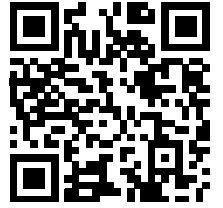


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# Cultural Impacts of the Romans on Britain



The \_\_\_\_\_ invaded Britain in 43 AD, marking the beginning of a period of profound \_\_\_\_\_ on the local culture and society. This era was characterized by significant \_\_\_\_\_ advancements, including the construction of roads, baths, and \_\_\_\_\_ that are still admired today. One of the most iconic structures left behind is Hadrian's \_\_\_\_\_, built to protect the Roman Empire from the northern tribes. The Romans introduced the \_\_\_\_\_ language, which influenced the English language with many words and phrases still in use. They also brought new \_\_\_\_\_ techniques, improving the variety and quality of food available. In terms of governance, the \_\_\_\_\_ system in Britain was heavily influenced by Roman law, laying the foundation for many modern legal practices. Roman \_\_\_\_\_ initially took root, although it was later replaced by Christianity, which the Romans also played a role in \_\_\_\_\_. Education saw advances as well, with the establishment of schools and the \_\_\_\_\_ of a more formal education system. The Romans were known for their \_\_\_\_\_, which became centers of social life and hygiene. They also introduced \_\_\_\_\_ as a standardized medium of exchange, facilitating trade and economic stability. After the \_\_\_\_\_ withdrawal in the early 5th century, their influence remained, shaping the development of British \_\_\_\_\_, infrastructure, and culture for centuries to come. The legacy of the Roman occupation is evident in various \_\_\_\_\_ of British life, highlighting the enduring impact of Roman culture and \_\_\_\_\_.

Wall aspects society influence architectural legal Latin coins innovations  
spreading baths religion agricultural Romans introduction forts Roman