

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Caledonia</b>	The name used in times for Scotland.
<b>Celts</b>	People living in Britain.
<b>emperor</b>	The ruler of an empire.
<b>Iceni</b>	A tribe of <b>Celts</b> who lived in the east of Britain.
<b>legion</b>	A large section of the Roman army, made up of 5000 soldiers.
<b>Picts</b>	Tribes from <b>Caledonia</b> .
<b>Roman Empire</b>	The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans, including parts of Europe, Middle East and North Africa.

## Legacy

When the Roman army left Britain they left behind a changed country. Many of the changes they introduced can still be seen in Britain today.

**Buildings** – In Britain you can still see and use public baths, amphitheatres, bridges and temples.

**Language** – Latin, which was the official Roman language forms the roots of many of the words we use today. We still use Roman names for months (January, July) and planets (Mars, Jupiter).

**Religion** – The Roman's introduced Christianity to Britain and many churches are still built using designs like a Roman Basilica.

## Ancient Roman Empire



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## Key Events

<b>55 BC</b>	<b>The First Raid</b> 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).
<b>54 BC</b>	<b>The Second Raid</b> Julius Caesar tried to take over Britain again. This time, he took over bigger and stronger legions and had some success.
<b>AD 43</b>	<b>Invasion</b> 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 was and agreed to obey Roman laws and taxes.
<b>AD 60</b>	<b>Boudicca's Rebellion</b> The Romans decided that the Iceni tribe needed to start paying taxes but Queen Boudicca, the ruler of the tribe, refused to let this happen and formed an army to fight the Romans. Thousands of people died in these battles but the Romans eventually won.
<b>AD 122</b>	<b>Hadrian's Wall</b> The Caledonian tribes fought battles against the Romans who had tried to take their land. The Romans wanted a way to separate their land from the Picts so the Roman emperor, Hadrian, ordered a wall to be built to protect the Romans' land. The wall was 117km long with castles, guarded turrets, major forts, barracks, bath houses and even hospitals.

## Modern Rome

