Britain before the Romans arrived.
Conquer	To overcome and take control of people or land using military force.
Empire	A group of countries or areas where one state rules over the whole group.
Invade	Enter a place or land with the intention of occupying it.
artefact	An object made by a human which give evidence about the past.
Tribe	A group of people with a shared culture, language and way of living.
Uprising/rebellion	An act of resistance or fighting against the ruler.



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- ❑ The ancient **Romans** were based in Rome in Italy, but they ruled over land that stretched far beyond the borders of Rome. This was called the Roman Empire, and it covered large parts of land all around the Mediterranean Sea – and even part of Great Britain.
- ❑ Emperor Julius Ceasar attempted to invade Britain in 55-54BC. The Celts fought back until the Romans left. The second time (in 54BC), Caesar did not think Britain was worth a long war, so returned to Rome.
- ❑ Emperor Claudius led a successful invasion of Britain in 43AD. Many Celtic tribes in Britain made deals with these Romans to obey Roman laws and pay taxes, in exchange for their kingdom.
- ❑ Boudicca was a British Celtic tribe leader who led an uprising against the Roman army in about 60AD. Boudicca's army was called the Britons. The Britons managed to destroy Camulodunum, Londinium and Verulamium however the Roman Army did eventually defeat them.
- ❑ One of the main reasons Rome became so powerful was because of the strength of its army. The army was **very advanced** for its time. The soldiers were the best trained, they had the best weapons and the best armour.
- ❑ C. 380-410AD The Romans left Britain when Italy was being attacked.



Significant people

Julius Ceasar

Emperor Claudius

Boudica