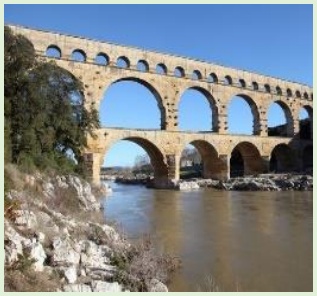
History – The Roman Empire in Britain – Year 6 - Autumn 2

Vocabulary Top Ten:

Amphitheatre	a large, oval-shaped building with seats rising in rows all around a central open area
Aqueducts	a channel built to carry water over a long distance, like a bridge for water
Baths	large public buildings in ancient Rome that were like a mix of our modern swimming pools and gyms
Boudica	A powerful Celtic warrior queen who led a revolt against the Romans in ancient Britain
Celtic	The Celts weren't just one group, but many different tribes who shared languages and religions.
Circus	A large, open-air stadium for public games, especially exciting chariot races.
East Anglia	the area in eastern England that was ruled by the Roman Empire.
Forum	A Physical place in an ancient Roman town square where people discussed important matters.
Legion	a large group of soldiers in the ancient Roman army
Testudo formation	Roman soldier tactic where they locked their shields together to form a shell-like roof and wall, like a tortoise









When the Romans invaded Britain, **Boudica** was the queen of the Iceni tribe, a Celtic tribe in what is now East Anglia. Although she was defeated by the Roman army, she is remembered as a fierce warrior queen who fought against the Roman invasion.



Why did the Roman Empire End?

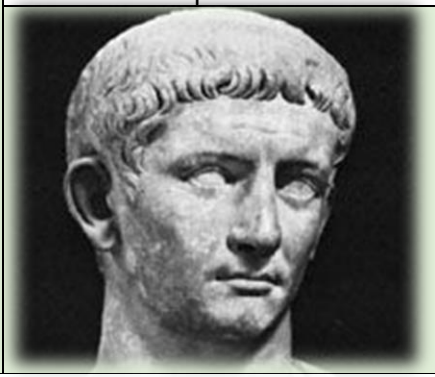
Barbarians swarmed Rome and inhabited the rich land of the Roman Empire.

Expensive lifestyles – by the 300s Rome was facing a cash crisis.

Emperors kept arguing about who should be the next leader when needed.

Defence Costs – the army declined and soldiers weren't paid

Religious Reasons – the Romans became Christians, a religion of peace



In **AD 43 Emperor Claudius** ordered an invasion, firstly to impress his subjects but also to take some of the wealth which Britain possessed such as corn and valuable metals.

55 BC – Julius Caesars's army lands and briefly defeats some tribes and then leaves

43 AD – Claudius invades and stays. Romans begin 367 years of continuous occupation

61AD – Queen Boudica of the Iceni leads rebellion against Romans but is defeated

122 AD – Romans start to build Hadrian's Wall, marking the northern edge of their empire

410 AD – Roman army leaves Britain