

History - Why did the Romans invade and settle in Britain?



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|------------------|--|--------------------------|---|
| empire* | A group of countries or territories under the control of a single ruler (often an emperor, monarch or government). | primary source* | An object or record created at the time of an event or period. |
| inference | Using the clues in sources to form an idea. | Romans | The people who lived in Ancient Rome and whose empire spread across Europe, the Middle East and north Africa. |
| invasion* | A military attack in which an army or country uses force to take over another country or area. | secondary source* | An object or record created after an event or period. |
| legacy* | Past events or actions which have had a lasting impact. | settlement* | A place where people live together as a community. |

The Roman invasion of Britain

Emperor Claudius led a successful invasion of Britain in AD 43. He wanted to show off his power and expand the empire.



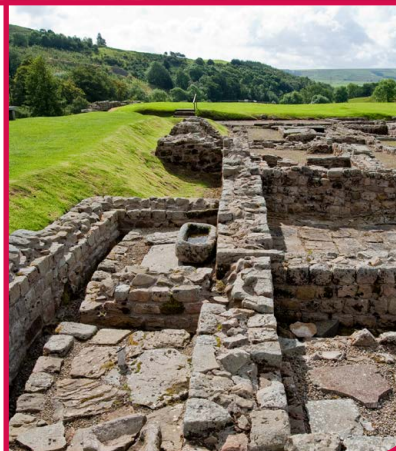
Hadrian's Wall

Built by the Romans in AD 122 under Emperor Hadrian's orders, the wall marked the northern boundary of the Roman Empire in Britain and defended it from tribes to the north.



Vindolanda

An ancient Roman fort near Hadrian's Wall, Vindolanda was a key military camp. The well-preserved artefacts and writings found there by archaeologists provide evidence about life in Roman Britain.



Boudicca

Boudicca was the Celtic queen of the Iceni tribe. She married King Prasutagus, who made a deal with the Romans to keep his land after their invasion. However, the Romans did not keep to their side of the deal. Boudicca successfully led a rebellion against the Romans and destroyed their capital. She was eventually defeated by the Romans and died in AD 60.



*key vocabulary



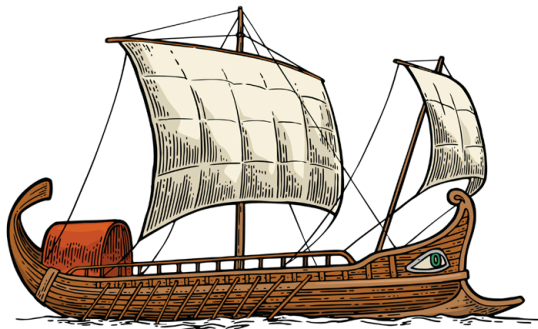
The Roman army

The Roman army was responsible for the expansion of the Empire. It was well-organised, and the soldiers were well-equipped and trained. Formations such as the testudo (tortoise) and the wedge allowed them to attack and defend themselves quickly.



The Romans leave Britain

The Roman army left Britain for good in AD 410. Germanic groups were attacking Italy, and Emperor Honorius decided he needed the army to defend it. Britain was left to await the arrival of the next invaders. The Romans had changed life in Britain for good.



The Roman invasion of Britain

