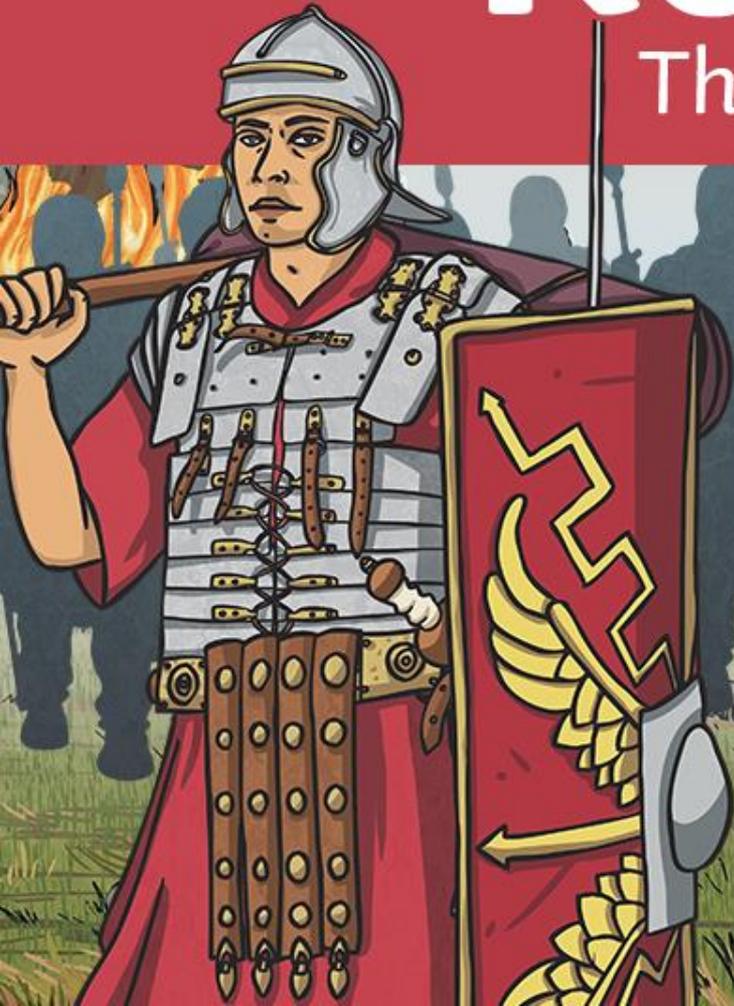


Romans

The Invasions



twinkl

Aim

- Can I develop my chronologically knowledge of British and world history?

Success Criteria

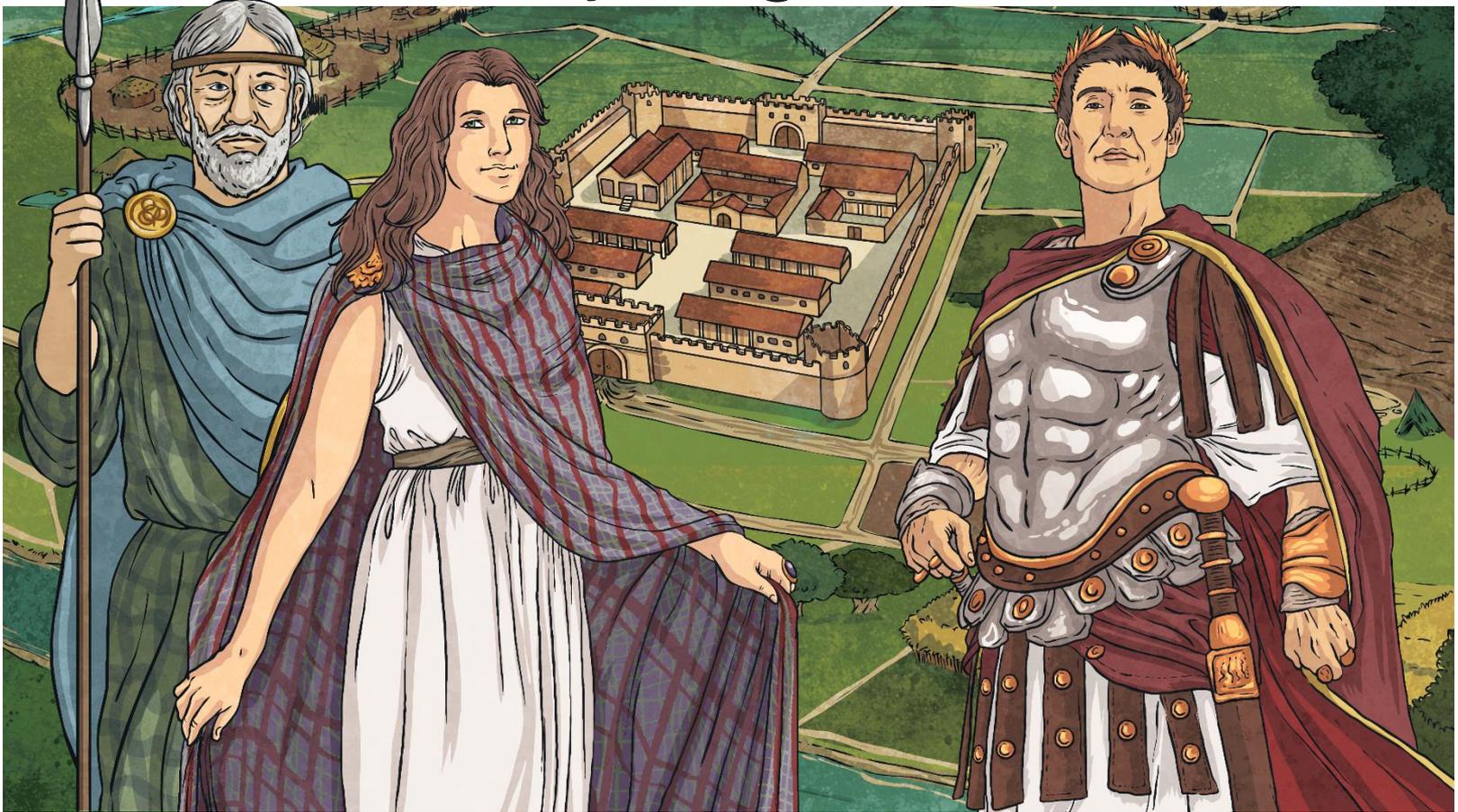
- explain the spread of the Roman empire
- recall key facts about the invasion of Britain.

