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|  | THE CELTS | THE ROMANS | THE ANGLO-SAXONS |
| PERIOD | 600 BF-50 AD | 43/44 AD-410 AD (Britain) | 5**th** century |
| MAIN CARATTERISTIC | They were tribes of warriors, they were a similar culture, religion and language. | They invaded Britain, they was involved the conquered tribes in the administration of the province. | They were from Germany and Scandinavia. They were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes. |
| COUNTRIBUTION | They brought ironworking to the British Isles. | The Romans founded several towns and built several roads. |  |
| OCCUPATION |  |  | Most part of the Anglo-Saxon was farmer and fisherman. |
| SOCIAL ORGANIZED | The social organization of the Celts, being based on tribes, developed into extended families called clans. | The Romans had a hierarchical social structure headed by the emperor. | Their society was based on clans that were groups of families. |
| LIVING PLACE | They lived in huts made of timber with thatched roofs. | The wealthy Romans lived in the domus while the poorest lived in insulae |  |
| ROLE OF WOMEN | Women and man were placed on the same level. Women could be warriors and be owners of the land. | Women and man weren’t placed on the same level. |  |
| RELIGION | The Celts worshipped the natural elements, like the sun, the moon and water. | Beginning Romans professed a polytheistic religion, but then they were converted to Christianity | At the end of the 6**th** century Christianity was introduced into Britain by the order of Augustine, that became a Saint. |
| LITERATURE | Their culture was an oral one and they handed out their culture trough bards. |  | The England Alfred dreamt the making of English law and promotion of learning and literacy. |