



Romans and Celts



In August 55 B.C, the Roman General Emperor Julius Caesar invaded Britain. He took with him 2 Roman legions. In the summer of 54 B.C, Caesar came to Britain again and invaded more of the territory. Nearly 100 years later, Emperor Claudius organized the final Roman invasion of Britain. Evidence of the Romans being here can be seen in the ruins of Roman buildings, forts, roads and baths.

Key Knowledge

The Celts

Celts lived in Britain from 800BC to when the Romans invaded in AD43. The Iron Age started when people in Britain learned how to use iron. This discovery had a dramatic impact on everyday life. Iron tools made farming much easier than before and settlements grew in size. They produced fine metalwork and enjoyed feasting, music and poetry. Iron Age Celts lived in hill forts.

Celtic Hill Fort



The Turtle Formation

The Turtle was used to advance towards the enemy by creating a shell out of shields around a group of soldiers.



The Wedge Formation

The Wedge was used to divide the enemy by the legion creating a 'V'.



Roman Invasion

August 55 B.C Julius Caesar first invaded Britain. Nearly 100 years later, Emperor Claudius organized the final Roman invasion of Britain.

The Colosseum



Roman Bath



Circus Maximus



Key Vocabulary

Amphitheatre	Large, circular or oval open-air venues with raised seating built by the ancient Romans. They were used for events such as gladiator combats, animal slayings and executions. About 230 Roman amphitheaters have been found across the area of the Roman Empire.																
arch	A curved part of a structure that is over an opening and serves as a support.																
Boudicca	A queen of a British Celtic tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire in AD 60 or 61.																
calendar	The original Roman calendar is believed to have been an observational lunar (moon) calendar whose months began from the first signs of a new crescent moon.																
Celtic roundhouse	Celtic tribes lived in scattered villages. They lived in roundhouses with thatched roofs of straw or heather. The walls of their house was made from local materials. Houses in the south tended to be made from wattle (woven wood) and daub (straw and mud). The house had no windows.																
centurion	A professional officer of the Roman army.																
colosseum	An oval amphitheater in the centre of the city of Rome, Italy.																
emperor	A monarch or the ruler of an empire.																
Hadrian's wall	In the year 122 CE, Hadrian ordered the wall to be built between England (which was Roman territory) and the enemy territory Scotland. It was 73 miles long, about 20 feet high and about 10 feet wide!																
hillfort	Hillforts were built on hilltops and surrounded by huge banks (mounds) of soil and ditches. They were protected by wooden walls which kept the enemies out.																
javelin	A light spear thrown in a competitive sport or as a weapon.																
mosaic	A picture or pattern produced by arranging together small pieces of stone, tile and glass.																
Roman numerals	A numeral system that originated in ancient Rome. <table border="1" style="float: right;"> <tr> <td>Symbol</td> <td>I</td> <td>V</td> <td>X</td> <td>L</td> <td>C</td> <td>D</td> <td>M</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Value</td> <td>1</td> <td>5</td> <td>10</td> <td>50</td> <td>100</td> <td>500</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> </table>	Symbol	I	V	X	L	C	D	M	Value	1	5	10	50	100	500	1,000
Symbol	I	V	X	L	C	D	M										
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Roman villa	A country house usually for more wealthy people built in the Roman Empire.																
sewers	An underground tunnel for carrying off drainage water and waste matter.																
thatched roof	A roof with dry vegetation such as straw, water reed, rushes, heather, or palm branches.																
torc	A large stiff neck ring in metal, made either as a single piece or from strands twisted together.																

The Roman Empire



									
Ancient Egypt	Romans and Celts	St Nicholas Church	Queen Elizabeth I	The Great Fire of London	Florence Nightingale	The arrival of the railways	The coronation of Queen Elizabeth II	Pyrford School opened	Moon Landing
3,100BC	750BC	1140	1559	1666	1820	1825	1953	1950	1969
Year 3	Year 3	Year 2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 2	Year 3	Year 1	Year 2	Year 1