Challenge – Can I explain why Julius Caesar's attempted invasion failed and why Emperor Claudius' invasion was a success?

Key/New Words

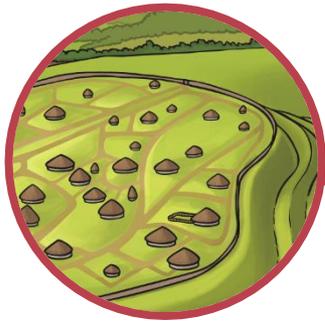
Invasion, conquest,
empire, Julius Caesar,
Emperor Claudius,
conquer, occupy.

How did the Roman Empire grow?



What Do You Know?

In 55 BC, the Romans already ruled the country that we know today as France. The Romans called it Gallia and were just across the English Channel.



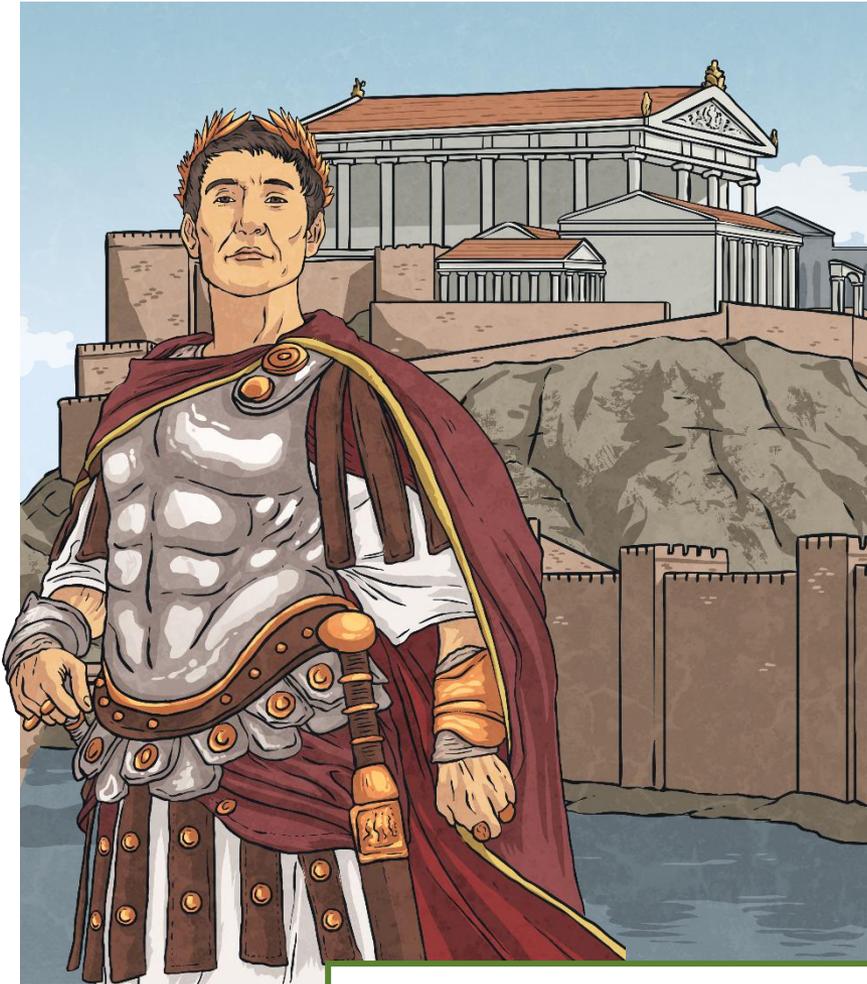
Britain



English Channel



55 BC: The First Raid



The Roman General Julius Caesar came across the sea to Britain. He wanted to make Britain a part of the Roman empire. He brought with him two **Roman legions**. ?

