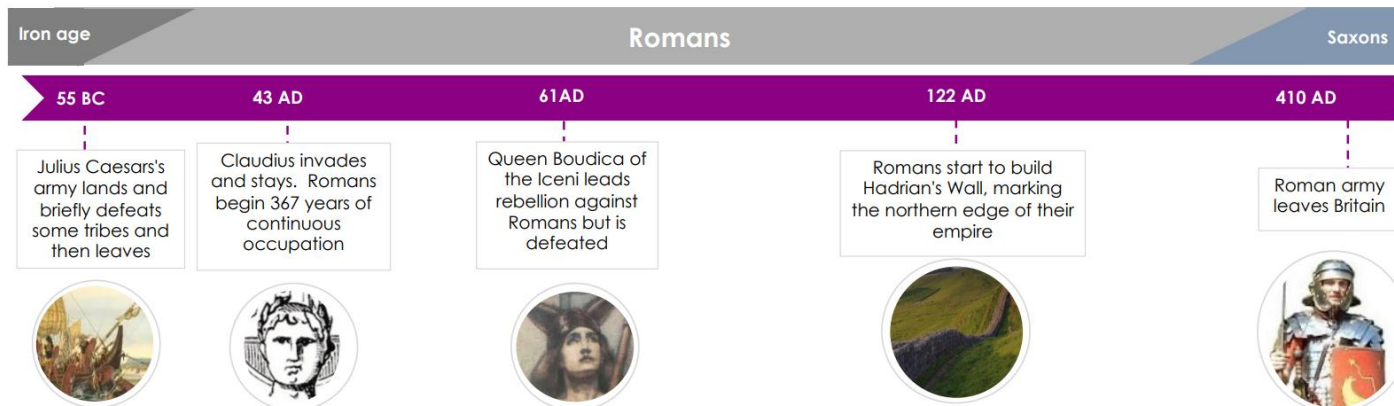


# Knowledge organiser

## The Roman Empire

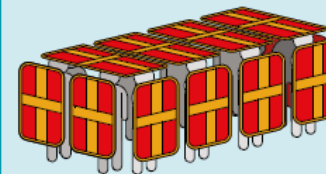
### Why this period is important

The arrival of the Romans to Britain and their occupation for over 350 years marks a turning point in the history of Britain. Not only did they transform the landscape they also left written records for the first time in the form of letters and coins and even graffiti. What people remember the Romans for most is the strength of their rule and their advanced lifestyle compared to the Iron age Britons. They introduced organised cities, roads, villas and even public baths connected through impressive system of well engineered roads. The Romans were able to keep control of Britain through use of their disciplined and well organised army which shortly after 410 AD left the Britons to rule themselves. Their legacy is still felt to this day, in the form of the Latin language, buildings, laws etc



<b>Boudicca</b>	The Celtic queen of the Iceni tribe who led a rebellion against the Romans in AD 60 or 61.
<b>empire</b>	A large number of countries ruled by one country or ruler.
<b>inference</b>	A conclusion reached by using evidence.
<b>invasion</b>	A military attack in which an army or country uses force to take over another country or area.
<b>legacy</b>	Something that a historical person or group of people did which has a lasting impact on the future.
<b>Romans</b>	People (or objects) who originated from the city of Rome.
<b>settlers</b>	People who move to a new country and stay there permanently.

### testudo formation



A shield wall formation used by Roman soldiers during battles to protect themselves from their enemies' weapons.

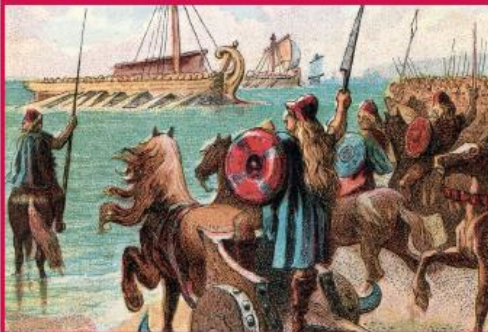
### wedge formation



A triangular battle formation used by Roman soldiers to attack their enemies.

# Knowledge organiser

## 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. Rome also needed Britain's natural resources, such as tin, lead and gold, to support the Roman Empire.

## Boudicca's rebellion

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.

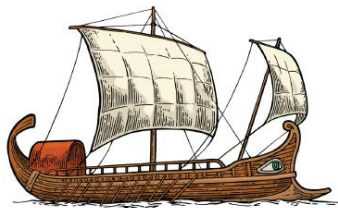


## The Roman army



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. By AD 80, the Roman army had increased the Empire's control right across England and Wales.

## The Roman army left 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.

