

100% Sheet

The World Before

1066:

What brought the Romans to England?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

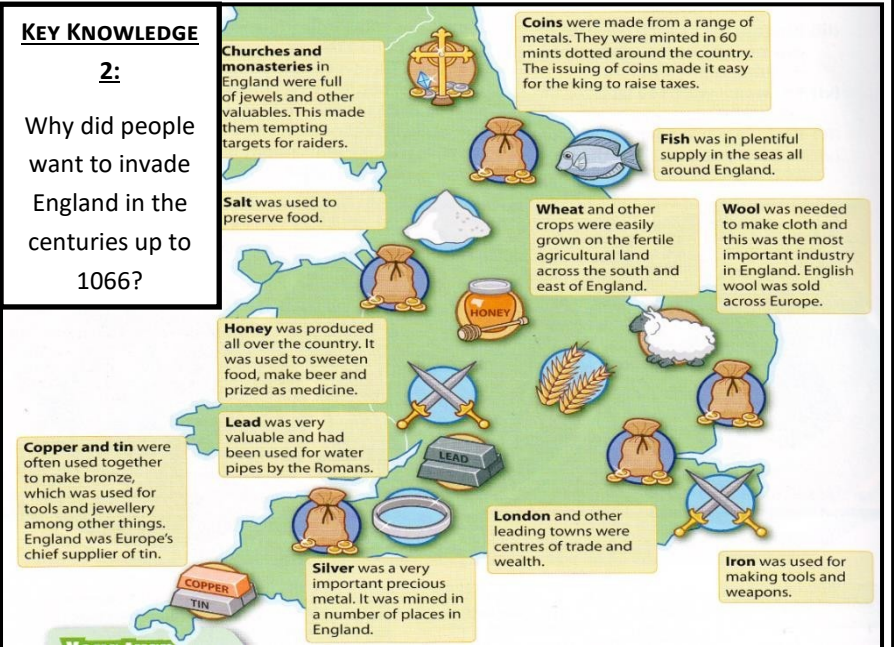
The Romans wanted to invade Britain in order to expand their empire and make it even more powerful. They were also seeking natural resources, such as precious metals, slaves, and farmland. Britain had lots of materials including iron, lead, copper, silver, and gold that the Romans needed to support their growing empire and army.

KEY KNOWLEDGE 1:

- 55 BC** – Julius Caesar leads the first Roman military expedition to Britain, although his visit did not lead to conquest.
- 43 AD** – The Roman Emperor Claudius orders four legions to conquer Britain
- 43 AD (August)** – The Romans capture the capital of the Catuvellauni tribe, Colchester, Essex.
- 48 AD** – The Romans now control most of modern day England. Parts that remain under British control include Dumnonii (Cornwall and Devon), Wales and the North West of England.
- 49 AD** – The Romans found a colony (or *colonia*) at Colchester for retired soldiers. This was to be the capital of the territory for a short while.
- 61 AD** – After attempting to fully annex East Anglia, Boudicca leads a rebellion of the Iceni against the Romans. After burning down Colchester, London and St Albans, Boudicca was defeated at the Battle of Watling Street.

KEY KNOWLEDGE 2:

Why did people want to invade England in the centuries up to 1066?



KEY KNOWLEDGE 3:

Limit of the Roman Empire circa 0 AD. Britain remained a challenge to maintain due to distance from Italy.



KEYWORDS

Key Term	Definition
1. Conquer	To take over another land, usually by force
2. Trade	Good or services swapped with others, often for money
3. Settlement	A place where people set up homes and build a community
4. Invader	Someone who arrives from somewhere else to take over
5. Iceni	The tribe that lived in modern day Norfolk who rebelled against the Romans
6. Boudicca	Queen of the Iceni. She led the rebellion against Roman rule
7. Londinium	The Roman name for London. This became the capital city
8. Legions	3,000–6,000 men and cavalry, in the ancient Roman army
9. Colony	A country/area occupied and controlled by another
10. Empire	A group of countries ruled by a single leader/nation.

<p>STONE AGE</p> <p>Lower Palaeolithic 900,000 to 70, 000 BC</p> <p>Middle Palaeolithic 70,000 to 30,000 BC</p> <p>Upper Palaeolithic 30,000 to 10, 000 BC</p>	<p>STONE AGE</p> <p>Mesolithic 10,000 to 4,000 BC</p>	<p>STONE AGE</p> <p>Neolithic 4,000 to 2,300 BC</p>	<p>Bronze Age</p> <p>2,300 to 800 BC</p>	<p>Iron Age 800 to 43 BC</p>	<p>Roman 43 BC to 410 AD</p>	<p>Anglo-Saxon 410 AD to 800 AD</p>	<p>Viking 790 AD to 1066 AD</p>
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