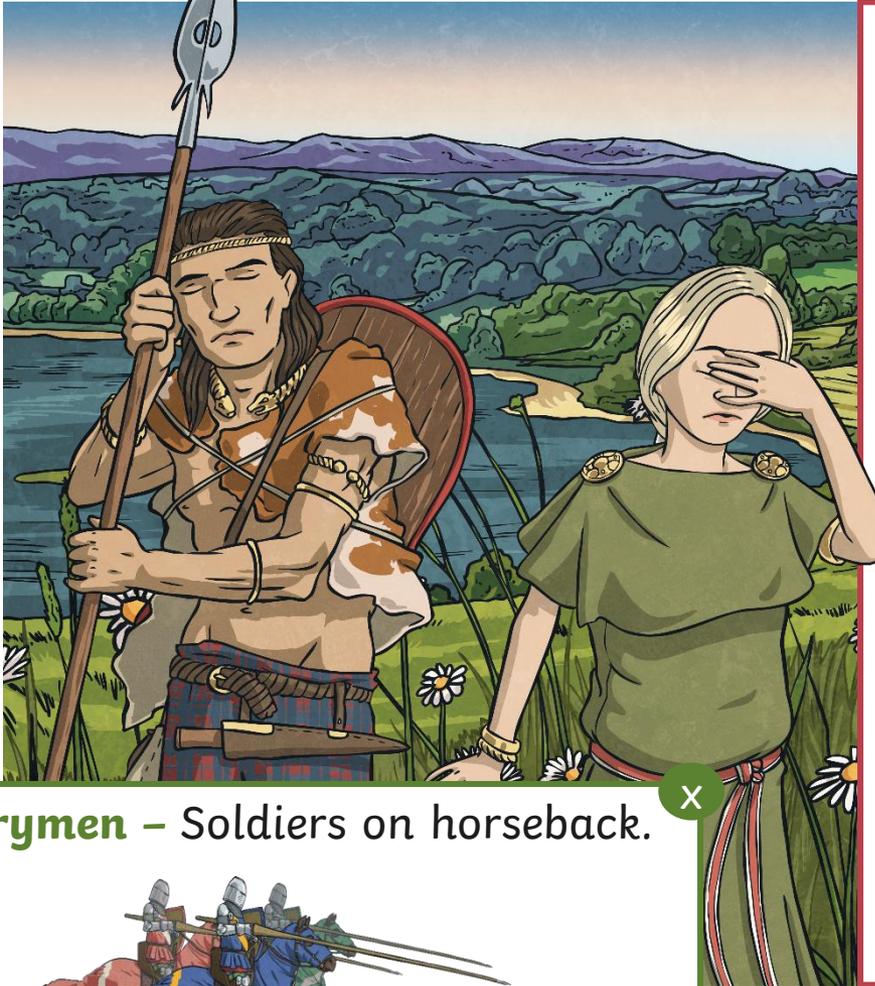
The Celts were living in Britain. They fought back bravely and the Romans returned to France, despite winning several battles.



Roman legions – There were around 5000 soldiers in a Roman army legion.

x

54 BC: The Second Raid



One year later, Julius Caesar came back across the sea. This time he brought with him five legions and 2000 **cavalrymen**. ?

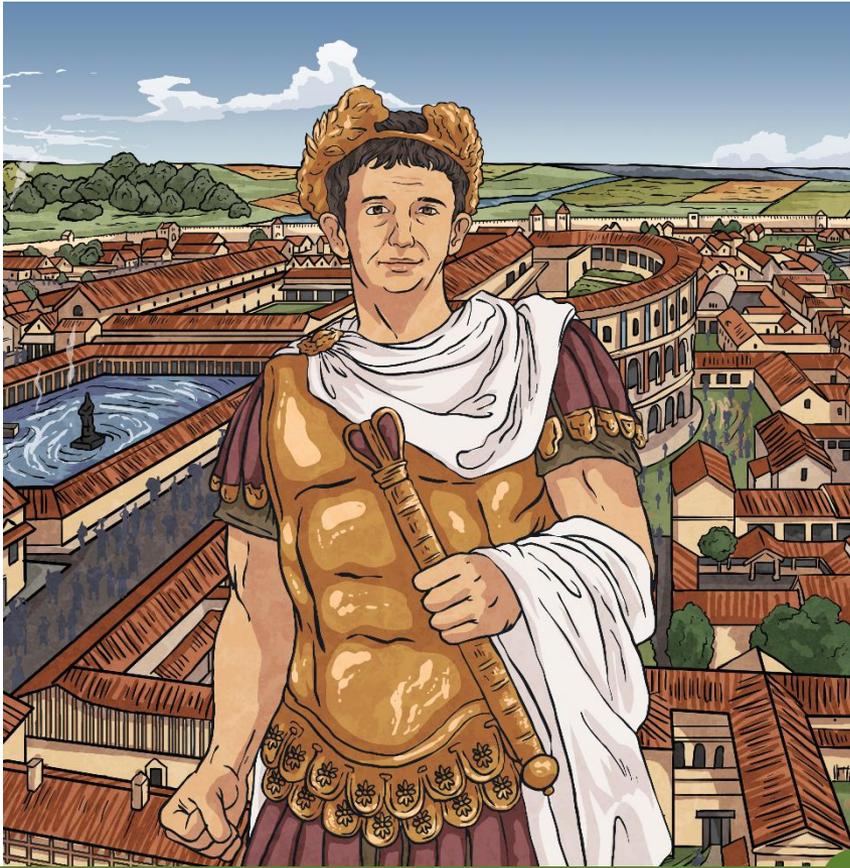
The Roman army fought in south-east England and this time got to the other side of the river Thames.

