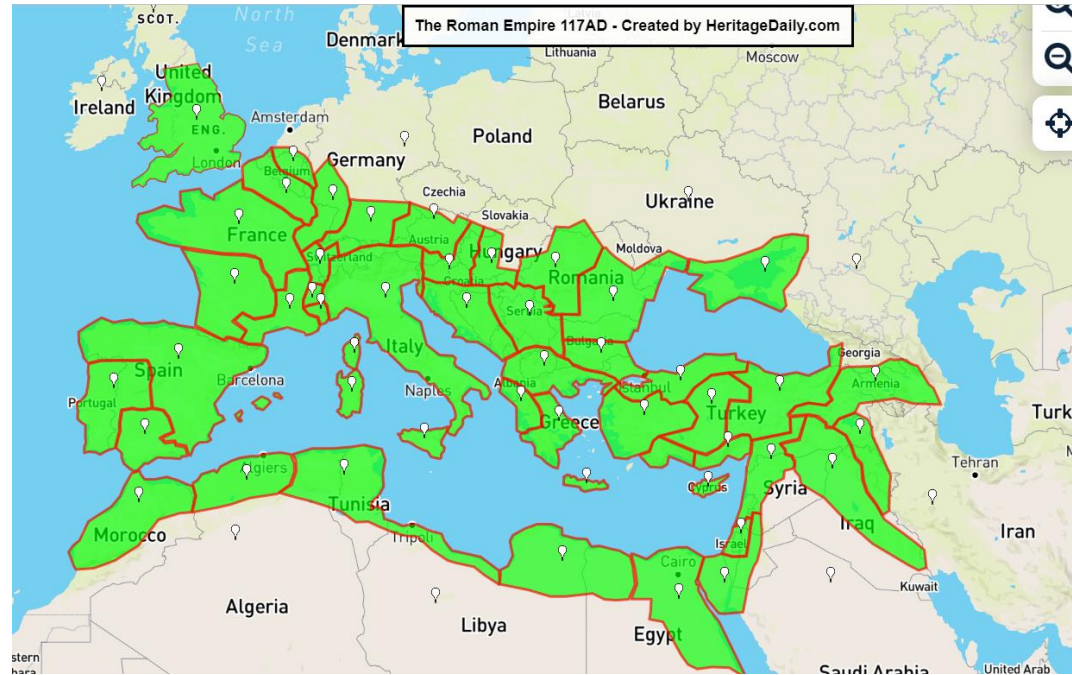


Key Questions

1. Can I use a timeline to place the Romans with other periods of history?
2. Can I find out about the Roman Empire and the power of its army?
3. Can I explain the Roman invasions of Britain?
4. Can I explain the Romanisation of Britain?
5. Can I identify the evidence of Romans in Leicester?
6. Can I identify between primary and secondary sources?

Roman Britain

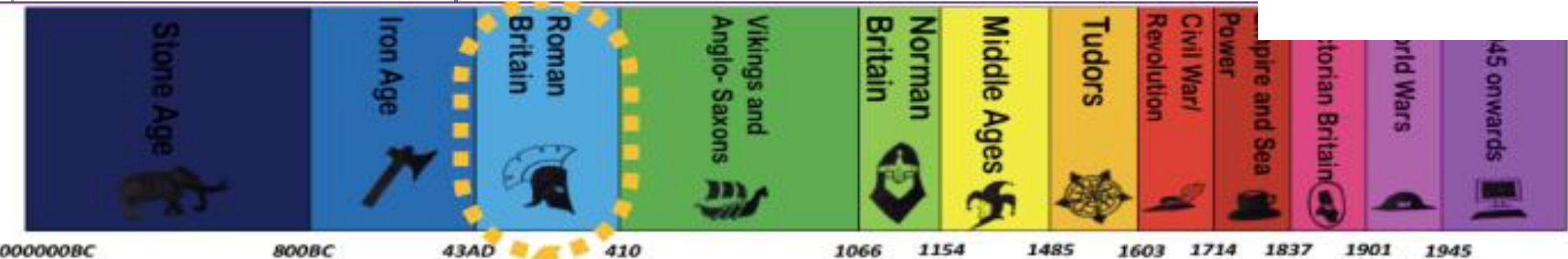
The Roman Empire in 117 AD, at its greatest extent at the time of Trajan's death. The Roman Empire was the post-Roman Republic period of the ancient Roman civilisation, characterised by a government headed by emperors and large territories including France, Spain, the UK, Italy and many more.



Civilisation- A civilization is a large group of people who share certain advanced ways of living and working.

