



THE ROMANS



Roman Empire

Roman Emperors & Leaders

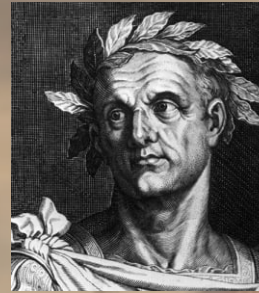


In 27 BC, the Roman Empire began when Augustus Octavian became the first emperor of Rome. The Romans continued to march into other countries until they controlled an enormous empire. It reached all the way from Britain in the north west to Egypt in the south east. In AD 117, Rome was the biggest city in the world and the empire covered around 5 million square kilometres (2 million square miles).

Christianity



Jesus was killed by the Romans for inciting rebellion against Rome. He was crucified, which was a common and gruesome death. The followers of Jesus were soon given the nickname "Christians".



Julius Caesar

Gaius Julius Caesar was a leader of ancient Rome who significantly transformed what became known as the Roman Empire by greatly expanding its geographic reach and establishing its imperial system.



Claudius

Claudius I was the emperor who added Britain to the Roman Empire. Claudius was born on 1 August 10 BC in Gaul (now France) into the Roman imperial family.



Boudicca

Boudicca was a Celtic Queen who led a rebellion against the Roman occupation of Britain. Although her campaign was initially successful, her forces were defeated at the Battle of Watling Street in 61 AD.

10 Things The Romans did for us

1. Fast food
2. Advertising and trademark
3. Plumbing and sanitation
4. Towns
5. Architecture
6. Roads
7. Our calendar
8. Currency
9. Latin
10. Bureaucracy



Roman Invasion



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Vocabulary

Aqueduct – A manmade channel used for delivering water to Roman towns

Barbarian – A term used by the Romans to refer to people who lived outside the Roman Empire

Century – A division of the Roman army made up of 80 soldiers and led by a centurion

Consul – The highest position in the Roman government

Emperor – The leader of an empire

Gladiator – A person who fought for the entertainment of Roman audiences

Legion – The main unit of the Roman army

Senate – A group of prestigious men who advised the consuls.

AD43

100 years after Julius Caesar leaves Britain, the new emperor, Claudius, invades with an army of about 40,000 that included Elephants! After a battle (thought to be on the River Medway, Kent) the Romans establish a capital at Colchester. The fighting continues in Lincolnshire, the Midlands, Dorset and Somerset.

AD73

The Romans conquer Wales. The last major rebellion is by a tribe living in Anglesey and Snowdonia. After they are defeated, the Romans build a network of forts across Wales.

AD82

Agricola considers conquering Ireland. However, historians do not agree on whether he succeeded or not. Roman artefacts have been found on fortified sites in Ireland, but it is unclear whether this is evidence of trade, diplomacy or military activity.

AD138

After Hadrian's death the new emperor, Antoninus Pius, basically abandons Hadrian's Wall and builds a new wall called the Antonine Wall. This was about 99 miles north of Hadrian's Wall and had significantly more forts than Hadrian's Wall.

AD208

The Emperor Septimius Severus, accompanied by his sons Caracalla and Geta, leads several campaigns in Scotland. After Severus's death in York in AD211, the campaigns are abandoned along with most of the Roman forts in Scotland. Returning to Rome Caracalla and Geta rule The Empire jointly until the notoriously violent Caracalla orders Geta to be murdered.

AD306

Constantine 'the Great' is declared Emperor in York. Having fought a civil war he believes his victory was aided by God and in thanks, he becomes a Christian.

AD410

The last of the Romans leave Britain as Roman troops are sent back to the continent to defend other areas of The Empire against Barbarian invasions. Roman rule ends in Britain and the Anglo Saxon era begins in AD450.

AD1

AD60

The Iceni tribe of Norfolk are rebelling under the leadership of Queen Boudicca. Her army of Iceni tribesmen and women capture and burn the towns of Colchester, London, and Verulamium (St Albans). An estimated 70,000 to 80,000 Romans and Britons are killed. Eventually the rebellion is squashed in the Battle of Watling Street in The Midlands. Boudicca is believed to have poisoned herself to evade capture.

AD79

Agricola, whilst governor of Roman Britain, attempts to conquer Scotland for Rome, but is unsuccessful.

AD122

Under the rule of Emperor Hadrian, work on Hadrian's Wall begins. In addition to being a military device it also served as a way to control trade across the border. It is a common misconception that the wall marks the Scottish border it lies, in fact, totally within England.

AD164

Antoninus was unable to conquer the Northern Tribes and so when Marcus Aurelius became emperor he abandoned the Antonine Wall and reoccupied Hadrian's Wall. The wall remained in the power of the Romans for the remainder of the Roman occupation.

AD216

In order to better control Britain, the Romans divided the country in two. The South became known as Britannia Superior and the North as Britannia Inferior.

AD313

Constantine announces that Christianity will be tolerated across The Empire for the first time in its history. In AD324 he becomes the sole Emperor of the Roman Empire.



Roman Timeline

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