

The Romans

What did the Romans do for Doncaster?

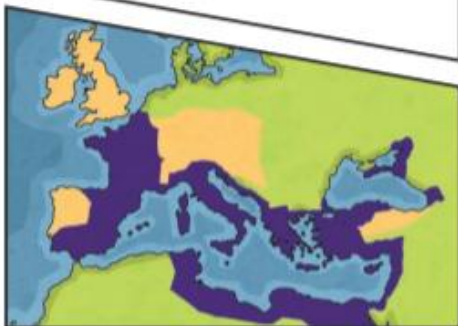
Romans:

In 27BC, the **Roman Empire** was formed in Rome. The Roman army began building the **Empire** across Europe. Around this time, Britain was ruled by tribes of people called the Celts. But this was about to change. The Romans were coming for Britain!

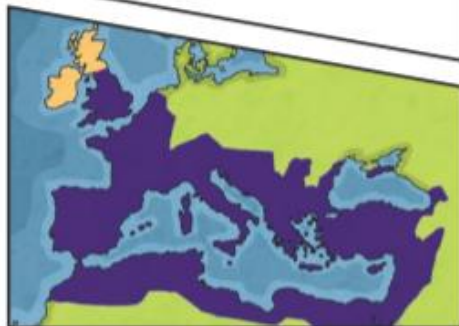
In AD43, the full might of the Roman army landed on the beaches in Kent. Over the next year it battled inland, storming through hillforts and chopping down anyone who stood in their way.

The Romans wanted Britain's precious metals like gold, tin and iron. However, they weren't just a destructive force, they did lots of good too! They built new forts, new settlements and roads. They spread their culture, language and laws.

Map showing the **Roman Empire** in 44 BC



Map showing the **Roman Empire** in AD 305



Boudica:

After years of heavy taxes and the Romans taking their land, some Celtic tribes were desperate for revenge. In AD60, one leader who chose to fight was **Queen Boudica** of the **Iceni tribe**. Her husband had promised her half of his land when he died and the other half would go to the Romans. The Romans took it all for themselves. She raised a huge army and went on a rampage, burning the Roman towns of Colchester and London, before heading north to St Albans.

When the Roman army heard about this, they turned back from their campaign in Wales to face **Boudica**. Even though the Romans were outnumbered by **Boudica's** 200,000 warriors, they were better trained and had better armour. Both sides clashed in a fierce battle, but the Romans won.



Iceni tribe:

The Iceni tribe were a Celt tribe. Their territory included present-day Norfolk and parts of Suffolk and Cambridgeshire. They chose to fight back against the Romans and in 60-61 AD Queen Boudicca led the Iceni revolt against the Romans.

Timeline of British History

Stone Age	Bronze Age	Iron Age	The Celts	Romans in Britain	Anglo-Saxons	Vikings	Normans	Middle Ages	Tudors	The Great Fire of London	Georgians	Empire and Sea Power	The Industrial Revolution	Victorians	World Wars	Modern Day
15,000BC-2,500BC	3,000BC-800BC	800BC-AD43	800BC-AD43	AD43-AD410	AD449-AD1066	AD793-AD1066	AD1066-AD1154	AD1154-AD1485	AD1485-AD1603	AD1666	AD1714-AD1830	AD1714-AD1837	AD1760-AD1820 (approx.)	AD1837-AD1901	WW1: 1914-1918 WW2: 1939-1945	1945-Present

Key vocabulary:

Emperor – The ruler/person in charge of an empire.

Empire – A group of different countries with one leader.

Julius Caesar – Famous Roman leader who attempted to invade Britain.

Boudicca – Celtic queen of the Iceni tribe.

Iceni – A Celtic tribe.

Armour – metal worn over the body to protect it in battle.

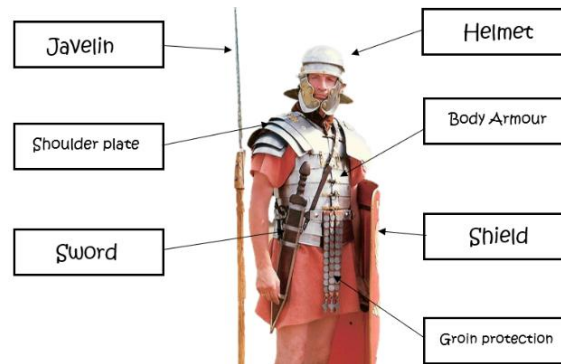
Tunic – A loose fitting material (gown) worn by both genders.

Scutum – A Latin word for shield used by Roman soldiers.

Gladius – A Latin word for sword, used by Roman soldiers.

Invasion – One country attacking another to take it over.

Roman Soldier:



A Roman soldier almost always followed orders. Anyone who didn't face tough punishments. If you fell asleep on duty, you could be sentenced to death. When the Romans invaded Britain, their army was so good that it took on armies 10 times its size and won!

What was life like as a Soldier?

A Roman soldier was a well-trained fighting machine. He could march 20 miles a day, wearing all his armour and equipment. He could swim or cross rivers in boats, build bridges and smash his way into forts.

