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Coastal Defense in Ancient Britain



The Saxon Shore was a _____ of forts built by the Romans in the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. These forts were constructed along the _____ of Southeast England to defend against _____ raiders. Each fort was strategically placed to monitor and control the sea routes that the Saxons used. The _____ stationed at these forts were part of the Roman army, tasked with the _____ of the province. Over time, the forts became small communities, with their own _____ and workshops. The most famous of these forts is Portchester, which stands to this day. The _____ of these forts were thick and high, designed to withstand attacks. Inside, there were barracks, _____, and command centers. The Saxon Shore also played a role in trade and communication across the _____, connecting Britain with the rest of the Roman Empire. Despite the efforts of the Roman _____, the pressure from the Saxons and other tribes eventually contributed to the Roman _____ from Britain. Today, the ruins of the Saxon Shore forts are a reminder of the complex history of _____ and its connections to the continent.

Britain defenders markets coast network storehouses soldiers
walls Channel withdrawal Saxon protection