



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 Roman Army

The Brilliance of the Roman army was the key to Rome's success in building its empire. The Romans copied Greek armies and fought on foot with long spears. As Roman power grew, more and more people were made to join the army. Being a soldier became a full-time job, where the soldiers were highly trained and tough. Roman soldiers were grouped into large numbers called legions. Legions were divided into 10 cohorts of 480 men. Cohorts were divided into 6 centuries of about 80 men led by a centurion. Centuries were divided into 10 groups of 8 men who shared a tent or barrack room. Legionaries were not allowed to be married whilst they were in the army. Soldiers could join as an auxiliary. Auxiliaries often had special skills such as horse riding and archery. The auxiliary soldiers would receive citizenship when they retired. Soldiers had to learn to build camps, swim, sling stones, ride horses and mount and dismount horses fully armed with his shield and no stirrups. They did drill once a day, twice if they were a recruit. They had to march 30km 3 times a month wearing armour which weighed 20kg. They had to learn how to use a sword and spear and fight mock battles with weapons which had covered tips for safety.

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'.



Romulus and Remus

In Roman mythology, Romulus and Remus are twin brothers, whose story tells the events that led to the founding of the city of Rome and the Roman Kingdom by Romulus. The killing of Remus by his brother, and other tales from their story, have inspired artists throughout the ages.

The Colosseum



Roman Bath



Circus Maximus



The Roman Empire



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 amphitheatres 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 amphitheatre 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										
Value	1	5	10	50	100	500	1,000										
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.																

									
Ancient Egypt	Celts	Christopher Columbus	Queen Elizabeth I	The Great Fire of London	Florence Nightingale	Battle of Britain	Queen Elizabeth II Coronation	Moon Landing	Olympic Games London
7,500BC	750BC	1492	1559	1666	1820	1940	1953	1969	2012
Year 3	Year 3	Year 1	Year 1	Year 2	Year 2	Year 3	Year 1	Year 1	Year 2