We are all Historians...
What impact the the Romans have on Britain?

Key People

Aulus Plautius – General who led Roman invasion army in 43

Claudius – Emperor who ordered the invasion

Prasutagus – King of the Iceni

Boudicca – Queen of the Iceni

Hadrian – Emperor who orders the building of the wall between Scotland & Roman Britain

Tacitus – Roman historian who writes an account of the Iceni revolt.

Julius Caesar - Attempted to include Britain twice and failed. Was killed after he became a master of Rome.

Key Vocabulary:

Caledonia - the name used in Roman times for Scotland.

Celts - people living in Britain.

Emperor - the ruler living in an Empire.

Iceni - a tribe of Celts who lived in the east of Britain.

Legion - a large section of the Roman army made of at least 5000 soldiers.

Picts - tribes from Caledonia

Mosaic - artwork made from broken up pieces of stone. Usually a sign of wealth or importance.

Key Facts

Roman Britain was a province of the Roman Empire from 43 AD to 409 AD. Before the invasions the tribes of Britain had already established cultural and economic links with continental Europe, but the Roman invaders introduced new developments in agriculture, urbanisation, industry, and architecture. After the initial rebellions of Caractacus and Boudicca, the Romans controlled the lands south of Hadrian's wall in relative peace and a distinctively Romano British culture developed. From 400 AD Britain suffered repeated attacks from barbarian invasions and in 409 AD Roman officials departed. Over the next 150 years most of the Roman cities fell into ruins, nevertheless, the legacy of Roman rule was felt for many centuries.

How the Romans invaded Britain:

55 BC: The First Raid: Julius Caesar wanted to extend his Roman Empire so he attempted to invade Britain but the Celts fought back and the Romans returned to Gallia (modern-day France).

54 BC: The Second Raid: Julius Caesar tried to take over Britain again. This time, he took bigger and stronger legions and had some success. Some British tribes were forced to pay tributes (luxury items, such as gold, slaves or soldiers) in order to carry on living how they were.

AD 43: Invasion: The new emperor, Claudius, was determined to make more of Britain part of his Roman Empire and started a successful invasion. Many Celts realised how powerful this Roman army was and agreed to obey Roman laws and pay taxes. Other tribes of Celts continued to fight against the Romans, who never gained full control of Britain.

"Romanisation" of Britain:

Trade: During the Roman period Britain's continental trade was principally directed across the Southern North Sea and Eastern Channel. Imports included: coin, pottery, olive oil, wine, olives, salt fish, & glass. Exports (more difficult to prove archaeologically): metals (silver, gold, lead, iron & copper), salt & agricultural products.

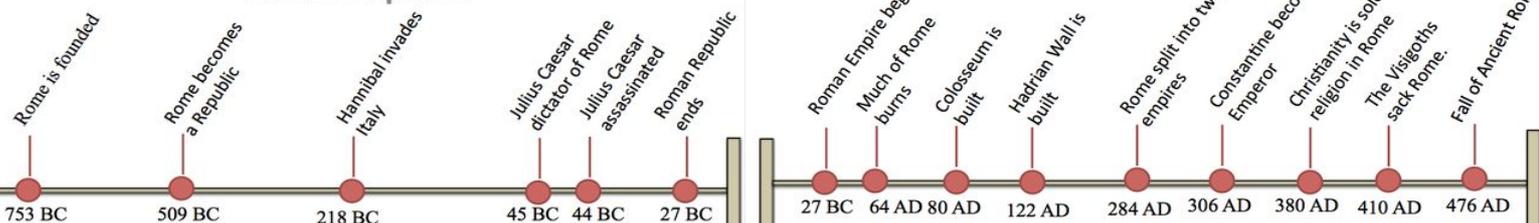Economy: Mining very important and agriculture. By the 3rd century, Britain's economy was diverse and well established.

Government: Country run by a Governor, whose role was primarily military, but also maintaining diplomatic relations with local client kings, building roads, ensuring the public courier system functioned, supervising citizens and acting as a judge in important cases.

Settlements: Romans established a number of important settlements, many of which still survive. They introduced the idea of a town as a centre of power and administration.

Religion: Druids were outlawed by Claudius, however, Britons continued to worship Celtic deities.

Roman Republic

Rome is founded	Rome becomes a Republic	Hannibal invades Italy	Julius Caesar dictator of Rome	Julius Caesar assassinated	Roman Republic ends
753 BC	509 BC	218 BC	45 BC	44 BC	27 BC

Roman Empire

Roman Empire begins	Much of Rome burns	Colosseum is built	Hadrian Wall is built	Rome split into two empires	Constantine becomes Emperor	Christianity is sole religion in Rome	The Visigoths sack Rome.	Fall of Ancient Rome.
27 BC	64 AD	80 AD	122 AD	284 AD	306 AD	380 AD	410 AD	476 AD

Invasion

Roman invasion of Britain (and Europe).

Trade

Romans increased Britain's, already thriving, trade
Romans introduced the same currency across Britain.
Introduction of roads increased trade routes

Power

Marcus Licinius Crassus - richest person - had own fire brigade
Power of the army - invading and taking over Europe

Legacy

Transport links across Britain - Roads.
Use of hot springs - spas