

SUPPORTING RESOURCE:
Sequence of invasion events

55 BC	Julius Caesar tries to invade Britain near Dover (called 'Dubris' by the Romans) with 80 ships carrying 2 legions of 10,000 men, together with another 18 ships of cavalry. His ships are chased along the coastline by Britons in chariots and with spears but eventually he is able to land. After a month he leaves after more resistance from the British tribes.
54 BC	Caesar invades again with 30,000 soldiers. This time he is more successful, although he soon loses interest in a land that he doesn't think is worth the trouble and goes back to Gaul (France) to fight a revolt there.
40 AD	The troubled Roman emperor Caligula orders his soldiers to attack the sea facing Britain while in Northern Gaul. Even though he doesn't even cross the channel, he brings seashells back to Rome as 'proof' that he has conquered Britain.
43 AD	Claudius invades Britain with 20,000 men after King Verica of the British Atrebates tribe comes and asks him for help to defeat his enemies.
43 AD to 410 AD	The Romans occupy Britain as part of the Roman empire, making tribes convert to Roman rule, setting up trade routes with the rest of the world, making Hadrian's wall and generally imposing a Roman way of life on Britain.
410 AD	Romans officially abandon Britain due to threats against the Roman Empire from other parts of Europe.