

AD (Anno Domini)*	The Latin for 'in the Year of the Lord', a term used to date the years after Jesus was born.
archaeology	Using remains to learn about the past.
barter*	To exchange goods without using money.
BC (Before Christ)*	A term used to date the years before Jesus was born.
hunter-gatherers	A group of people who move around hunting or collecting food.
settlement*	A place where people live together as a community.
trade*	The buying, selling and exchanging of objects and work.
tribe	A group of people with shared values and one leader.

Trade

Goods like bronze and copper were exchanged for other items. Trade between Britain and Europe increased during the Iron Age. To start with, bartering was used to exchange goods, but the arrival of the first coins ended this.



Settlements

In the Neolithic period, people started to live in groups together as communities. One example of this is Skara Brae.



By the Iron Age, people were living in community groups called tribes led by a chief or a king. These were often based around hill forts which were built to defend the tribe.



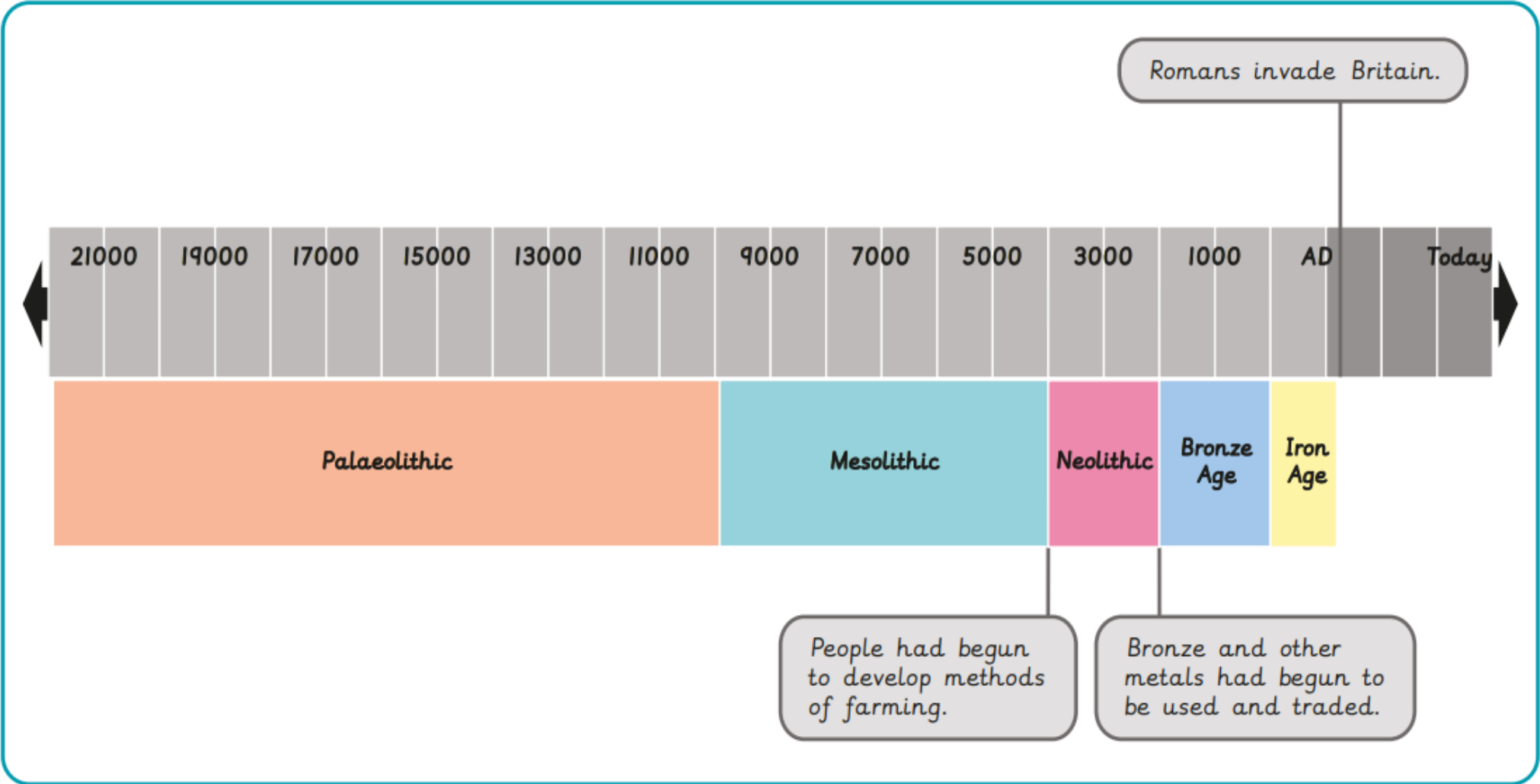
Stone Age Tools

Hand Axe Hammer Stone Spear

Prehistoric Animals

Woolly Mammoth (Extinct) Woolly Rhinoceros (Extinct) Elk (Extant)

Key events



History - Why did the Romans invade and settle in Britain?

empire*	A group of countries or territories under the control of a single ruler (often an emperor, monarch or government).	primary source*	An object or record created at the time of an event or period.
