

LIFE IN BRITAIN BEFORE THE ROMANS



Reconstruction of a pre-Roman British roundhouse

Insert **capital letters** and **commas** into the text.

up to the time of the roman invasion the british isles were divided into 'kingdoms' or tribes. although britain was divided into areas ruled by individual tribes they all had very similar attitudes to their communities and way of life.

a tribe would be organised into individual kingdoms with each having its own ruler who was the monarch of the tribe. around them would be the members each having their own status within the community and their own responsibilities.

most of the income for the people came from the land in the form of arable and livestock farming. growing cereal crops such as wheat and the rearing of livestock of which cattle and sheep where the main source of meat. this was very much widespread throughout britain and europe which made trade with the continent a viable business. if a country lacked certain items they could buy it from elsewhere or exchange goods with their neighbours. the british preferred to barter in goods rather than money.

http://www.romans-in-britain.org.uk/clb_celts_and_celtic_life.htm
<http://www.ourpasthistory.com/England/pre-roman-cantiaci>

INVASION OF THE BRITISH ISLES

Insert **commas** and **speech marks** into the text.



Carved stone head of Julius Caesar

The first Roman invasion of the lands we now call the British Isles took place in 55 B.C. under war leader Julius Caesar who returned one year later but these probings did not lead to any significant or permanent occupation. He had some interesting if biased comments concerning the natives: All the Britons he wrote paint themselves with woad which gives their skin a bluish color and makes them look very dreadful in battle. It was not until a hundred years later that permanent settlement of the grain-rich eastern territories began in earnest.

In the year 43.A.D.an expedition was ordered against Britain by the Emperor Claudius who showed he meant business by sending his general Aulus Plautius and an army of 40 000 men. Only three months after Plautius's troops landed on Britain's shores the Emperor Claudius felt it was safe enough to visit his new province. Establishing their bases in what is now Kent through a series of battles the Romans subdued much of Britain in the short space of forty years. They were to remain for nearly 400 years. The great number of prosperous villas that have been excavated in the southeast and southwest testify to the rapidity by which Britain became Romanized.

<http://www.britannia.com/history/narromhist.html>

THE REVOLT OF BOUDICCA

Look in your thesaurus and insert an **alternative word** for each one that is highlighted.

Look up any **words you don't know** in your dictionary.



Artist's impression of Boudicca in her chariot

There were some tribes who objected to the **invasion** of the Romans.

The Iceni king, Prasutagas, decided that it would be **prudent** to make his will **assigning** half of his personal property to the Roman emperor. When he died the Roman **officials** decided to **interpret** his will as a **submission** to the Roman state, so they moved to **appropriate** all of the Iceni lands and **disarm** the tribe. Prasutagas's widow, Boudicca (or Boadicea as she is sometimes known) **protested**. The Romans had her **flogged** and her daughters were raped. This high handed treatment of an **ostensible** ally had **predictable** results. Queen Boudicca raised the Iceni and the neighbouring Trinovantes tribe in **revolt** against Roman rule.

http://www.britainexpress.com/History/Boudicca's_Revolt.htm

THE COURSE OF THE CONFLICT

Insert **all punctuation** in this text.



Reconstruction of a Roman legion on the march

the british struck at symbols of the roman occupation and they werent gentle the capital at colchester was burned as was london and verulamium near modern st albans boudiccas treatment of her enemies was fierce and she must have given the omans a terrific scare no remains of any casualties have been found experts believe the romans took their dead home and that many others were buried in mass graves estimates of the number of romans and collaborators killed by boudicca and her followers vary although roman historians claimed that up to 70000 people died one legion was so terrified that they refused to move against her although she led a massive army boudicca was eventually brought to bay at an unknown site by a much smaller force of roman troops the battle turned against her when the british became entangled with their own camp followers and were massacred boudicca herself took poison rather than face capture



These skulls from the early Roman period are among the many found in the Walbrook stream, now invisible beneath London's streets near the Bank of England. They are thought to mark the site of a pagan ceremony or be the heads of Londoners massacred by Queen Boudicca in AD 60-61.

http://www.britainexpress.com/History/Boudicca's_Revolt.htm
http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/archive/exhibits/changing_faces/mac/mac1.htm
http://www.24hourmuseum.org.uk/chg/content/images/2004_1566.JPG