






Roman Invasion of Britain and Boudicca's Revolt

	We will find out about: Life in Britain before the arrival of the Romans; The spread of the Roman Empire; The attempted invasion of Britain by Julius Ceaser and the successful invasion by Claudius; The life of a Roman Soldier; The Romanisation of Britain and what they left behind as a legacy; The revolt of Boudicca.
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	55 – 54 BC	AD 43 - 61	AD 61 - 410
	Julius Caesar attempted an invasion of Britain but the Celts drove them back.	Claudius invades Britain and conquers most of the island by AD 48	The Romans established themselves and developed roads, society and infrastructure.
	The Iron Age was a period in time when people used tools and weapons made from iron. The people were called Celts. Settlements became more complex with hillforts, farming and burial grounds taking an important	Colchester was made the capital of Britain in AD 49. In AD 61, Boudicca led a revolt against the Romans. Colchester, London and St Albans were burnt to the ground. Boudicca was defeated at the Battle of Watling Street.	The Romans introduced reading and writing, measuring, the use of numerals, coins, Christianity, rabbits and stinging nettles.

	Historical Terminology	invasion	When a country is taken over by military force
		conquer	To overcome or take over a place or people using military force
		empire	Many countries commanded by a single monarch or ruler
		BCE (BC)/ CE (AD)	Before Common Era / Common Era
		Source of Evidence	Ways of finding out about the past. Primary sources include: artefacts, photos, diary. Secondary sources: books, internet, recounts
		Bias	When only one person or sides point of view is known.
		Chronological Order	In the time order that events happened.