The British tribes agreed to pay tributes to Rome and were left in peace. Caesar did not think Britain was worth a long war and he had other problems in the empire to deal with. The Celts opened up trading links with the Romans.

cavalrymen – Soldiers on horseback. x



AD 43: The Third Attempt



Nearly one hundred years later, the Romans returned. Emperor Claudius was now in charge and he was determined to make Britain part of the Roman empire. He sent General Aulus Plautius and four legions of soldiers, plus about the same number of **auxiliary soldiers**. They were split into three divisions. ?

Many Celtic tribes realised how strong this Roman army was and made deals to keep the peace. They agreed to obey Roman laws and pay taxes. In return, they were allowed to keep their kingdoms.

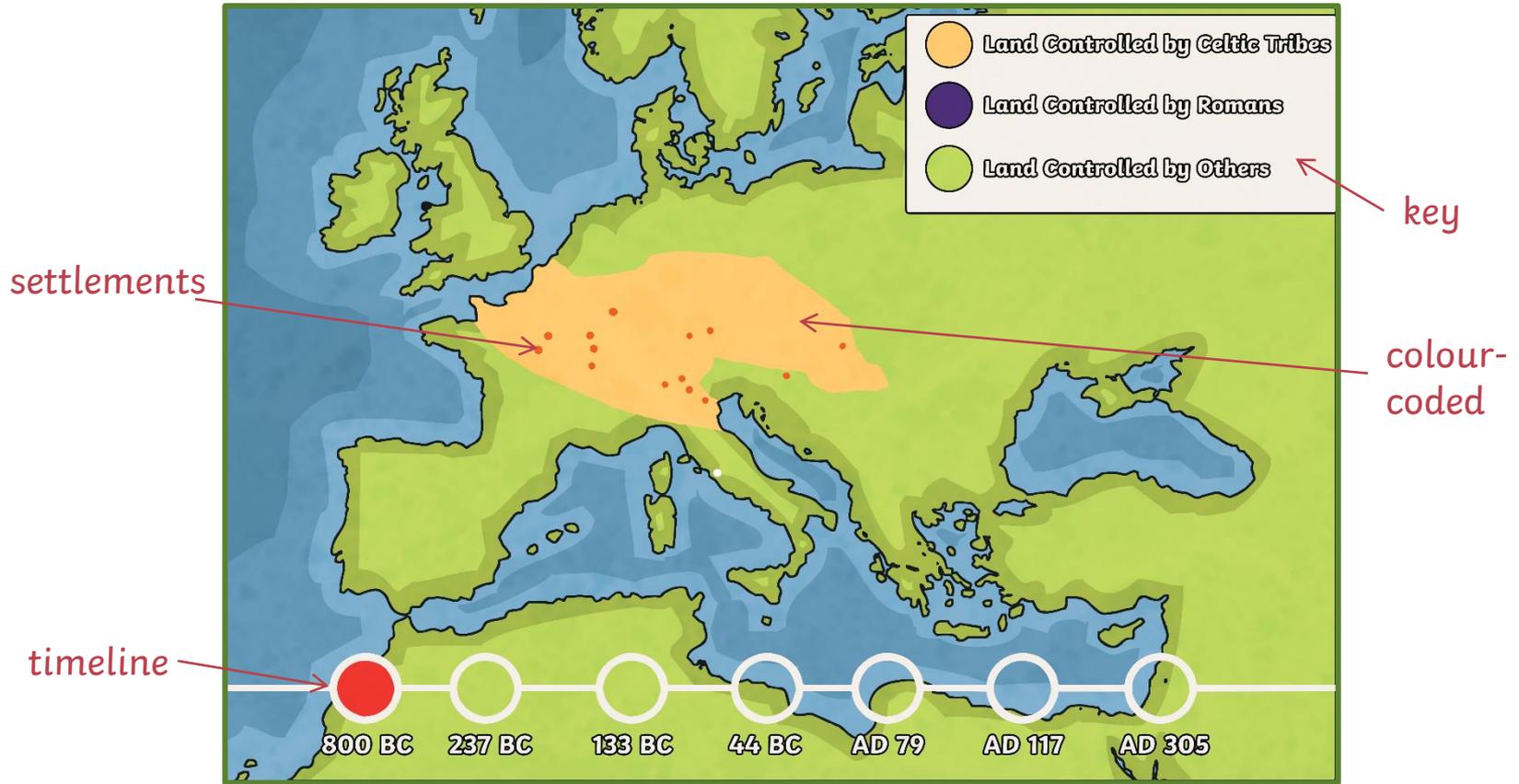
Auxiliary soldiers – People recruited from non-Roman tribes to reinforce the army or provide a specific skill. The Latin word 'auxilium' means 'help'.