inference	Using the clues in sources to form an idea.	Romans	The people who lived in Ancient Rome and whose empire spread across Europe, the Middle East and north Africa.
invasion*	A military attack in which an army or country uses force to take over another country or area.	secondary source*	An object or record created after an event or period.
legacy*	Past events or actions which have had a lasting impact.	settlement*	A place where people live together as a community.

The Roman invasion of Britain

Emperor Claudius led a successful invasion of Britain in AD 43. He wanted to show off his power and expand the empire.



Hadrian's Wall

Built by the Romans in AD 122 under Emperor Hadrian's orders, the wall marked the northern boundary of the Roman Empire in Britain and defended it from tribes to the north.



Vindolanda

An ancient Roman fort near Hadrian's Wall, Vindolanda was a key military camp. The well-preserved artefacts and writings found there by archaeologists provide evidence about life in Roman Britain.



Boudicca

Boudicca was the Celtic queen of the Iceni tribe. She married King Prasutagus, who made a deal with the Romans to keep his land after their invasion. However, the Romans did not keep to their side of the deal. Boudicca successfully led a rebellion against the Romans and destroyed their capital. She was eventually defeated by the Romans and died in AD 60.



*key vocabulary

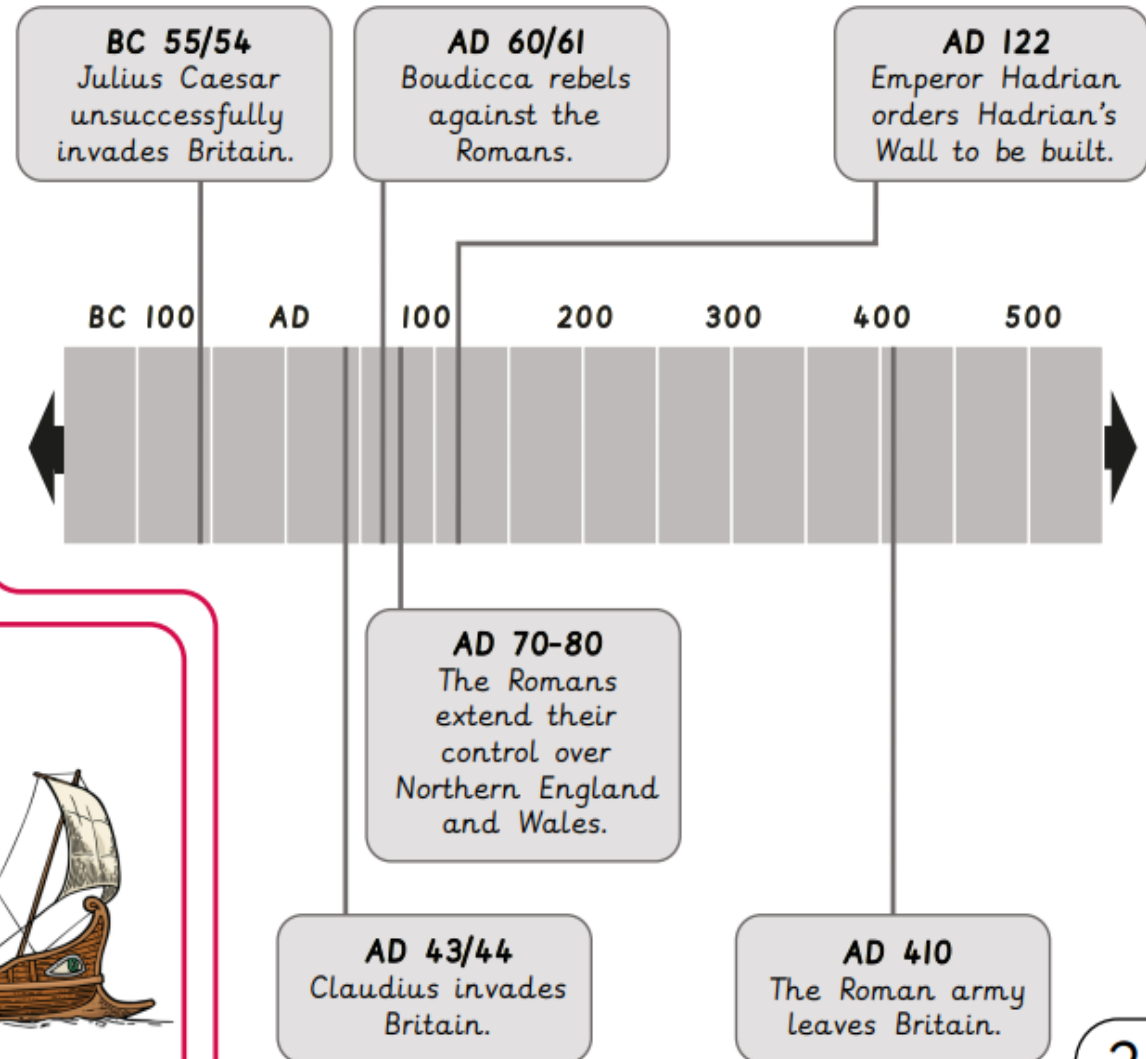
History - Why did the Romans invade and settle in Britain?

