Roman Conquest of Britain
Their aspect is terrifying...They are very tall in stature, with rippling muscles under clear white skin. Their hair is blond, but not naturally so: they bleach it, to this day, artificially, washing it in lime and combing it back from their foreheads. They look like wood-demons, their hair thick and shaggy like a horse's mane. Some of them are clean-shaven, but others - especially those of high rank, shave their cheeks but leave a moustache that covers the whole mouth and, when they eat and drink, acts like a sieve, trapping particles of food...The way they dress is astonishing: they wear brightly colored and embroidered shirts, with trousers called bracae and cloaks fastened at the shoulder with a brooch, heavy in winter, light in summer. These cloaks are striped or checkered in design, with the separate checks close together and in various colors. [The Celts] wear bronze helmets with figures picked out on them, even horns, which made them look even taller than they already are...while others cover themselves with breast-armor made out of chains.
But most content themselves with the weapons nature gave them: they go naked into battle...Weird, discordant horns were sounded, [they shouted in chorus with their] deep and harsh voices, they beat their swords rhythmically against their shields. Ordinary Celtic soldiers, often naked except for golden neck torcs, worked themselves into a fury before entering into battle and then fought wildly like beasts. After battle a victorious Celt would ride off with the heads of slain enemies dangling from the neck of his horse. Later, the heads would be nailed to the doors of their homes or embalmed with cedar oil in order to be publicly displayed. Typically, this preservation treatment of heads was reserved for distinguished, high-ranking enemies. In exactly the same way as hunters do with their skulls of the animals they have slain...they preserved the heads of their most high-ranking victims in cedar oil, keeping them carefully in wooden boxes.

- Diodorus Siculus, History.
- Celts
  - Head Hunters
  - Polytheistic
  - Ritual/Secret Groves
  - Bearded
  - Naked!

- Picts
  - Tattooed/Painted Skins
  - Moustached

- VIDEO – Roman Invasion
• **55 BC**
  ◦ 10,000 soldiers
  ◦ FAILED, but *used for reconnaissance*

• **54 BC**
  ◦ 27,000 soldiers
  ◦ SUCCESS, but had to leave to Gaul (France)

• Romans gone, but Britain not forgotten
  ◦ Trade minerals and natural resources

**JULIUS CAESAR**
*(55 AND 54 BC)*
- **Aulus Plautius** – 40,000 soldiers
  - Caratacus – Britons flee

- **Claudius Arrives**
  - Rome’s Emperor
  - Quest for Respect

- **Conquest**
  - Plautius appointed Governor

- **Client Kingdoms**
  - Eleven tribal Kings surrendered
- Southern Britain
  - Conquered and part of Roman Empire

- London (Londinium) Founded
  - 47 AD
  - Bridge crossing Thames
- **Briton Unity**

- **Guerilla Warfare**
  - Defeated

- **Open Warfare**
  - Defeated
  - Escapes to the Brigantes tribe

- **Betrayal**
  - **Cartimandua**
BOUDICCA
(60 A.D.)

- **Prasatugas Dies**
  - Queen of the Iceni; Striking
  - Seized property and raped

- **Allies with Trinovantes**
  - Burns Colchester, London, St. Albans
  - Governor raises army

- **Boudicca’s Forces**
  - *Cornered and massacred*
  - *Poison to avoid capture*
• 75 – 77 AD
  ◦ Roman conquest complete
  ◦ Defeated last of the resistant Northern tribes

• Life in Roman Britain
  ◦ **Adopted Roman customs, law, religion**
  ◦ **Many taken as slaves**
  ◦ **Built infrastructure**
  ◦ **Trade and industry flourish**

• VIDEO – Celtic Wife Swap
• **Agricola**
  ◦ Invades Caledonia (Scotland)
  ◦ SUCCESS, but called back to Rome

• **Hadrian's Wall**
  ◦ Built by Emperor Hadrian
  ◦ Built between England and Scotland
  ◦ 10 Feet Wide, 16-20 Feet High
HADRIAN’S WALL
Keeping Control
- The South was known as Britannia Superior and the North Britannia Inferior.

Postumus
- Roman general
- Rebelled against Rome and established himself as Emperor of France (Gaul) and Britain (Britannia)

Rebellions Begin
- Picts, Scots, Franks and Saxons
- Attacks repelled for now
• 388 – 400 AD
  ◦ Romans begin to leave Britain
  ◦ Attacks; Soldiers recalled to Rome

• 410 AD
  ◦ Emperor Honorious
  ◦ No Connection; defend yourselves
• **Architecture and Coinage**

• **Extensive Roads**  
  ◦ Many still followed today

• **Introduced Sanitation and Sewage Systems**  
  ◦ Aqueducts and water supplies

• **Major British Cities**  
  ◦ London (Londinium), Manchester (Mamucium) and York (Eburacum)

• **Lost Culture**

**EFFECTS OF ROMANIZATION**