X

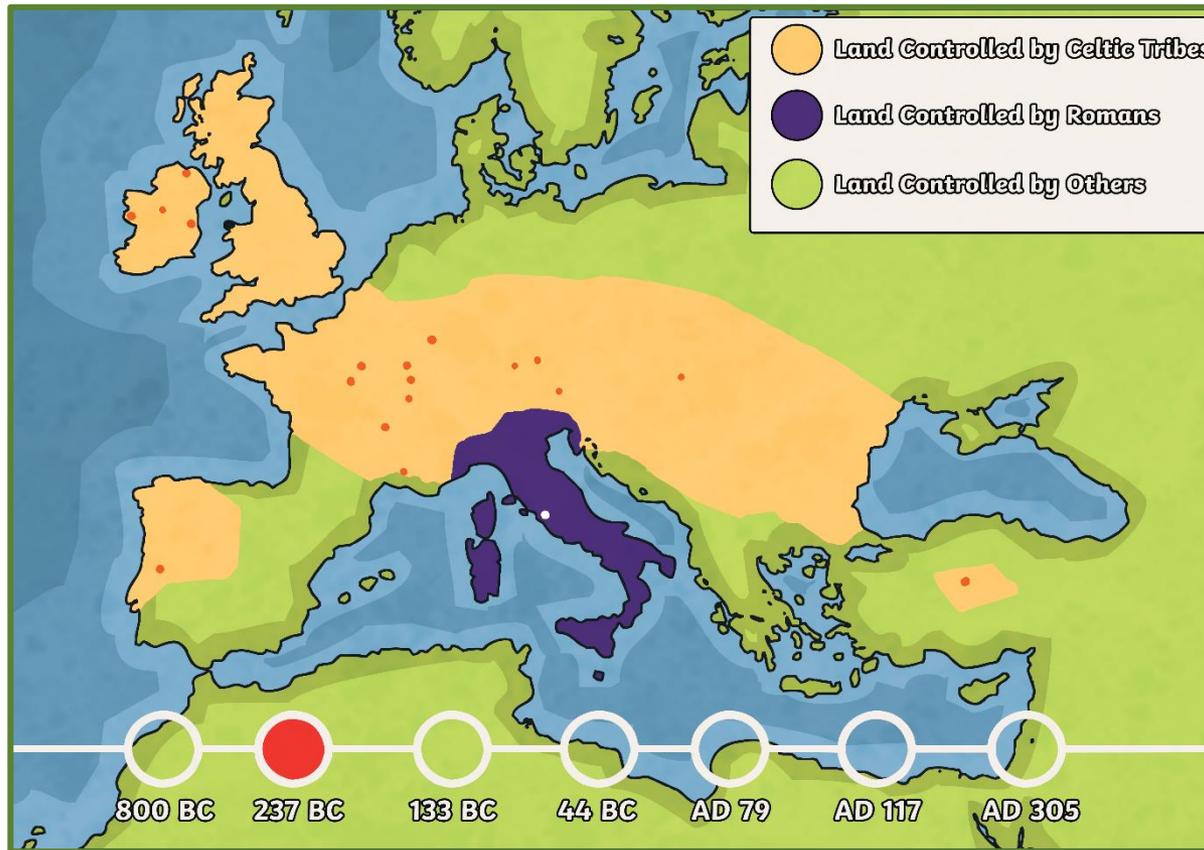
Spread of the Roman Empire



What features do you notice on this map?
What can you say about who owned land in 800 BC?



