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# Roman Influence on British Cities



In ancient times, the \_\_\_\_\_ invaded Britain and left a lasting legacy that can still be seen today. They built \_\_\_\_\_ that connected various parts of the country, facilitating trade and military \_\_\_\_\_. Among their contributions, the construction of cities stands out, with London, Bath, and \_\_\_\_\_ being prominent examples. These cities were not just political centers but also hubs of \_\_\_\_\_, trade, and bathhouses, showcasing Roman architectural and engineering skills. The Romans introduced \_\_\_\_\_ to supply water and sewers to improve sanitation, significantly enhancing urban living conditions. Public buildings like \_\_\_\_\_ and amphitheaters became centers of public life, where people gathered for government, \_\_\_\_\_, and commerce. The Roman military also played a crucial role, with forts and walls, like the famous Hadrian's \_\_\_\_\_, protecting the cities and the empire's frontiers. Education and \_\_\_\_\_ saw a boost, as the Romans established schools and promoted \_\_\_\_\_. Religion also underwent changes, with the introduction of Roman gods, and later, \_\_\_\_\_ spread across the cities. The influence of Roman law and governance systems helped lay the \_\_\_\_\_ for modern British administrative and legal practices. Despite their departure around the 5th century, the Roman \_\_\_\_\_ in Britain's urban landscape, infrastructure, and culture remains profound and enduring.

- Wall
- culture
- Christianity
- literacy
- forums
- York
- aqueducts
- roads
- learning
- Romans
- foundations
- movements
- entertainment
- legacy