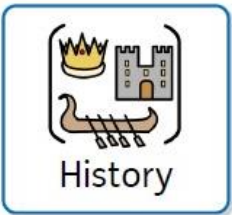




# Why did the Romans settle in Britain?



Prior learning: What is a monarch?

What we are learning					
Lesson 1: To understand why Romans invaded Britain.	Lesson 2: To create a visual interpretation of Boudicca.	Lesson 3: To understand how Roman soldiers were equipped for war.	Lesson 4: To understand Roman army battle formations.	Lesson 5: To make inferences about life in Roman times.	Lesson 6: To identify the Roman legacy in Britain.

Key vocabulary		
Romans	People (or objects) who originated from the city of Rome.	
enslaved	A person who was not free and worked as a slave.	
state	A nation or country.	
legal system	A way of enforcing laws and deciding punishments if people commit a crime.	
settlers	People who move to a new country and stay there permanently.	
empire	A large number of countries ruled by one country or ruler.	
legacy	Something that a historical person or group of people did which has a lasting impact on the future.	
Boudicca	The Celtic queen of the Iceni tribe who led a rebellion against the Romans in AD 60 or 61.	
invasion	A military attack in which an army or country uses force to take over another country or area.	

**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 left Britain**

The Roman army left Britain for good in AD 410. Germanic groups were attacking Italy, and Emperor Honorius decided he needed the army to defend it. Britain was left to await the arrival of the next invaders. The Romans had changed life in Britain for good.

**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.

