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|  | CELTS | ROMANS | ANGLO-SAXONS |
| Period | 600 BC - 50 AD | 43 AD – 410 AD | 410 AD – 1066 AD |
| Main Characteristics | They were groups of warriors with the same culture, religion and language | They were well-organized and integrated Celts tribes involving them in the administration of the province | They were tied by values like freedom, courage and loyaltyThey appreciated the beauty |
| Contributions | Ironworking | Construction of towns and roadsGrowing of commercial activities | They most influenced the English culture, literature and language |
| Occupations | Warriors and farmers (when they were not fighting) | Soldiers, merchants | Warriors, farmers, fishermen |
| Social organisation | They were divided into tribes; each one had lots of clans. A clan was an extended family. | There were: the Emperor, the most influenced families of Roman aristocracy and plebeians | They were divided into tribes; each one had lots of clans. A clan was a group of families. |
| Living place | Huts  | Blick houses called “insulae”; the richer people lived in “villae” | Huts |
| Role of women | Equal (they could be owners of the land and go to war) | Subjected by men ( they could not go to war or own anything) | Equal (all the families and their components were placed at the same level) |
| Religion | They worshipped of natural elements, like the moon, the sun and the water | At first, they had a pagan religion with lots of gods ( Jupiter, Mercury,..); then, Christianity became the only religion in the empire. It was a monotheist religion (worship of a god) | First of all, they worshiped lots of gods and supernatural entities; later they got Christianized by monk Augustine in the 6th century |
| Literature | Their poems and tales ( based on the natural elements of the nature) were orally transmitted by bards  | They wrote a great number of texts, documents, testimonies, treatises | They acquired poems by Nordic populations |