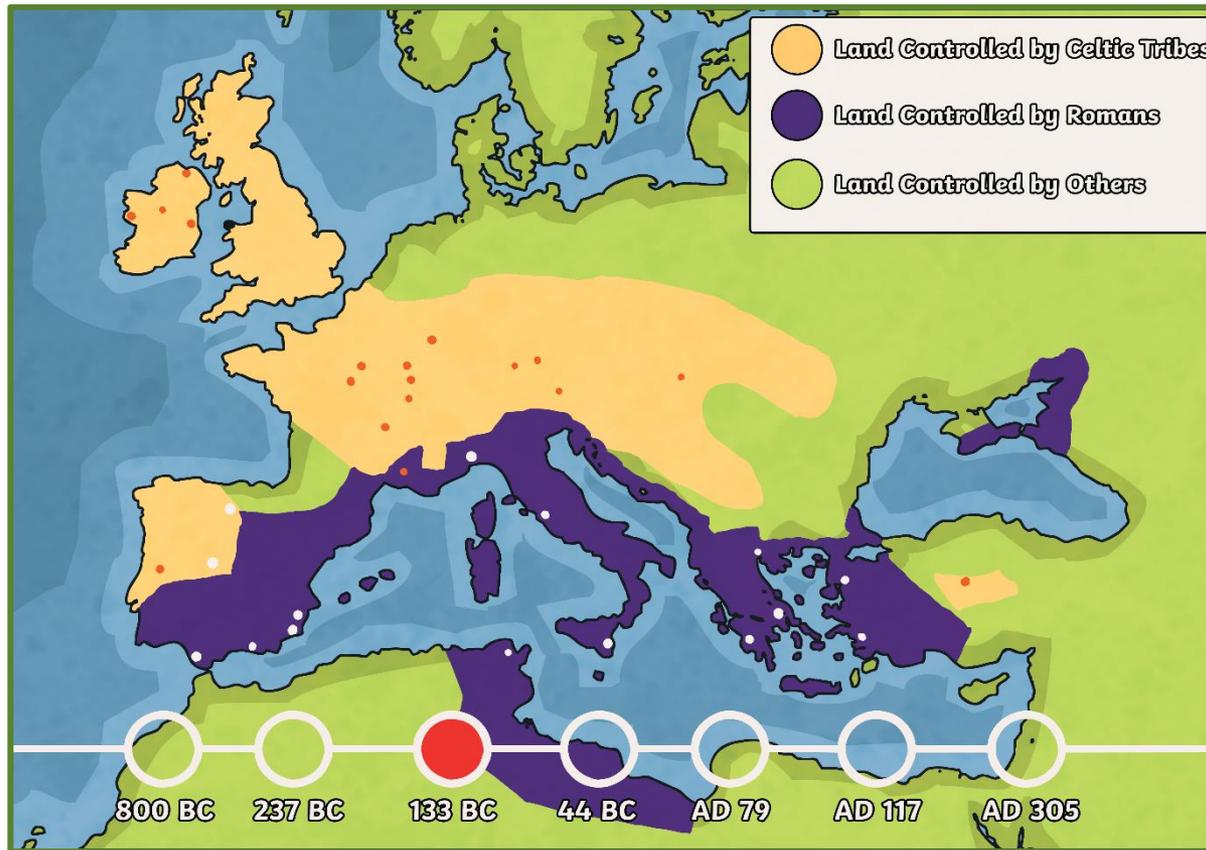
Spread of the Roman Empire



?

What do we notice now in 237 BC?

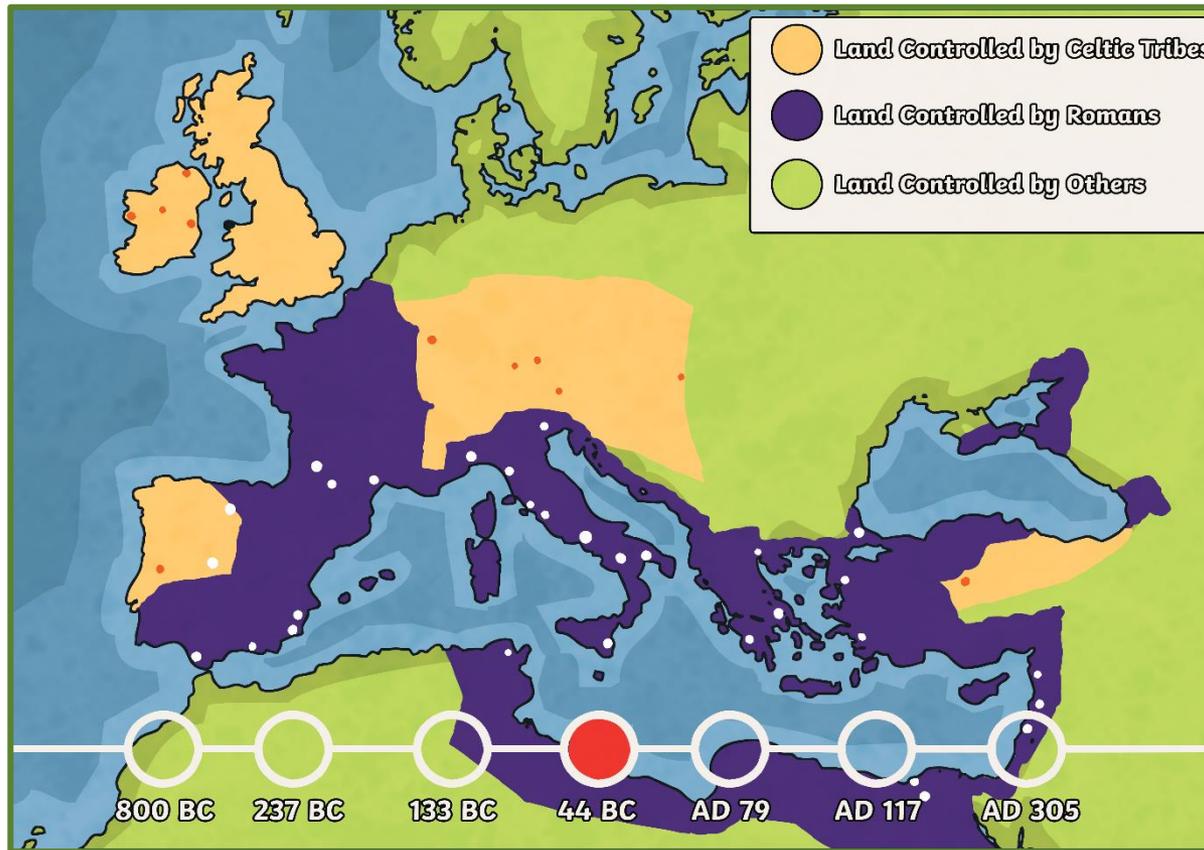
Spread of the Roman Empire



?

What has changed by 133 BC?

