

conquest of Britain during

his reign.

historian who played a

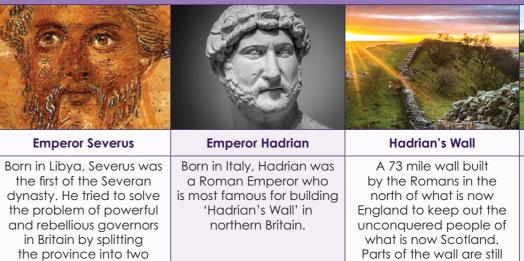
key role in the rise of the

Roman Empire.

Iceni tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire. The name	a senator who is idered to be one of greatest historians n Roman times. He umented much of Agricola's conquest of Britain.

Glossary		
1	Atrebates	a large tribe from southern Britain
2	barracks	a group of buildings where soldiers live
3	Britannia	the Roman name for the southern pa
4	Catuvellauni	a tribe from southeastern Britain
5	century	a period of 100 years e.g. the 2nd cer 100–199AD
6	conquer	when a country or group of take conpeople
7	decline	when something becomes less in qua or strength
8	emperor	a man who rules an empire
9	empire	a group of nations that are controlled one country
10	fort	a strong building with a wall or fence safe from enemies
11	Gaul	the Roman name for an ancient part
12	lceni	a tribe from eastern Britain
13	invade	to enter another country by force and
14	legion	a large group of soldiers who form on
15	legionary	a solider who belongs to a legion
16	rebel	people who fight against their own co
17	romans	citizens who are from Ancient Rome
18	Rome	the capital of the Roman Empire
19	Saxons	members of a West Germanic tribe
20	tribe	a group of people who share a locat customs

Significant People and Places



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Parts of the wall are still visible today.

What was the Roman Empire?

The Roman Empire began in Rome and spread across most of Europe and some of Africa and Asia. Over a period of 400 years, most of Britain was part of this empire.



How were the Romans able to invade?

The Roman army was the largest fighting force of its time and was both strong and well organised. The fighters were the best equipped and strictly trained — this made them unstoppable.



Vindolanda

A Roman fort built just to the south of Hadrian's Wall. It was under Roman occupation from around 85AD to 370AD. Some of the oldest surviving handwritten documents in Britain were discovered there.