The Roman army

The Roman army was responsible for the expansion of the Empire. It was well-organised, and the soldiers were well-equipped and trained. Formations such as the testudo (tortoise) and the wedge allowed them to attack and defend themselves quickly.

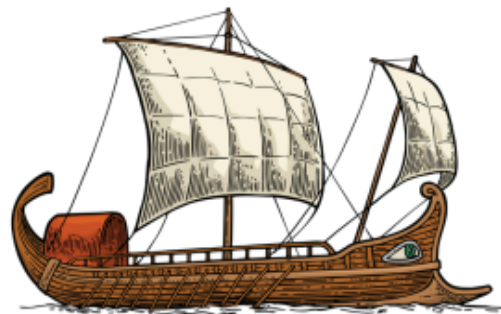


The Roman invasion of Britain



The Romans leave Britain

The Roman army left Britain for good in AD 410. Germanic groups were attacking Italy, and Emperor Honorius decided he needed the army to defend it. Britain was left to await the arrival of the next invaders. The Romans had changed life in Britain for good.





History - What was important to ancient Egyptians?

ancient	From a very long time ago.
*civilisation	A large group of people with a common language, way of life and governance.
fertile	Soil which is rich with nutrients and good for growing crops.
grave goods	Objects buried with a dead person.
hieroglyphics	A writing system using symbols and pictures.
immortal	Living forever.
mummification	The process of preserving a dead body as a mummy.
papyrus	A plant that grows along the River Nile, which was used to make paper.
pharaoh	A ruler of ancient Egypt, like a king or queen.
River Nile	A river in North Africa which is the longest in the world.

Ancient Egyptian beliefs

Ancient Egyptians worshipped over 1,500 gods and goddesses, responsible for all aspects of daily Egyptian life. For example, Thoth was the god of writing. Temples were built for the gods and festivals were dedicated in their honour.

The River Nile

The ancient Egyptian civilisation developed along the banks of the River Nile. It gave ancient Egyptians water for drinking, fishing and trade. It flooded every year, making the soil rich for growing crops.



The afterlife

The ancient Egyptians believed in life after death and that people would journey to another world where they could live forever. They preserved the bodies of the dead because they believed the soul needed the body for its journey to the afterlife.

World History Archive / Alamy Stock Photo



Hieroglyphics

Ancient Egyptians had a writing system made up of hieroglyphs - symbols representing sounds, words or ideas. Specially trained scribes used them to record important events, laws and prayers on papyrus and they were inscribed on temple and tomb walls.



History - What was important to ancient Egyptians?