Territories- (an area of) land, or sometimes sea, that is considered as belonging to or connected with a particular country or person:

The Roman period was between 43 and 410 AD



Roman invasions of Britain:

Roman Invasion

AD43
100 years after Julius Caesar leaves Britain, the new emperor, Claudius, invades with an army of about 40,000 that included elephants! After a battle (thought to be on the River Medway, Kent) the Romans establish a capital at Colchester. The fighting continues in Lincolnshire, the Midlands, Dorset and Somerset.

AD73
The Romans conquer Wales. The last major rebellion is by a tribe living in Anglesey and Snowdonia. After they are defeated, the Romans build a network of forts across Wales.

AD122
Under the rule of Emperor Hadrian, work on Hadrian's Wall begins. In addition to being a military device it also served as a way to control trade across the border - It is a common misconception that the wall marks the Scottish border it lies, in fact, totally within England.

AD164
Antoninus was unable to conquer the Northern Tribes and so when Marcus Aurelius became emperor he abandoned the Antonine Wall and reoccupied Hadrian's Wall. The wall remained in the power of the Romans for the remainder of the Roman occupation.

AD216
In order to better control Britain, the Romans divided the country in two. The South became known as Britannia Superior and the North as Britannia Inferior.

AD313
Constantine announces that Christianity will be tolerated across the Empire for the first time in its history. In AD324 he becomes the sole Emperor of the Roman Empire.

AD100

AD200

AD300

AD400

AD60
The Iceni tribe of Norfolk are rebelling under the leadership of Queen Boudicca. Her army of Iceni tribesmen and women capture and burn the towns of Colchester, London, and Verulamium (St Albans). An estimated 70,000 to 80,000 Romans and Britons are killed. Eventually the rebellion is squashed in the Battle of Watling Street in The Midlands. Boudicca is believed to have poisoned herself to evade capture.

AD79
Agricola, whilst governor of Roman Britain, attempts to conquer Scotland for Rome, but is unsuccessful.

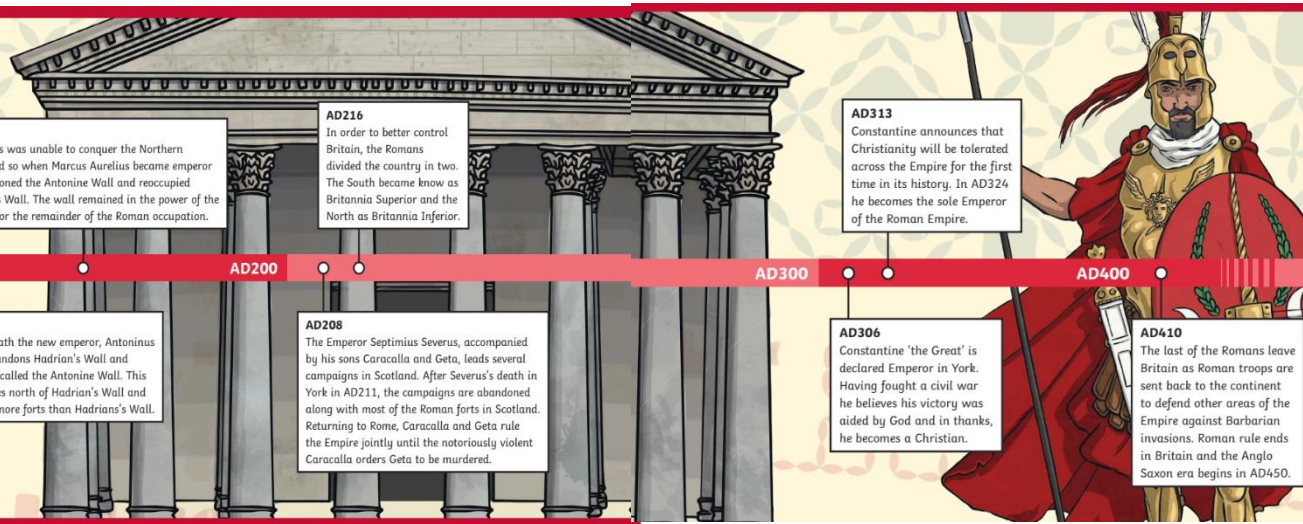
AD82
Agricola considers conquering Ireland. However, historians do not agree on whether he succeeded or not. Roman artifacts have been found on fortified sites in Ireland, but it is unclear whether this is evidence of trade, diplomacy or military activity.

AD138
After Hadrian's death the new emperor, Antoninus Pius, basically abandons Hadrian's Wall and builds a new wall called the Antonine Wall. This was about 99 miles north of Hadrian's Wall and had significantly more forts than Hadrian's Wall.

AD208
The Emperor Septimius Severus, accompanied by his sons Caracalla and Geta, leads several campaigns in Scotland. After Severus's death in York in AD211, the campaigns are abandoned along with most of the Roman forts in Scotland. Returning to Rome, Caracalla and Geta rule the Empire jointly until the notoriously violent Caracalla orders Geta to be murdered.

