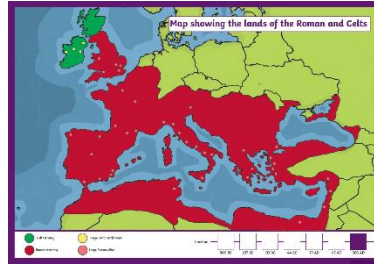


Which of the Roman achievements had the most significant impact on Britain?

Year 4 – Spring Term 2 and Summer Term 1

Chronology

753BC	The building of Rome begins.
55BC and 54BC	Julius Caesar leads the first Roman military expedition to Britain. This did not result in a conquest.
43AD	Emperor Claudius orders four legions to conquer Britain. In August, the Romans capture the capital of the Catuvellauni tribe (Colchester).
48AD	The Romans had conquered all territory between the Humber Estuary and the Severn Estuary.
51AD	The leader of the Catuvellauni tribe, Caratacus is defeated after attacking the Romans several times. He seeks sanctuary from Cartimandua, but she hands him to the Romans in chains instead.
61AD	Boudicca leads a rebellion against the Romans. Eventually, she was defeated at the Battle of Watling Street.
100AD	Most of the 8,000 miles of Roman roads in Britain are completed.
122AD	Hadrian's Wall is built to strengthen the border between England and Scotland.
211AD	Britain is divided into two provinces.
367AD	Britain falls into a state of anarchy.
410AD	After increasing attacks, Britain asked Roman Emperor Honorius for help, but no help was sent.



The first Romans lived in Italy nearly 3000 years ago. They founded the city of Rome in 753BC and over the centuries, conquered many lands to create a huge empire.

Hadrian's Wall

Hadrian's Wall in northern England was built to mark the boundaries of the Roman Empire and to keep the Scots out. It was constructed and protected by the Roman soldiers living in forts alongside it. The wall is 120km long and was the furthest frontier of the Roman Empire apart for the short time that the Romans occupied the Antonine Wall.



Roman Achievements and legacy

- Sewers and sanitation
- Architecture and engineering
- Aqueducts
- Baths
- Roads
- The calendar



Boudicca, Queen of the Iceni, led a rebellion after the Romans took her lands.



Cartimandua, queen of the Brigantes, cooperated with the Romans.

Key vocabulary

emperor	The ruler of an empire.
empire	A group of countries controlled by one ruler or government.
Celts	People living in Britain in tribes.
invasion	The movement of an army into a region, usually in an attack that is part of war.
legion	A large selection of the Roman army, made up of around 5000 soldiers.
legacy	The long-lasting impact of particular events and actions that took place in the past.