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| The Celts | The Romans | The Anglo-Saxon |
| Period: 600 BC-50 AD | Period: 43 to 410 AD | Period: 410 to 871 AD |
| Main characteristics: They were divided in tribes, they were farmer, warriors and they brought ironworking | Main characteristics: They were the most important population in this period and they Romanised the Celts | Main characteristics: They destroyed a lot of roman’s buildings and roads |
| Contribution: They brought ironworking to the Britain | Contribution: They transformed Celt’s town in Roman’s town with a lots of streets and roads | Contribution: They transformed England from tribes in monarchy |
| Occupation: They were farmers, warriors and iron workers | Occupation: In Britain there were a lot of roman warriors | Occupation: they were farmers and fishermen |
| Social organization: They were structured in family->clan->tribes | Social organization: They were in a pyramidal society | Social organization: They were structured in family->clan->tribes |
| Living place: They lived in huts made of wood | Living place: They lived in bricks house | Living place: They lived in wood house |
| Role of women: They were at the same level, they could the man to marry and they could war | Role of women: The Aristocrat women were important and they could manage the economy of their husband | Role of women: They were considered independent from men |
| Religion: They worshipped natural elements | Religion: They were Pagan or Christianity | Religion: At the first they were pagan, then they became Christianity |
| Literature: They didn’t write text because they used the oral transmission | Literature: They brought Latin culture in Britain | Literature: They used a write language mixed with roman alphabet. An example of a Anglo poem is Beowulf |