AD306
Constantine 'the Great' is declared Emperor in York. Having fought a civil war he believes his victory was aided by God and in thanks, he becomes a Christian.

AD410
The last of the Romans leave Britain as Roman troops are sent back to the continent to defend other areas of the Empire against Barbarian invasions. Roman rule ends in Britain and the Anglo Saxon era begins in AD450.



Video Transcript v

Who attempted to invade Britain?

- In **54-55BC** Julius Caesar tried to invade but failed.
- In **AD43**, ordered by **Emperor Claudius**, a big Roman army landed on the **beaches in Kent**.
- Over the next year it battled inland, storming through hillforts and conquering anyone who stood in their way.

The Romanisation of Britain:

Roman Roads

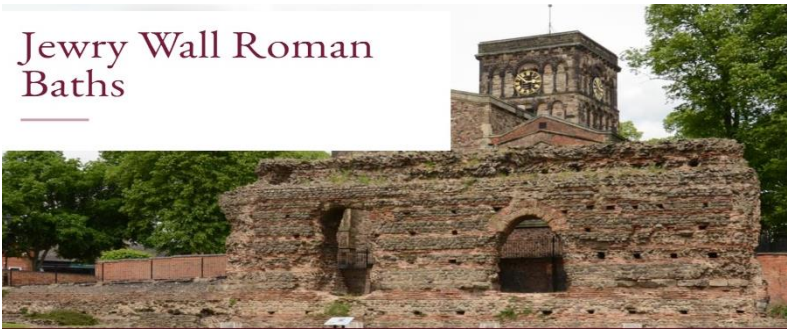
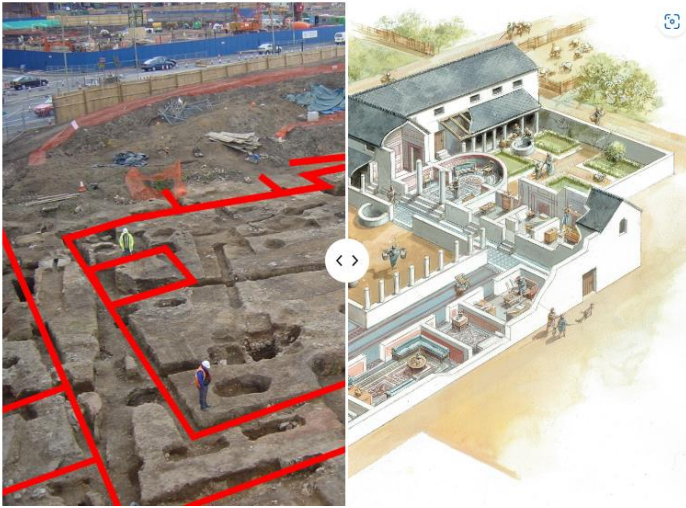
- The Romans built **10,000 miles of road** across Britain.
- Many of these are used today as modern roads, such as the **Fosse Way** which went from the **Roman towns of Lincoln to Exeter**.
- Today this is the **A46 to Leicester** and the **B4114 and B4455 to Cirencester**, crossing **Watling Street (the A5)**.



An original section of the Roman road between Manchester and Yorkshire.

Roman Leicester:

Roman Leicester's inhabitants lived in a wide variety of houses, ranging from rows of small, simple rectangular buildings built along street fronts (with domestic rooms located behind shops or workshops) to larger, elaborate townhouses built around colonnaded courtyards.



The Jewry Wall is a substantial ruined wall of 2nd-century Roman masonry, with two large archways, in Leicester, England. It stands alongside St Nicholas' Circle and St Nicholas' Church. It formed the west wall of a public building in Ratae Corieltavorum (Roman Leicester), alongside public baths, the foundations of which were excavated in the 1930s and are also open to view. The wall gives its name to the adjacent Jewry Wall Museum.

Masonry- the art and craft of building and fabricating in stone, clay, brick, or concrete block.
Excavate- make (a hole or channel) by digging adjacent- next to each other.

Primary Sources

Primary sources are original first-hand accounts of or objects from an event, topic or historical time period.

Examples:



Secondary Sources

A secondary source is a second-hand account that interprets primary sources. They often use primary sources as the basis for their content.

Examples:



Glossary

- conquer** – To take control of another country and its people, usually after a war or battle.
- warrior** - A person who is a fierce fighter.
- Emperor** - The leader of an empire.
- gladiator** – A man trained to fight with weapons.
- rebellion** – An action against a leader or rules, especially when they seem unfair.
- Roman numerals** – The number system used by Romans.
- republic** – A country ruled by elected people instead of a king or queen.