

The Celts: Friends or Foe

1. How did the Romans exhibit arrogance and insensitivity in their rule of Celts in Britain?

They built a road (the Via Fosse) straight through lands sacred to Sulis.

2. What was a "colonia"?

A town with farm allotments for veterans.

3. Designate the following British rulers as having co-operated with or resisted Roman rule.

Caratacus resisted

Boudica resisted

Cogidubnus co-operated with

Cartimandua co-operated with



The Fosse Way

Boudica and Cartimandua

4. Who was the king of the Iceni?

Prasutagus.

5. What did this king state in his will?

He made the emperor co-heir with his wife Boudica in an attempt to protect his kingdom and people from being totally taken over by Rome.



6. How did this plan to protect the Iceni work out?

It didn't. The Roman officials ignored the will and when his wife, Boudica, objected, she was publically whipped and her daughters were raped.

7. How did Boudica react to these unprovoked attacks?

She convinced the Iceni and other nearby tribes to rebel against Rome.

8. What were the initial results of the rebellion?

The rebels had great successes.

They looted the town of Camulodunum and burned the Temple of Claudius and killed all the inhabitants. The same was done to Londinium and Verulamium.



9. Why were the rebels initially so successful?

The governor, Suetonius Paulinus, was away fighting the Druids in the north.

10. What put an end to the rebellion?

Eventually, Suetonius returned and confronted Boudica and her rebel forces. Although heavily outnumbered, Suetonius, with a professionally trained force and superior tactics, defeated Boudica in a pitched battle.

11. What happened to Boudica?

Unwilling to face the humiliation of her loss and the brutality that awaited her at the hands of the Romans if she were captured, she committed suicide.

12. What did the Romans think about Boudica?

They considered her an unnatural, dangerous and yet fascinating woman.

13. How did Queen Cartimandua differ in her dealings with the Romans?

Queen Cartimandua openly welcomed the Romans and allowed her kingdom to serve as a buffer between them and the wilder tribes to the north.

14. How did Queen Cartimandua show her loyalty to the Romans?

When Caratacus, a Welsh leader who had fought the Romans for seven years fled to her for safety, she handed him over to the Romans.

15. What happened to Caratacus after his capture?

He and his family were paraded in a triumph at Rome but then was allowed to live in honorable retirement.

Cogidubnus, King of the Regnenses

16. What was the name of Cogidubnus' original tribe and what was it changed to?

His original tribe was called the **Atrebates** and when he was made king by the Romans it was changed to the **Regnenses**.

17. Why was King Cogidubnus favored by Rome?

He helped the Romans at the time of their invasion of Britain.

18. What privileges did Cogidubnus enjoy as a "client king" of Rome?

In addition to being made king, he was granted Roman citizenship and allowed to add two of the emperor's names (Tiberius Claudius) to his own. Also, a new capital was built for him called Noviomagus.

19. How did Cogidubnus further show his loyalty to Rome in the building of the temple at Noviomagus?

By dedicating it to Neptune and Minerva rather than to British gods.

20. In what modern village, just three miles from Noviomagus, was a large Roman style estate found?

In the village of **Fishbourne**.

21. What Briton enemy did Vespasian fight who built hill forts like "Maiden Castle"?

The Durotriges.



Reconstruction of Roman estate at Fishbourne

This is not all you need to know. Re-read the reading.