

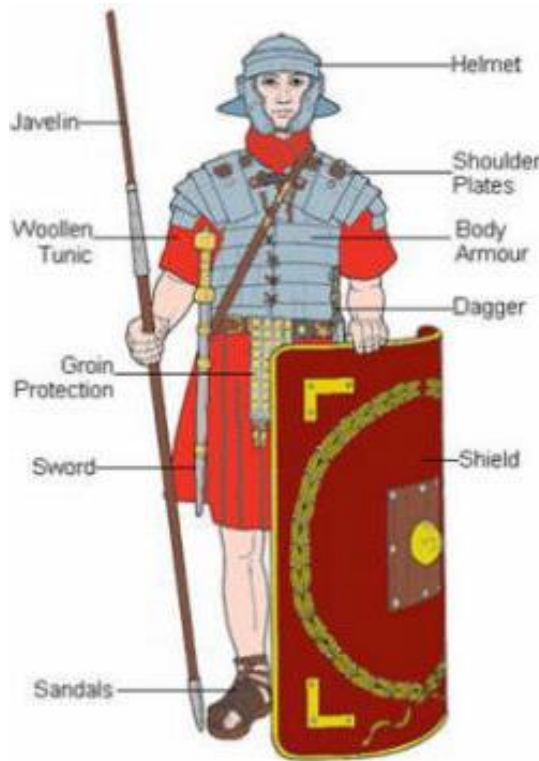
# What is the Significance of the Roman Invasion of Britain?

Year 3: Autumn Term

## Key Vocabulary:

|                        |   |                   |   |
|------------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| <b>Ancient history</b> | This is the history of people who lived thousands of years ago in places where writing was being developed (3000BC to 500AD). | <b>Legion</b>     | A large group in the Roman army usually made of 5000 soldiers.  |
| <b>Archaeologist</b>   | A person whose job is learning about the past by digging up and studying remains and objects left behind.                     | <b>Settlement</b> | A place where people decide to live.  |
| <b>Emperor</b>         | Leader, ruler or king of an empire.   | <b>Celts</b>      | The people of southern Britain who were living in round houses and small settlements near to their farms when the Romans invaded.   |
| <b>Empire</b>          | A group of countries that have been taken over and are ruled by one person or country.  | <b>Rebellion</b>  | An act of rebellion is when people refuse to follow someone who is in charge, in a rebellion people may try and overthrow the ruler |
| <b>Invasion</b>        | An unwelcome arrival of a large number of people (e.g. an army) who usually come with force and may cause harm.               | <b>Conquer</b>    | Take control of another land.   |

The Roman Empire was so successful because of how well its soldiers were trained to fight and work as a team. The soldiers also had superior armour and weapons. Only **men** could be in the Roman Army, no women were allowed. The army was divided up into groups called **legions**. Each legion had between 4,000 and 6,000 soldiers. A legion was further divided into groups of 80 men called '**centuries**'. The man in charge of a century was known as a '**centurion**'.



## Roman Britain Timeline

