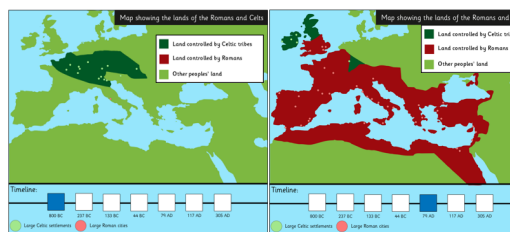


What did the Romans do for Britain?	
The Romans brought many things to Britain, some that are still around today:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads • Architecture • Central Heating • Aqueducts • Language • Laws and a legal system • The calendar 	

Invasions of Britain	
55BC	The first invasion, led by Julius Caesar, failed. The Romans fought well but the Celts fought back. The Romans returned to Gaul (France).
54BC	The second invasion, also led by Julius Caesar. The Romans came back with bigger and stronger legions. The Romans fought hard but returned to Gaul.
43AD	The third invasion, led by Emperor Claudius, was successful. The Romans succeeded. The Celts realised how powerful the Romans were and agreed to obey Roman laws and pay taxes.



Key Vocabulary	
AD (Anno Domini)	Used to show the years after Jesus was born.
BC (Before Christ)	Used to identify the years before Jesus was born.
Amphitheatre	A building, usually circular or oval, in which tiers of seats rise from a central open arena, as in those of ancient Rome.
Army	A group of people who are equipped to fight.
Aqueduct	A system of pipes and channels which brings clean water into towns.
Celts	People living in Britain before the Romans.
Conquer	To successfully take over, using military force.
Emperor	The leader of an Empire.
Gladiator	A person who fought for the entertainment of Roman audiences. Gladiators sometimes fought to the death.
Invasion	An army forcefully entering another country.
Legions	the largest unit of the Roman army consisting of 4000-6000 men.
Roman Empire	An empire established in Rome. Their control slowly spread across Europe.
Settlement	A place where people have come to live and make their homes.

Boudicca	
Boudicca was a strong woman who fought the Romans. In 60AD, Boudicca and her army began burning Roman towns. They attacked Colchester, St Albans and London. However, the Romans fought back harder and eventually won the land.	