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|  | The Celts | The Romans | The Anglo-Saxons |
| Period | 500 B.C. – 55 A.D. | First century B.C.-Fall of the Western Empire | 410 AC – XI century A.D. |
| Main Features | Little is known about the Celts. Allegedly, they were rural people who lived in small communities and valued harmony with nature | The most important European empire of its time, whose culture, legal system and military prowess influenced and inspired the other European civilizations | “Barbarians” of Germanic origins, who valued the glory of battle and the importance of community |
| Contribution to the English culture | Sense of community, druidic traditions | Written laws; cities as cultural and trade hubs; Latin alphabet | Their language become the basis of modern-day English |
| Occupations | Hunters, agriculture, breeding of animals, handicraft, iron workers | Mainly soldiers and engineers | Warriors, farmers, fishermen |
| Social organization | Clans (extended families) | Open castes (with plebeians and patricians / nobles at the top) | Importance of families formed by ceorlas, witenagemot (assembly of the most sapients), lord of the tribe, slaves and free people |
| Living place | Huts | Cities for civilians, forts for the military | Huts |
| Role of women | It was almost equal to men | Most married women were expected to take care of the house | A.S. women were expected to take care of tasks that didn’t require much physical strength |
| Religion | Polytheism, Celtic gods are compared to the Romans gods | Polytheism (influenced by Greek mythology), then Catholicism | Polytheism, Norse gods. Christianity took over after the 6th century |
| Literature | Bards, heroic literature | Poets, historians | Few pieces of Anglo-Saxon literature survived to this day and derives from other Germanic population. Most of their poems and stories involved battle and the hunt as main themes (Beowulf, for example) |