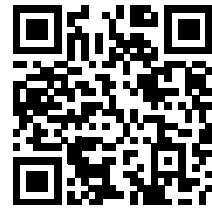


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# The Economic Foundations of Roman Britain



The \_\_\_\_\_ introduced a new economic system to Britain, which was significantly different from the \_\_\_\_\_ Iron Age economy. They established a \_\_\_\_\_ system, introducing coins which facilitated trade both within Britain and with the rest of the Roman Empire. The \_\_\_\_\_ in Britain were developed to extract valuable resources like lead and \_\_\_\_\_, which were important for the Roman economy. Agriculture saw advancements as well, with the introduction of new \_\_\_\_\_ and farming techniques, which increased the food supply. Roman Britain became a hub for trade, importing goods such as \_\_\_\_\_, olive oil, and pottery from across the empire, while exporting \_\_\_\_\_, grain, and metals. Roads were built to connect \_\_\_\_\_, towns, and military forts, enhancing trade and military movements. The construction of \_\_\_\_\_ improved water supply and sanitation in urban areas. The Romans also introduced \_\_\_\_\_ and taxes, further integrating Britain into the Roman economic and administrative \_\_\_\_\_. This integration helped to promote stability and growth in the region, but also made \_\_\_\_\_ dependent on the Roman Empire for trade and security. When the Romans withdrew from Britain in the 5th century, the economic \_\_\_\_\_ they established had a lasting impact on the British landscape and its development.

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