

Roman Britain Timeline 54 BC - 408 AD

- 54 BC - Julius Caesar successfully invades Britain but there is no permanent occupation
- 43 A.D - Under the Emperor Aulus Plautius the Romans invade again. They face resistance from the Tribal leader Caratacus
- 51 A.D - Caratacus is captured and taken to Rome
- 61 A.D - Boudicca, Queen of the Iceni leads an uprising against the Romans. She is defeated by the Roman governor Suetonius Paulinus
- 75 - 77 A.D - Romans achieve total control of 'Britain' having defeated the last Welsh resistance.
- 122 A.D - The Romans face attack from the north. The attacks are such a threat that Hadrian's Wall built to keep out the Northern tribes
- 270 A.D - the 'Saxon Shore' coastal forts built in the South and East of Britain to keep out the Saxon invaders. The Saxons will eventually conquer England.
- 360s - Britain attacked from the North by Picts, the Attacatti and Irish (Scots). They need special legions to defeat them.
- 369 A.D - The Roman general Theodosius drives the Picts and Scots out of Roman Britain.
- 396 A.D - Romans begin the transfer of military authority from Roman commanders to local British chieftains.
- 407 A.D - the whole of the Roman Empire under threat - Constantine III withdraws the remaining legions from Britain.
- 408 A.D - Roman Brits encounter massive attacks from the Picts, Scots and Saxons.

Remember the rule; with BC (Before Christ) you count down e.g. 55 BC, 54 BC, 53 BC, 52 BC etc. With AD (Anno Domini - 'in the year of our Lord') you count up 1 AD, 2 AD, 3 AD, 4 AD etc.