Term 2: How have the Romans shaped modern Britain?

Year 9 Term 2

(1) Key Words

Roman	Relating to ancient Rome or it's empire or people.
Conqueror	Overcome or take control of a place using military force.
Boudicca	A member of the Iceni tribe, and leader of a powerful rebellion against the Romans.
Influence	To affect or change something.
Public Health	The health and wellbeing of a community and what is done to improve it.
Galen	A Roman doctor.

(2) Who were the Romans?

<u>Causes for migration:</u>

- The Romans were a group of people who formed an Empire around the world. Their base was in Rome, Italy which is where the name comes from.
- The Roman Empire began to grow from **146BC,** it included Britain.
- Julius Ceasar attempted to conqueror Britain in **55BC** but failed twice.
- Emperor Claudius succeeded in conquering Britain in **43AD.**

(3) Influence of the Romans

- **Infrastructure:** The Romans built 8000 miles of roads, many of our roads today still follow the same routes as these original roads.
- **Towns and Cities:** The Romans founded and named many of our large towns and cities. For example, London, York, Chester, Bath.
- **Religion:** Christianity became the dominant religion in England, this shaped the political structure and social practices in England forever.
- **Law and Order:** The Romans wrote their 12 laws down on stone tablets, these became known as **Law of Twelve**. Many of these still influence laws today, for example paying debts and appearing at court.

(4) Invasion and Boudicca

<u>Roman Invasion:</u>

- The Romans successfully invaded Britain in 43AD. Before this Britian had paid a very small financial tribute to Rome, and Claudius wanted to increase this.
- The Romans landed on the Kent coast,.
- The invasion was very organised, with 800 ships making up the invasion.

<u>Boudicca:</u>

- Boudicca was part of the Iceni Tribe. Her husband had died and the Romans had taken her land from her and her people.
- Iin 61AD she led a rebellion to attack the Romans.
- The Rebellion took major Roman cities such as Londinium.
- The Rebellion failed and Boudicca was killed.

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(5) Hadrian's Wall

<u>Hadrian's Wall</u>

- Hadrian's Wall was ordered to be built by Emperor Hadrian in 122AD.
- It is now a crumbled wall, but at one time it was a large fortified wall that was used to mark the border between England and Scotland .
- It was 73 miles long and 4.5 metres tall.
- Hadrian's Wall stretched from the North West coast to the North East Coast.
- Hadrian wanted to consolidate his power and control rather than pushing into Scotland. Scotland and England remained divided until 1707.

<u>Vindolanda Letters</u>

- Archaeologists excavated 1600 letters from around Hadrian's Wall. These show us what life was like for the soldiers and families who lived there.

(6) Roman Health

- The Romans were very conscious of cleanliness and hygiene.
- They built concrete sewers to remove waste, aqueducts to provide fresh water to towns and public toilets.
- Roman's used Public Bath houses to clean regularly, this meant that they improved Public Health in England.

<u>Claudius Galen:</u>

- Galen was a Roman doctor to emperors.
- Galen dissected animals and if he could humans to learn about the human body. For example, he knew that the brain controlled speech.
- Roman doctors such as Galen went on to influence medical practices in Britain for 15 centuries. For example, his Theory of Opposites was taught to people training to be a doctor in England.