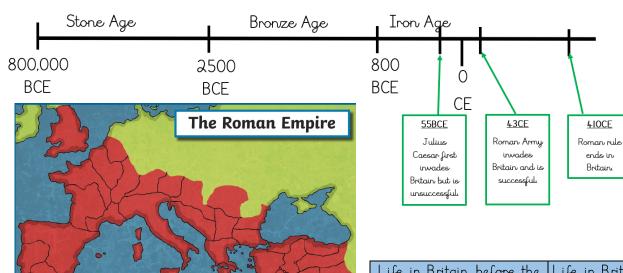
## Year 3- What does it take to build an empire?





Julius Caesar

A Roman general and politician who is named dictator of the Roman Empire.

He led two invasions of Britain, neither were successful.

He wanted to invade Britain for wheat, wool, leather, gold, tine, slaves, land and power.



## Boudicca

Queen of the Iceni people who lived peacefully with the Romans.

She became a rebel and raised a rebel army when the Romans took Iceni lands.

They had 3 successful attacks before being defeated by the Roman army.

Life in Britain before the	Life in Britain after the Ro-
Roman Invasion.	man Invasion.
Lived in tribes.	Lived in towns.
Lived in roundhouses.	Running water and
Lives in hillforts.	toilets.
Often warring with other	Rich lived in villas.
tribes.	Importing food.
Kept animals and grew	Government and law.
crops.	

What did the romans leave behind that is still significant today?













<u>Keywords</u>	<u>Definitions</u>
Republic	A country where the power is held by a group of people.
Senate	A group of wealthy men who dealt with the day to day running of Rome.
Consul	2 people elected to be the heads of the senate.
Empire	A group of countries that are ruled by a single leader.
Emperor	A leader of an Empire.
General	A leader of an army.
Dictator	A ruler with total power over a country but a rule that is normally taken by force.
Invasion	When an army takes over another country by force.
Tribes	A group of people living together in one settlement.
Roman Legion	The largest unit of the Roman army, with 5 thousand soldiers
Taxes	Money that must be given to the govern- ment.
Town	A built up area with a central meeting place.
Import	Bringing goods such as food into another country.
Rebel	A person who goes against a government or a leader.
Iceni People	A Celtic tribe based that were based in south-east England.
Aqueduct	A way over moving water over a valley through a bridge.