

	The Celts	The Romans	The Anglo-Saxons
Period	A Celtic culture established itself throughout the British Isles in the Iron Age (ca 600 BC-50 AD).	The Romans invaded Britain between 100 BC-54 AD.	In the 5th Century the Anglo-saxons invaded Britain.
Main characteristic	The main characteristic of the Celts was the ironworking.	They were famous for the building of over 9600 km of roads.	The main characteristic was the division of the population in Angles, Saxons and Jutes. In fact has been named England for that reason: The land of the Angles.
Contribution	Their contribution was the ironworking and the oral transmission of culture, handed down for generations.	Their contribution was the foundation of Londinium, now London.	The Christianization of England led to the construction of monasteries, that were important centers of communal life and culture.
Occupations	They were farmers, warriors and blacksmiths.	They were warriors, clientes, rentiers, merchants and laborers.	They were farmers and fishermen.
Social organization	The basic unit of their life was the clan.	The main organization was patricians, plebeians and slaves.	Their main unit was the clan.
Living place	They lived in huts made of timber with thatched roofs.	They lived in towns.	They lived in basement huts.
Role of women	They were equal to men, they could be warriors.	Women were subject to men.	

Religion	They worshipped the natural elements.	The Romans 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 became the first Archbishop, so Christianity and monasteries progressed.
Literature	They relied on the oral transmission of culture, through bards, old tales and poems.	Roman literature in Latin was transmitted orally by the speakers and written by dealt.	The main form of literature was the poetry, originally transmitted orally.