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# Roman Slavery and Britain



In ancient times, the \_\_\_\_\_ conquered many lands, including Britain around 43 AD. This event marked the \_\_\_\_\_ of a significant era where Roman culture and practices were introduced, including \_\_\_\_\_. Slaves in Roman Britain came from various backgrounds, including prisoners of \_\_\_\_\_, people born into slavery, and those sold into slavery due to \_\_\_\_\_. They worked in different sectors, such as households, farms, mines, and even in administrative \_\_\_\_\_. An interesting aspect of Roman slavery was the possibility for a slave to gain \_\_\_\_\_. Freed slaves could become Roman citizens, a status that offered them protection under Roman law and the ability to own \_\_\_\_\_. The Romans also brought to Britain advanced engineering skills, leading to the construction of roads, forts, and \_\_\_\_\_ that showcased their architectural prowess. The influence of Roman law and order shaped the legal \_\_\_\_\_ of Britain, introducing concepts that have lasted to modern times. Education and \_\_\_\_\_ saw a transformation as well, with Latin influencing the English language profoundly. Despite the eventual \_\_\_\_\_ of the Roman Empire, their legacy in Britain remains evident in modern British \_\_\_\_\_, infrastructure, and legal practices. The role of slavery, while a dark aspect of this \_\_\_\_\_, played a crucial part in the economic and social structures of Roman Britain.

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