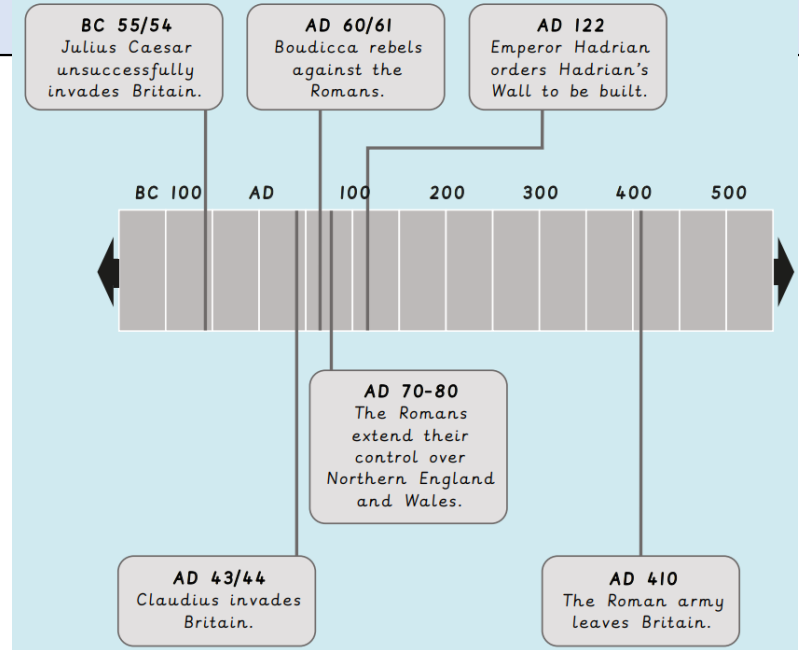




Vital Vocabulary

<b>Boudicca</b>	The Celtic queen of the Iceni tribe who led a rebellion against the Romans in AD 60 or 61.
<b>empire</b>	A large number of countries ruled by one country or ruler.
<b>inference</b>	A conclusion reached by using evidence.
<b>invasion</b>	A military attack in which an army or country uses force to take over another country or area.
<b>legacy</b>	Something that a historical person or group of people did which has a lasting impact on the future.
<b>Romans</b>	People (or objects) who originated from the city of Rome.
<b>settlers</b>	People who move to a new country and stay there permanently.



Key knowledge – What will I know by the end of this unit?

The Roman invasion of Britain



Emperor Claudius led a successful invasion of Britain in AD 43. He wanted to show off his power and expand the empire. Rome also needed Britain's natural resources, such as tin, lead and gold, to support the Roman Empire.

Boudicca's rebellion

Boudicca was the Celtic queen of the Iceni tribe. She married King Prasutagus, who made a deal with the Romans to keep his land after their invasion. However, the Romans did not keep to their side of the deal. Boudicca successfully led a rebellion against the Romans and destroyed their capital. She was eventually defeated by the Romans and died in AD 60.



The Roman army was responsible for the expansion of the Empire. It was well-organised, and the soldiers were well-equipped and trained. Formations such as the testudo (tortoise) and the wedge allowed them to attack and defend themselves quickly. By AD 80, the Roman army had increased the Empire's control right across England and Wales.