

The Towns Of Roman Britain

Batham Gate, Roman road c936ae4a55 This list covers cities throughout Great Britain but does not include Cornwall or Scotland where the Romans had less influence. The list shows the modern (Anglo-Saxon) settlement names as well as the native Brythonic... c936ae4a55 Following Julius Caesar's invasions of Britain in 54 BC, some southern British chiefdoms had become allies of the Romans. The exile of their ally Verica gave the Romans a pretext for invasion. The Roman army was recruited in Italia, Hispania, and Gaul and used the newly-formed fleet Classis Britannica. Under their general Aulus Plautius, the Romans pushed inland from the southeast, defeating the Britons in the Battle of the Medway. By AD 47, the Romans held the lands southeast of the Fosse Way. British resistance was led by the chieftain Caratacus until his defeat in AD 50. The isle of Mona, a stronghold of the druids, was attacked in AD 60. This was interrupted by an uprising led by Boudica, in which the Britons destroyed Camulodunum, Verulamium and Londinium. The Romans put down the rebellion by AD 61. c936ae4a55 == England == c936ae4a55 Today the site is partially occupied by the hamlet of Ford Bridge and straddles the civil parish boundary between Braughing and Standon, located in the English county of Hertfordshire. It is located at the navigable extremity of the River Rib (a tributary of the River Lea). c936ae4a55 Stanegate, Roman road that pre-dates Hadrian's Wall c936ae4a55 Fosse Way, Roman road c936ae4a55 == Chronology == c936ae4a55 This list includes only names documented from Roman times. For a more complete list including later Latin names, see List of Latin place names in Britain. c936ae4a55 Dere Street, Roman road c936ae4a55 Stane Street (Colchester), Roman road c936ae4a55 Hadrian's Wall, Northumberland and Cumbria c936ae4a55 == Location == c936ae4a55

Mining in Roman Britain They were able to use advanced technology to find, develop and extract valuable minerals on a scale unequaled until the Middle Ages. Britain was rich in resources such as copper, gold, iron, lead, salt, silver, and tin Mining was one of the most prosperous activities in Roman Britain. Sufficient supply of metals was needed to fulfil the demand for coinage and luxury artefacts by the elite. The abundance of mineral resources in the British Isles was probably one of the reasons for the Roman conquest of Britain. The Romans started panning and puddling for gold. Mining was one of the most prosperous activities in Roman Britain. Britain was rich in resources such as copper, gold, iron, lead, salt, silver, and tin, materials in high demand in the Roman Empire c936ae4a55

List of Roman place names in Britain A partial list of Roman place names in Great Britain. This list includes only names documented from Roman times. For a more complete list including later A partial list of Roman place names in Great Britain c936ae4a55

End of Roman rule in Britain That year Emperor Honorius refused an appeal from Britain for military assistance. Roman rule in Britain ended as Roman military forces withdrew to defend or seize the Western Roman Empire's continental core, leaving behind an autonomous Roman rule in Britain ended as Roman military forces withdrew to defend or seize the Western Roman Empire's continental core, leaving behind an autonomous post-Roman Britain. The following decades saw the collapse of urban life and the Anglo-Saxon settlement of Britain. In 383, the usurper Magnus Maximus withdrew troops from northern and western Britain, probably leaving local warlords in charge. In 407, the usurper Constantine III took the remaining mobile Roman soldiers to Gaul in response to the crossing of the Rhine, and external attacks surged. The Romano-British deposed Roman officials around 410, and government largely reverted to city level c936ae4a55

Sub-Roman Britain It is now used to describe the period that began with the recall of Roman troops from Britannia to Gaul by Constantine III in 407 and ended with the Battle of Deorham in 577. The term was originally used to describe archaeological remains found in 5th- and 6th-century AD sites that hinted at the decay of locally made wares from a previous higher standard under the Roman Empire. This period has attracted a great deal of academic and popular debate, in part because of the lack of written records from the time. Sub-Roman Britain, also called post-Roman Britain or Dark Age Britain, is the period of Late Antiquity in Great Britain between the end of Roman rule and Sub-Roman Britain, also called post-Roman Britain or Dark Age Britain, is the period of Late Antiquity in Great Britain between the end of Roman rule and the founding of Anglo-Saxon kingdoms c936ae4a55

The period of sub-Roman Britain traditionally covers the history of the parts of Britain that had been under Roman rule from the end of Roman imperial rule, traditionally dated to be in 410, to the arrival of Saint Augustine in 597. The date taken for the end of this period is arbitrary in that the sub-Roman culture continued in northern England until the merger of Rheged (the kingdom of the Brigantes) with Northumbria by dynastic marriage in 633, and longer in the west... c936ae4a55 The early sources for Roman names show numerous variants and misspellings of the Latin names. Moreover, Ptolemy, one of the principal authorities, wrote in Greek, so names that he records need to be transliterated back into Latin to reveal the original form. c936ae4a55

Roman Britain Roman Britain was the territory that became the Roman province of Britannia after the Roman conquest of Britain, consisting of a large part of the island Roman Britain was the territory that became the Roman province of Britannia after the Roman conquest of Britain, consisting of a large part of the island of Great Britain. The occupation lasted from 43 AD to 410 AD c936ae4a55

