



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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