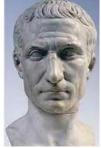


# Romans Knowledge Organiser

## Julius Caesar Invades

The Roman General Julius
Caesar made two attempts to
conquer Britain. He wanted to
add the rich land to the Roman
Empire and punish the Celts for
helping his enemies. His legions
weren't able to overcome the
Celts in 55 BC or 54 BC, but
some leaders did pay tributes (a
tax) so the Romans would
leave. This meant the Celts
could continue to live as they
were.



## **Emperor Claudius Conquers Britain**



In AD 43, Emperor Claudius launched a third attack on Britain. He sent a powerful and well-organised army of around 40,000 men (that landed in southern England) to conquer the Celtic tribes. This time, much of Britain (or Britannia as the Romans called it) did become another province of Rome.

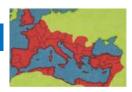
## **Boudicca Rebels**

The Romans seized the land and wealth of the Iceni tribe after King Prasutagus died. Queen Boudicca objected and she led a rebellion against the Romans. At first, her army was very successful but in the Battle of Watling Street, the Roman army finally defeated Boudicca and the Celts. Many people were killed in the rebellion





## The Roman Army



- They used clever tactics
- They had great weapons
- · They wore effective armour.
- There was good morale.
- Soldiers were well trained
- Soldiers were very experienced.
- They built good road networks.

## The end of an Empire



- Back in Rome, Barbarians were invading Rome and other towns and cities.
- Romans loved wasting money on entertainment so the funds for the army soon ran out.
- The emperor tried to raise taxes to pay for their defence but the people couldn't pay.
- People kept fighting for power and killing the emperors.
- The army became less powerful
- Christianity become a Roman religion which was a religion of peace, not war.
- The army left Britain in 410CE as they had to defend other parts of the Empire