The Vallum ditch and mounds adjoining Hadrian's Wall. It was mistakenly attributed to Agricola before the late 19th century, but in fact was the work of Hadrian. c936ae4a55 The conquest of... c936ae4a55

Charterhouse (Roman town) A nearby pre-Roman Iron Age hill fort Charterhouse is a name used for a former Roman-British town, located west of the later village of Charterhouse-on-Mendip in Somerset, England. used for a former Roman-British town, located west of the later village of Charterhouse-on-Mendip in Somerset, England. A nearby pre-Roman Iron Age hill fort, Charterhouse Camp, is also located nearby c936ae4a55

== Tin mining == c936ae4a55 == Meaning of terms == c936ae4a55 Stane Street (Chichester), Roman road c936ae4a55 == Mining settlement == c936ae4a55 Ermine Street, Roman road c936ae4a55

Roman sites in Great Britain There are also many sites that do not require special access, including Roman roads, There are many Roman sites in Great Britain that are open to the public. are many Roman sites in Great Britain that are open to the public. There are also many sites that do not require special access, including Roman roads, and sites that have not been uncovered c936ae4a55

Icknield Street, Roman Road c936ae4a55 Note that in general only one source is shown below for each name, although many of the names are recorded in more than one of the sources. c936ae4a55

Roman cities in Britain This is a list of cities in Great Britain during the period of Roman occupation from 43 AD to the 5th century. Roman cities were known as civitas in Latin This is a list of cities in Great Britain during the period of Roman occupation from 43 AD to the 5th century c936ae4a55

Braughing (Roman town) Romano-British site. Its name in Latin is unknown. org: Braughing Burnham, Barry C; Wachter, John (1990). The Small Towns of Braughing was a small town in the Roman province of Britannia. London: Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies Roman-Britain c936ae4a55

Tin mining in Britain has prehistoric roots, extraction and the alloying with copper being dated to c. 2000 BC. Tin ingots produced in Cornwall, during the second millennia BC, have been found as far away as a shipwreck off the Levantine coast. The historic record of British tin extraction is credited to either Herodotus, his Histories describing the Tin Islands, as does Hecataeus of Miletus Journey round the World, both in the 5th century BC. The 4th century BC, Greek, Timaeus, also quoted by Pliny, and 1st century BC Diodorus Siculus and Posidonius all wrote on tin... c936ae4a55 The Roman landscape has been designated as a scheduled monument. c936ae4a55

Roman conquest of Britain It began in earnest in AD 43 under Emperor Claudius, and was largely completed in the southern half of Britain (most of what is now called England and Wales) by AD 87, when the Stanegate was established. The conquered territory became the Roman province of Britannia. The Roman Empire conquered most of the island of Britain, which was inhabited by the Celtic Britons. It began in earnest in AD 43 under Emperor Claudius The Roman Empire conquered most of the island of Britain, which was inhabited by the Celtic Britons c936ae4a55

Watling Street, Roman road c936ae4a55 The Latin name of the town in the Roman era is unknown; it may have been Iscalis, but this is far from certain. Based on inscriptions on a pig of Roman lead BRIT. EX. ARG. VEB, meaning "British (lead) from the VEB... lead-silver works", the Roman name has also been reconstructed as Vebriacum (in which case, Iscalis was more likely at the future site of Cheddar, Somerset). c936ae4a55 Roman cities were known as civitas in Latin. They were mostly fortified settlements where native tribal peoples lived, governed by the Roman officials. The majority of the cities (civitates) listed are either former Iron Age tribal capitals, strategic settlements on Roman roads, trading posts between tribal groups or, occasionally, ports, although the latter two were more usually not defined as civitas. A small number of these cities were settlements of Roman origin, the most famous of which is Aquae Sulis, modern day Bath. At least 26 of the current 63 cities in England and Wales were fortified civitates during the Roman era, the most famous being Camulodunum, modern day Colchester, the first capital of the Roman province of Britannia, and Londinium, modern day London, the later capital of the province and current capital of both England and the United Kingdom today. c936ae4a55 Britain was invaded by Julius Caesar in 55 and 54 BC as part of the Gallic Wars. According to Caesar, the Britons had been overrun or culturally assimilated by the Belgae during the British Iron Age and had been aiding Caesar's enemies. The Belgae were the only Celtic tribe to cross the sea into Britain, for to all other Celtic tribes this land was unknown. Caesar received tribute, installed the Celtic king Mandubracius over the Trinovantes, and returned to Gaul. Planned invasions under Augustus were called off in 34, 27, and 25 BC. In 40 AD, Caligula assembled 200,000 men at the Channel on the continent, only to have them gather seashells (musculi) according to Suetonius, perhaps as a symbolic gesture to proclaim Caligula's victory over the sea. Three years later, Claudius directed four legions to invade Britain and restore the exiled king Verica over the Atrebates. The Romans defeated the Catuvellauni, and then organized their conquests as the province of Britain. By 47... c936ae4a55 == Lists == c936ae4a55

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