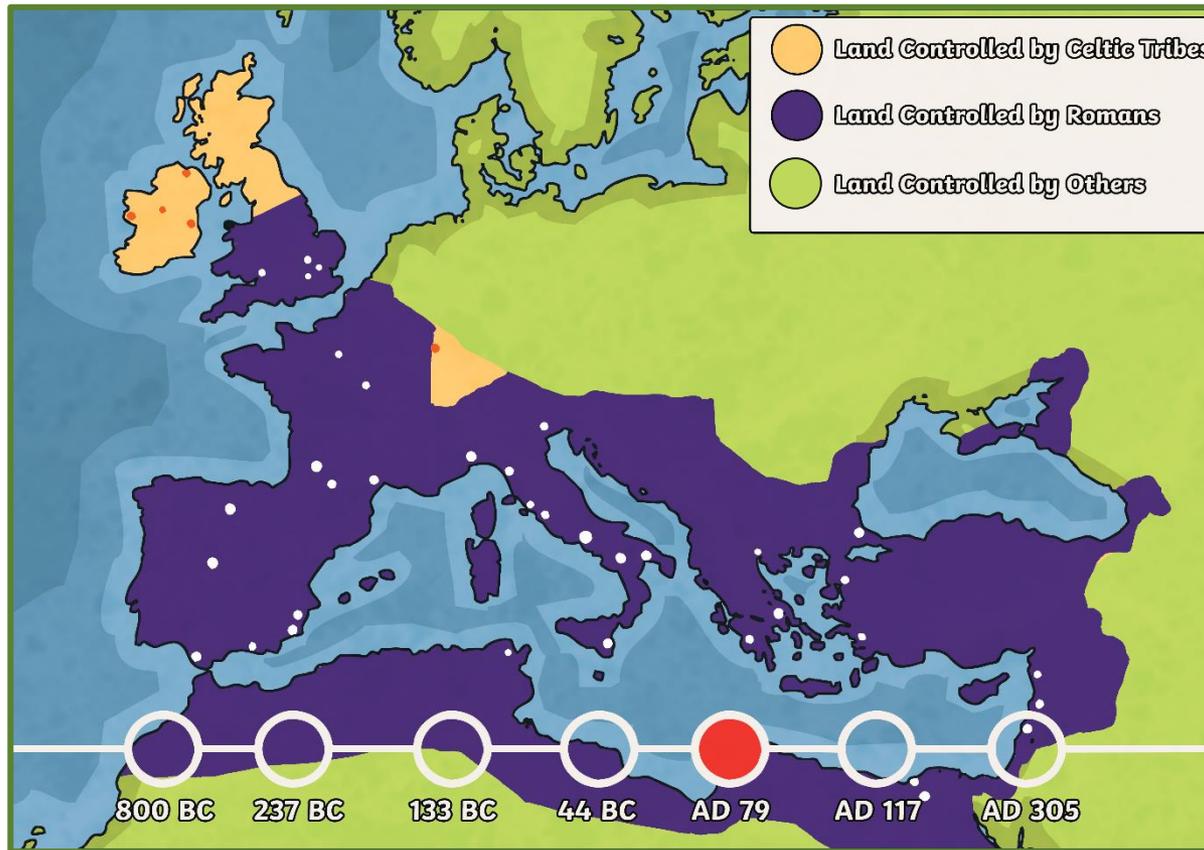
Spread of the Roman Empire



?

What do you think is most significant about this map?

