

# Key Vocabulary

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| <b>Amphitheatre</b> | An open circular or oval building with a central space surrounded by tiers of seats for spectators, for the presentation of dramatic or sporting events. |
| <b>Celts</b>        | A member of a group of peoples inhabiting much of Europe and Asia Minor in pre-Roman times.  |
| <b>Civilised</b>    | Social and cultural development considered to be more advanced.  |
| <b>Conquer</b>      | Overcome and take control of (a place or people) by military force.  |
| <b>Empire</b>       | An extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch or person.  |
| <b>Gladiator</b>    | A man trained to fight with weapons against other men or wild animals in an arena.   |
| <b>Invades</b>      | Enters a place in large numbers, especially with the aim to take control.  |
| <b>Legion</b>       | A division of 3,000–6,000 men, including a complement of cavalry, in the ancient Roman army.   |
| <b>Mosaics</b>      | A picture or pattern produced by arranging together small pieces of stone, tile, glass, etc.   |
| <b>Murals</b>       | A painting or other work of art executed directly on a wall.   |
| <b>Pict</b>         | A member of an ancient people inhabiting Northern Scotland in Roman times.   |



## How did the arrival of the Romans change Britain?

- The Romans were a very advanced civilisation for the time. They built carefully planned towns wherever they lived.
- The Roman emperors and high-ranking officials organised gladiatorial games where gladiators would fight other men or wild animals like lions and bears.

The Romans invaded Britain because they wanted the raw materials of land, wood, leather and wool.



The Romans wanted to use some Britons as slaves.

Julius Caesar tried to invade and conquer Britain before Emperor Claudius, but he failed twice, in 54 and 55 BC.



Queen Boudica and King Prasutagus made a deal with the Romans and were protected by them.



When King Prasutagus died, the Romans attacked Boudica and the Iceni tribe.

Emperor Hadrian built Hadrian's wall in 122 AD to stop the Picts invading Britain.



### 54 and 55 BC

Julius Caesar attempted to invade Britain but was unsuccessful.



### 43 AD

The invasion by the Romans, marks the beginning of the end of the Iron Age.

### 59 AD

Boudica, Queen of the Celtic Iceni tribe, fought against the Romans.

### 122 AD

Emperor Hadrian built a wall to defend Britain from the Picts.



### 1973 AD

An archaeologist excavating Vindolanda found the written letters from Claudia, the oldest surviving handwritten document found in Britain.