|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | The Celts | The Romans | The Anglo-Saxons |
| Period | They sleeted to Britain between 500 and 100 BC. | They conquered Britain in the wars 43-47 AD under Emperor Claudius.  | They invaded Britain in the 5th century.  |
| Main Characteristics | They were tribes of warriors who shared a similar language, religion and culture.  |  | They were populations which comes from Germany and Scandinavia. They weren’t just one one population, but three: The Angles, The Saxon and The Jutes.  |
| Contribution | The brought ironworking to the British Isles.  | * The beginning of London can be dated to the invasion of the Romans in 43 AD.
* The built over 9600 kilometers of roads.
* They built the first ‘London Bridge’
* They built the Hadrian’s Wall, that was a defensive fortification
 |  |
| Occupation | They were farmers and warriors. | They were warriors.  | They were farmers and also deep-sea fishermen. They used to hunting seals and whales.  |
| Social Organization | The basic unit of Celtic life was the clan. Clans joined together with other clans formed a tribe.  | Social class in ancient Rome was hierarchical: ancestry, [census](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_census) rank, attainment of [honors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cursus_honorum) and [citizenship](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_citizenship).  | They were organized in family groups: ‘The Clans’. The most important social bond was loyalty to the others members, included the lord of the tribe. The family was the base of the society.  |
| Living Places | Huts made of timber with thatched roofs.  | They lived in towns, which were surrounded by stone walls. The centre was the forum, which gave access to the basilica. There were also public baths.  | Huts made of wood with roofs thatched with straw. |
| Role of Women | Women were almost equal to men. They could retained their own property and choose the man they wanted to marry. There were also warrior queens. | Women were citizens, but they couldn’t vote or hold political office.  | They exalted physical courage and personal freedom, so probably women were equal to men.  |
| Religion | They worshipped natural elements. Their religious rites were celebrated near sacred water of wells and springs.  | They had a lot of God, which were the same of the Greeks, but named in different ways.  | In the 6th century, Britain were christianized by monk Augustine. They were probably included in this operation.  |
| Leterature | They relied on the oral transmission of the culture. The information about their culture comes to us through the old tales and poems that were handed down for generations before being written down.  | Drama was the start of Roman Literature and encompassed Comedies and Tragedies.  | The Anglo-Saxons wrote a lot of poetry, the most important are ‘Boewulf’, ‘The Wanderer’ , ‘The Seafarer’, ‘The Battle of Maldon’, and ‘Dream of the Rood’. |