

# How did the **ROMAN INVASION** impact Britain?

## TIMELINE

55-54 BC Julius Caesar's attempted invasion

43 AD Emperor Claudius' successful invasion. Britain becomes part of the Roman Empire

49 AD Roman fort built in Gloucester. Later becomes a town called Glevum

60-61 AD Boudica leads the Iceni in revolt against the Romans

122-128 AD Emperor Hadrian builds a wall on the Scottish Border

401-410 AD  
The Romans withdraw from Britain:  
Anglo-Saxons migrants begin to settle



### EMPEROR CLAUDIUS

Emperor Claudius lead a successful invasion of Britain. He also expanded the Roman Empire into parts of Africa and the Middle East.



### BOUDICCA

This queen of the Iceni (Celtic tribe) lead a rebellion against the Romans and burnt important Roman town. Eventually, she was defeated.



### POWERFUL ARMY

The Roman army had

- Thorough training,
- New weapon technology (catapults),
- Tactics such as tortoise formation
- Cavalry (soldiers on horses)

## ROMAN ROADS

The Romans built 10,000 miles of paved, straight roads that stretched right across the country to connect their towns.

Many of our modern roads follow the same routes. The A419 and A917 follow the route of Ermine Way, which the Romans built to connect Gloucester and Cirencester.

### STICKY VOCABULARY

Rome: City in Italy (Europe)

Emperor Claudius: Invaded Britain

Boudicca: Lead a rebellion

Corinium: Cirencester

Invasion: Taking over a country by force

Empire: Group of countries ruled by one person or group

Latin: The language of ancient Rome

Basilica: Town Hall

## ROMAN TOWNS

### CORINIUM (CIRENCESTER)

Corinium was the second largest Roman town in Britain. It included:

- A grid layout
- Brick and stone buildings
- A market place with shops and a town hall (Basilica)
- An amphitheatre
- A wall surrounding it



London (Londinium) was Britain's greatest city and is today the capital of the UK.

## WHAT DID THE ROMANS LEAVE BEHIND?

As well as towns and roads, the Romans brought us:

- Writing and a new language (Latin), Roman numerals
- Roman coins
- New plants and animals (rabbits and nettles)
- Sewage systems
- Roman Gods and Goddesses (we named our planets after them)
- Later on, Romans brought Christianity to Britain.