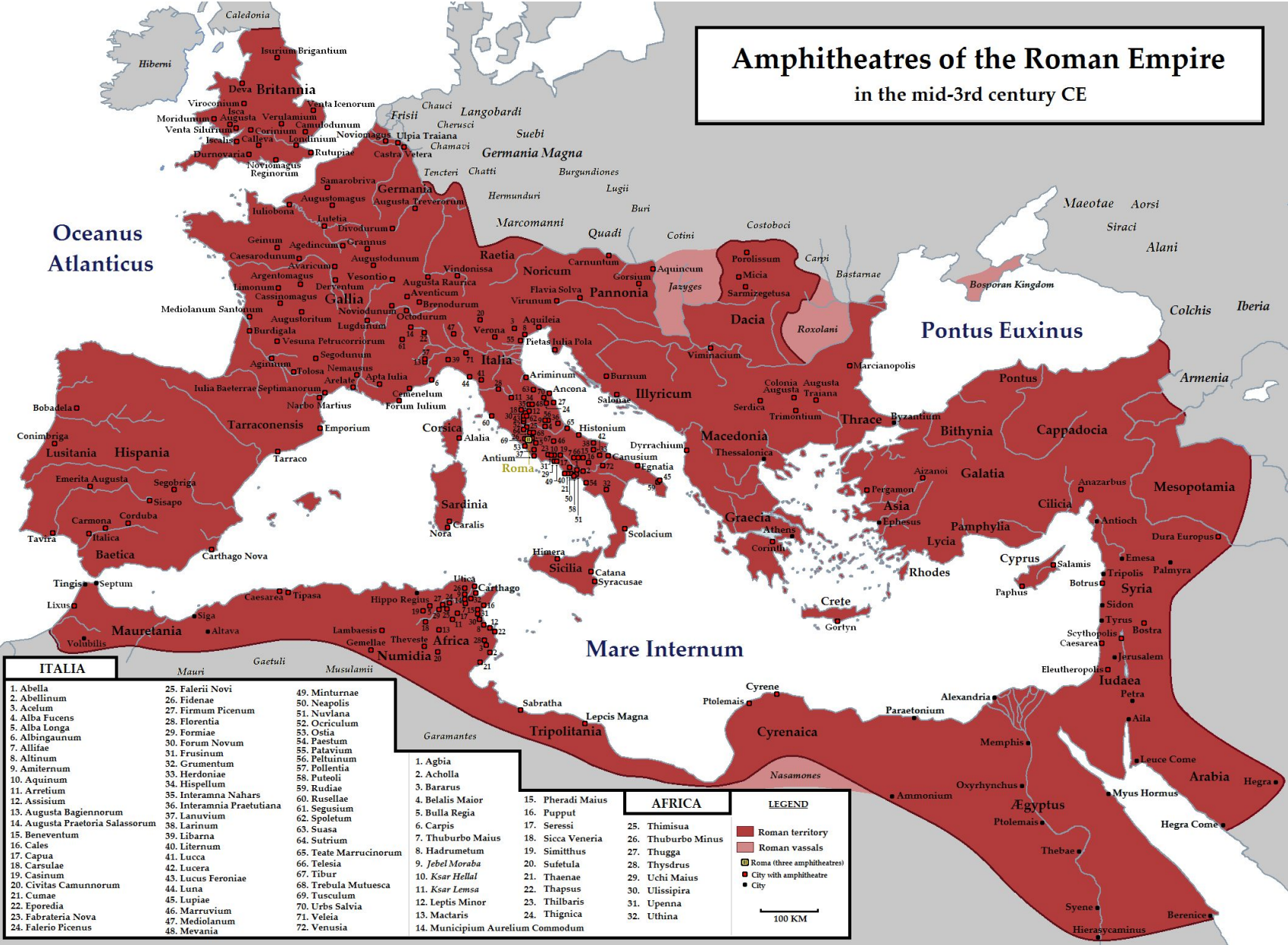


Roman Britain

Roman Empire in the middle of the 3d century



British Isles - c.300AD
Roman Britain

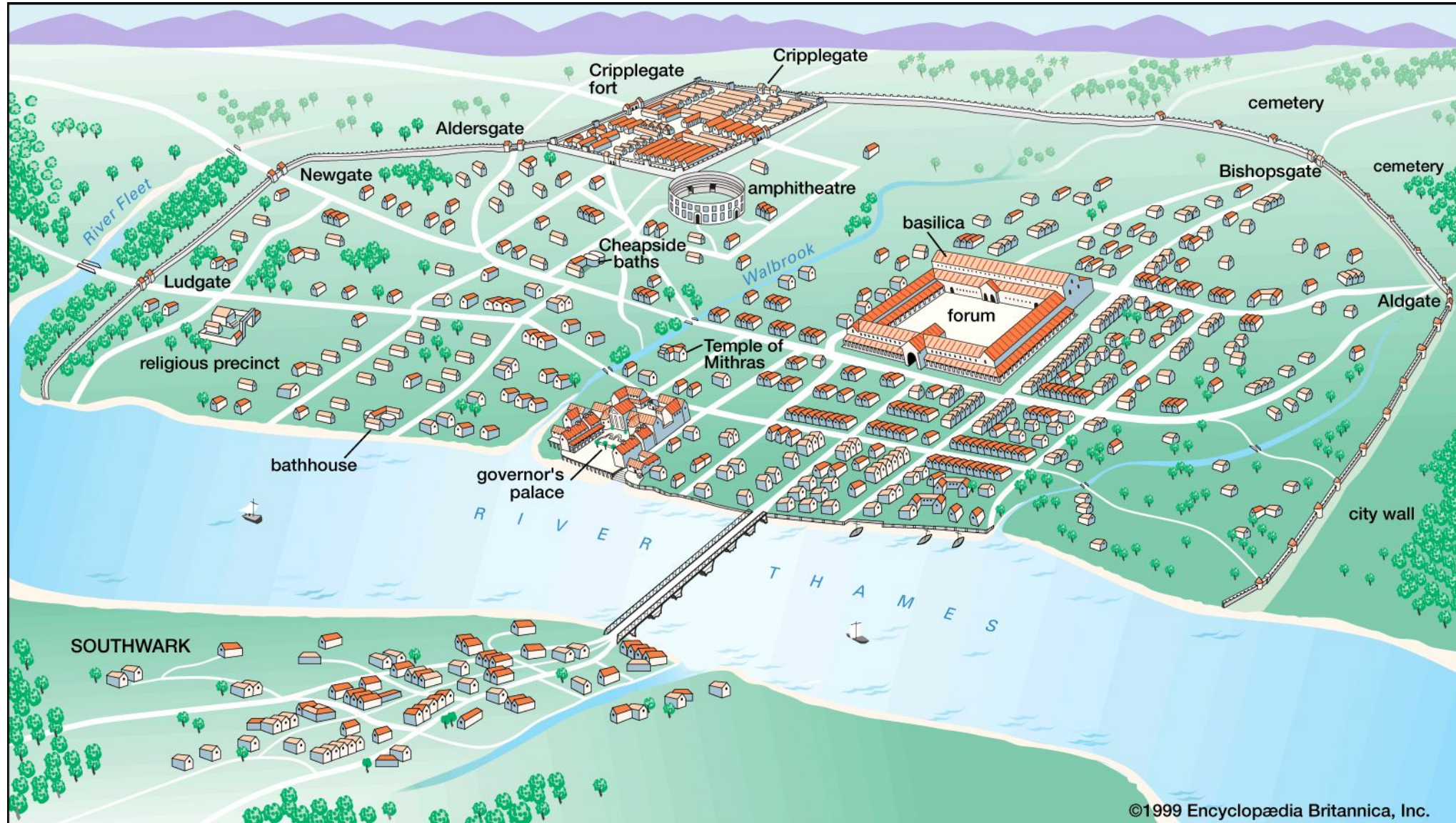


The Map of Roman Britain, c. 300 AD

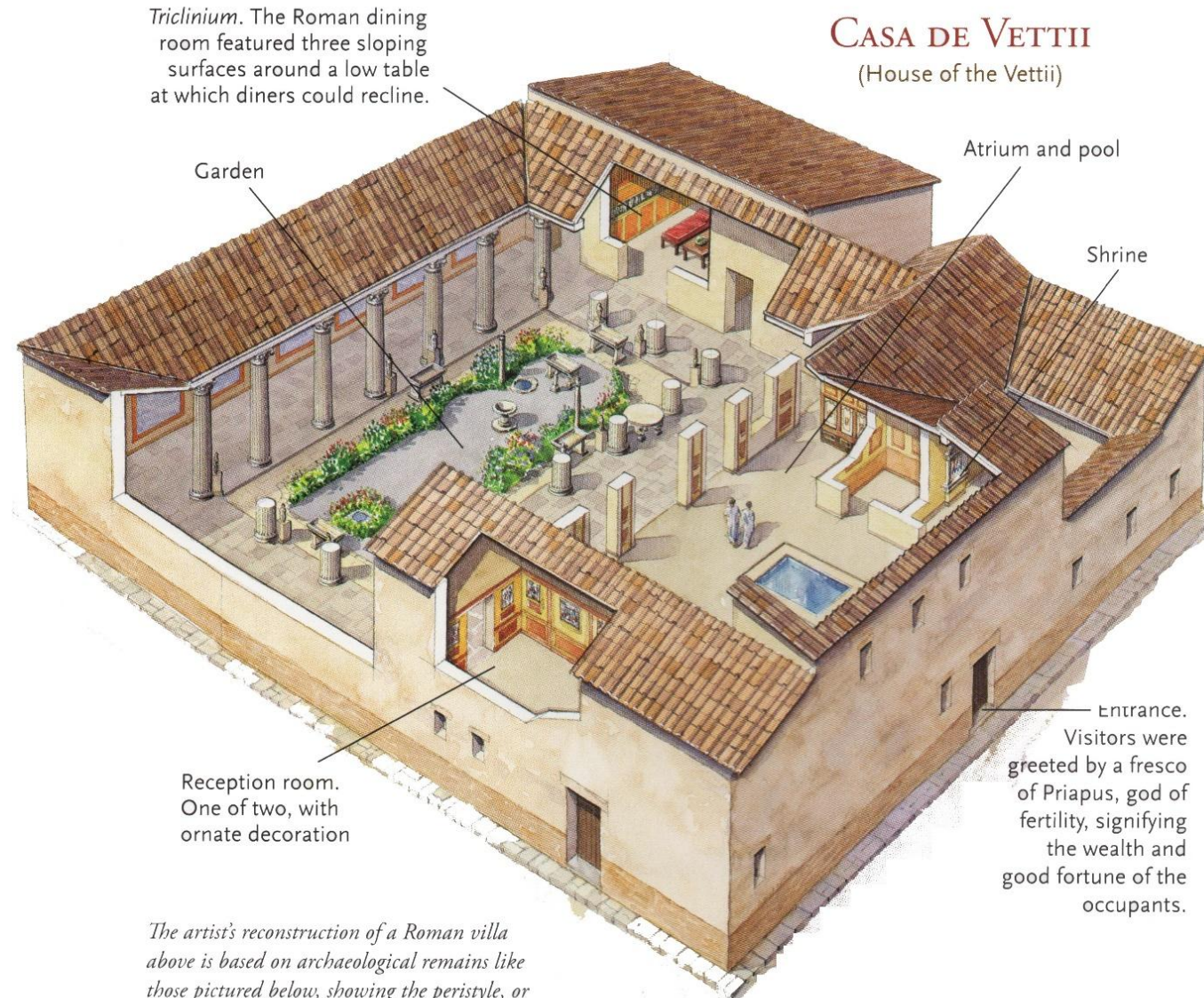
Roads were a fundament of Roman empire



Roman Londinium



An Ancient Roman Villa



The artist's reconstruction of a Roman villa above is based on archaeological remains like those pictured below, showing the peristyle, or inner courtyard, of a villa in Pompeii.

Medical instruments from Herculaneum



Well-trained Roman army provided extension of the Empire



Roman Military Techniques

Using a catapult



A scorpio



Hadrian's Wall, the Northern Border of the Roman Empire





Hadrian's Wall today



Post-Roman Britain

Anglo-Saxon conquest of Britain



- **The Saxons** - North-West Germany.
- **The Angles** - Angeln in South-West Denmark.
- **Jutes** - Jutland in Central Denmark.



