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|  | The Celts | The Romans | The Anglo-Saxons |
| Period | They settled in Britain between about 600 and 50 BC. | Julius Caesar and the Romas, invaded Britain in 100 BC but the real conquest took place in 43-47 AD with Emperor Claudius. | They invaded Britain in the 5th Century. |
| Main characteristic | They were tribes of warriors and they brought ironworking to the British Isles. | They built over 9600 km of roads. | Their population was divided into Angles, Saxons and Jutes. The name “England” in fact, means: “The land of the Angles”. |
| Contribution | They brought the ironworking and they have trasmitted their oral culture. | They founded Londinium,now, London.  | The Christianisation of Britain led to the construction of monasteries that beacame important centres of communal life and culture. |
| Occupation | They were warriors, farmers. | They were merchants, laborers, warriors and rentiers. | They were farmers and fishermen. |
| Social organization | The social organization have been based on “tribes”, developed into extended family called “clans”. | They were organized in: patricians, plebeians and slaves. | They were organized in clans. |
| Living place | They lived in huts made of timber with thatched roof. | They lived in towns. | They lived in basament huts. |
| Role of women | They were almost equal to men, they could choose the man they wanted to marry and they retained their own property. They could also be warriors. | Women were inferior to men. |  |
| Religion | They worshipped the natural elements like the sun, the moon and the water. | The Romas were polytheist and their cult was linked to the political and social development. | Pope Gregory I sent the monk Augustine to bring Christianity back to England. He went to Canterbury and he became the first Archbishop; Christianity and monasteries progressed. |
| Literature | They relied on the oral trasmission of culture through bards, old tales and poems. | Roman literature was transmitted orally by speakers and written by dealt. | Their main form of literature was the poetry, originally transmitted orally. |