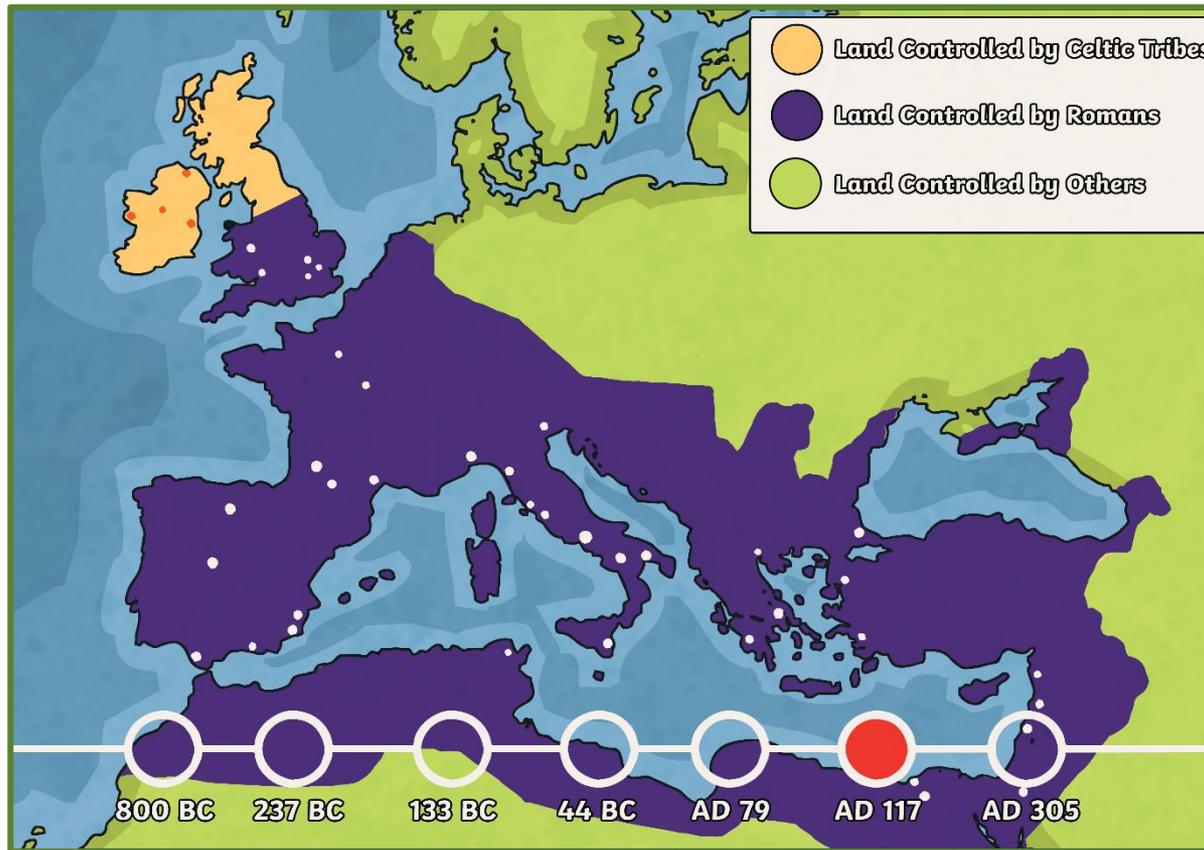
Spread of the Roman Empire



?

What can we say about the Celts in AD 79?

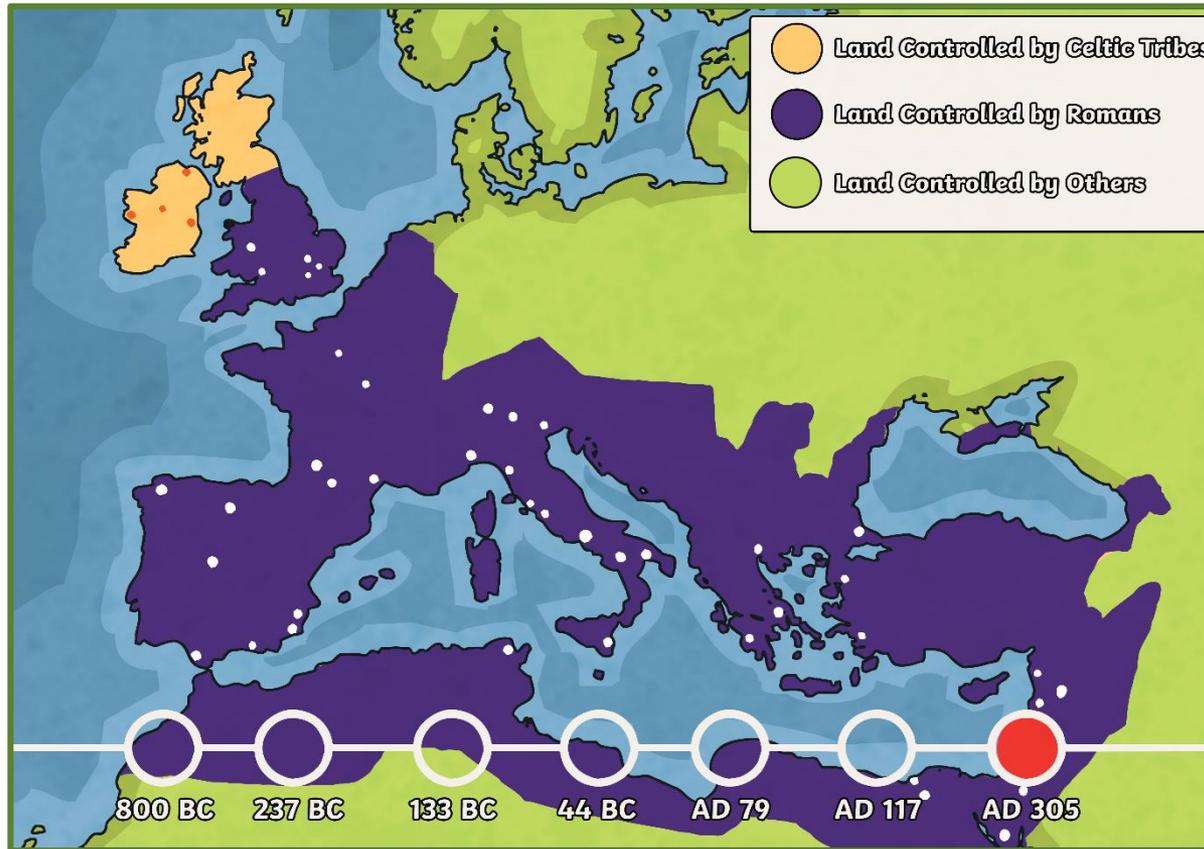
Spread of the Roman Empire



?

What can we say about the Celts in AD 117?

Spread of the Roman Empire



?

Where in the UK are the most important Roman cities?

Your task

Use the map of Europe (next slide) and make a list of which modern day countries were Celtic and Roman at the start of the Roman Empire in 237 BC and which countries were Celtic and Roman at its height in 305 AD. Set your work out as follows:

237 BC

Celtic

Roman

305 AD

Celtic

Roman

Map of Europe and Middle East

