



# **The Roman period (43 AD – 410 AD)**

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# Structure of the presentation

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# The Expeditions of Caesar

## *The First Expedition*

In **55 BC** the Romans with **Julius Caesar** overcame a **British resistance** and the Britons asked for peace and accepted Caesar's terms.

## *The Second Expedition*

In **54 BC** Caesar returned, because the British had violated the terms of their agreement with him. **The Romans again defeated British tribes.**

# The Invasion

- **In 43 AD** (during the time of Emperor Claudius) **the Romans invaded Britain.**
- Many of the **Celtic tribes** surrendered and made peace with the Romans.
- But the **tribe Catevellauni** fought and **were defeated** in **battle at the River Medway.**

# The consolidation of the Conquest

- **In the later first century** advances were made into **Wales and northern England**.

**Britain** also began to develop **as a Roman province**, with towns, roads, army bases and other features of Roman control.

# Boudicca's Revolt

**Boudicca** was the **Queen of the Iceni tribe**.

- **In 60 AD**, she led a **rebellion of the Iceni against the Romans** and they were very successful at first.
- Then **the Britons** (with 100,000 men at their disposal) **were defeated** by the disciplined Roman army (only 10,000 men) under the command of the **Emperor Paulinus**.

# The Conquest of Scotland

- **By 79 AD**, most of northern England was under Roman control.
- **From 79 AD to 84 AD** the Emperor **Julius Agricola** occupied southern **Scotland** and pushed further north.
- A major battle at a place **Mons Graupius** and **Roman victory**.

# Hadrian's Wall

- In 122 AD the Emperor Hadrian ordered to build a wall between Roman England and 'barbarian' Scotland.

Settlements of craftsmen and traders grew up. Local farms supplied grain, meat, leather, wool, and other essentials.



# Rome's enemies

- The **Germans and Goths** of central Europe **were getting stronger**.
- **By the mid-third century AD**, all the resources were invested into **defence**.

# The End of Roman Britain

- **By 401 AD**, Roman left Britain to deal with growing **invasions of the Visigoths**.
- **In 410 AD Britain** herself was **under attack from the Saxons**, but the **Emperor Honorius** told the Britons to **arrange their own defence**.
- **By about 425 AD**, **Britain** had **ceased to be 'Roman'** and had **entered a new age** outside the empire.

# References

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- <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofBritain/Timeline-of-Roman-Britain/>



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