

What changed after the Romans left?

Very Important Vocabulary:

Empire: An empire is a large political unit or state, usually under a single sovereign authority, that controls multiple territories or nations.

Celtic tribes: A Celtic tribe refers to a distinct group of ancient peoples in Europe who shared a common culture, language, and social structure, and were known for their tribal organisation and warrior society.

Invasion: An invasion is the act of entering another country or territory by force, typically with an armed force, to conquer or occupy it.

Trade: Trade is the exchange of goods and services between people or entities.

Aqueducts: An aqueduct is a structure built to transport water from one place to another.

Settlements: A settlement is a place where people establish a community to live.

Britain was perceived as a valuable addition to the expanding Roman Empire due to its resources, including tin mines in Cornwall, which were crucial for making bronze. Additionally, control over Britain provided strategic military advantages, such as securing trade routes and preventing potential threats from other European tribes who might ally with Britain against Rome.



The Romans were known for their engineering prowess, constructing roads, aqueducts, bridges, and monumental buildings such as the Colosseum and the Pantheon.



The Roman Empire was one of the most influential civilisations in history, spanning from 272 BC to AD 476 in the West and even longer in the East.



The Roman occupation brought significant social and cultural changes to Britain. Socially, Roman rule introduced a structured urban life with towns and cities that had paved streets, public baths, and forums where people gathered for commerce and social activities.



Celtic tribes lived in rural communities with roundhouses made of wood and thatch, surrounded by fields where they practiced agriculture and animal husbandry.



The Romans built impressive aqueducts to supply towns with fresh water, utilising their engineering expertise to transport water over long distances.



One of the most significant contributions was the construction of a network of well-engineered roads.