By c.700 the borders between the Anglo-Saxons and the Celtic peoples of Britain were beginning to stabilise. The Britons maintained their independence in Dumnonia, Wales and Strathclyde. The Picts successfully resisted Northumbrian attacks, but came increasingly under the influence of Dál Riata in the 8th century. Northumbria, the leading Anglo-Saxon kingdom in the 7th century, declined in the 8th and Mercia achieved a hegemony over southern Britain. Ireland, divided into seven over-kingdoms and dozens of sub-kingdoms, experienced a 'golden age' of monastic culture.



58

Political and administrative institutions

1. The king (bretwalda)
2. king's council (Witan) - chose a king from the late king's family (until 11th century)

Anglo-Saxon king with his witan

















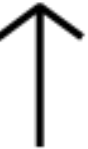





















1. 3. Warriors. 2. King, 750. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 10. Men of Rank. 9. Bishop in Domestic Dress, 1000. 11. General, 975. 12. King, 966. 13. Woman of Rank, 850. 14. Bishop, 900.

Anglo-Saxons, 5th-10th centuries

Futharc script

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| feoh - f "wealth" | ur - u "cattle" | þorn - þ "thorn" | os - o "mouth" | rad - r "ride" | cen - c "torch" | 3iefu - 3 "gift" | pynn - p "joy" | hæ3l - h "hail" |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nyd - n "need" | is - i "ice" | jea - j "year" | eeoh - eo "yew" | peorð - p "game" | eolxec3 - x "elk-sedge" | sizel - s "sun" | tyr - t "Tyr" | beorc - b "birch" |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| eoh - e "horse" | man - m "man" | lagu - l "lake" | ing - ŋ "Ing" | œðel - œ "estate" | dæ3 - d "day" | ac - a "oak" | æsc - æ "ash" | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| yr - y "bow" | ear - ea "earth" | iar - ia "serpent" | kalc - k "chalice" | kalc - kk "chalice" | gar - g "spear" | cpeorð - cp "fire" | stan - st "stone" | |

Early Celtic Christian Monastery in Ireland.



Glendalough. 6th – 10th centuries

Celtic Crosses



Iona Abbey, founded by St. Columba in 563



Christianization of Anglo-Saxons



St. Augustine preaching before king Ethelbert of Kent

