

## Roman Britain

The purpose of this book is to take what we think we know about the Roman Conquest of Britain from historical sources, and compare it with the archaeological evidence, which is often contradictory. Archaeologists and historians all too often work in complete isolation from each other and this book hopes to show the dangers of neglecting either form of evidence. In the process it challenges much received wisdom about the history of Roman Britain. Birgitta Hoffmann tackles the subject by taking a number of major events or episodes (such as Caesar's incursions, Claudius' invasion, Boudicca's revolt), presenting the accepted narrative as derived from historical sources, and then presenting the archaeological evidence for the same. The result of this innovative approach is a book full of surprising and controversial conclusions that will appeal to the general reader as well as those studying or teaching courses on ancient history or archaeology.

The centuries after the end of Roman control of Britain in AD 410 are some of the most vital in Britain's history - yet some of the least understood. "Warlords" brings to life a world of ambition, brutality and violence in a politically fragmented land, and provides a compelling new history of an age that would transform Britain. By comparing the archaeology against the available historical sources for the period, "Warlords" presents a coherent picture of the political and military machinations of the fifth and sixth centuries that laid the foundations of English and Welsh history. Included are the warring personalities of the local leaders and a look at the enigma of King Arthur. Some warlords sought power within the old Roman framework; some used an alternative British approach; and, others exploited the emerging Anglo-Saxon system - but for all warlords, the struggle was for power.

The supply of unpolluted water was of high priority throughout the Roman Empire and in Britain, as elsewhere, organised water supplies played a fundamental role in the development of forts, settlements and towns. This detailed and highly informative study gathers evidence from over 800 archaeological sites, including remains of aqueducts, wells, baths, drains, pipes, springs and tanks. Sections examine the validity of the data and the need to reclassify many sites due to their water features which have been neglected in the past. Burgers also looks at the logistics of designing and building the Roman water supply system, the engineering principles involved, the distribution of water-related features in Roman Britain and social and financial aspects of their construction and use. The database is presented in table format.

From renowned and respected author David Shotter, this updated and expanded edition of Roman Britain offers a concise introduction to this period, drawing on the wealth of recent scholarship to explain the progress of the Romans and their objectives in conquering Britain. Key topics discussed include: \* the Roman conquest of Britain \* the evolution of the frontier with Scotland \* the infrastructure the Romans put in place \* the place of religion in Roman Britain. Taking account of recent research, this second edition includes an expanded bibliography and a number of new plates which illustrate the various aspects of the Roman occupation of Britain.

This incisive study charts the history of the Roman province of Britannia from the conquest of the first century AD through its heyday in the fourth century to the end of the Roman administration in the early fifth century.

Later Roman Britain, first published in 1980, charts the end of Roman rule in Britain and gives an overall impression of the beginning of the so-called 'Dark Ages' of British history, the transitional period which saw the breakdown of Roman administration and the beginnings of Saxon settlement. Stephen Johnson traces the flourishing of Romano-British society and the pressures upon it which produced its eventual fragmentation, examining the province's barbarian neighbours and the way the defence was organised against the many threats to its security. The final chapters, using mainly the findings of recent archaeology, assess the initial arrival of the Saxon settlers, and indicate the continuity of life between late Roman and early Saxon England. Later Roman Britain gives a fascinating glimpse of a period scarce with historical sources, but during which changes fundamental to the formation of modern Britain began to take place.

An illustrated chronicle of Britain as a Roman province places the region's conquest and occupation by Rome within a larger context of Romano-British society, in an account that includes coverage of such topics as the construction of Hadrian's Wall, the rule of the emperor Honorius, and the recent archaeological discovery of the Colchester stadium.

What was it like to live in Roman Britain? What sort of house would you have lived in? What sort of clothes would you have worn? This book takes us back in time to see what it was really like to live in Roman Britain, what kind of sights and smells would be around us, and what our daily lives would have involved.

The centuries under which Britain was under Roman occupation have always had a contradictory reputation. Generations of British readers were brought up to approve of the Roman Empire as the model for their own empire, but equally it was embarrassingly clear that within the Roman Empire Britain itself was merely an unattractive exploitation colony. David Mattingly's major new book draws on a wealth of new research to recreate brilliantly this colonial Britain: a rebellious, disadvantaged place needing heavy garrisoning and highly vulnerable to political change in Rome. The result puts the whole great story in a new and fascinating light.

A concise introduction to Roman Britain.

This book addresses a range of cultural responses to the Roman conquest of Britain with regard to priestly roles. The approach is based on current theoretical trends focussing on dynamics of adaptation, multiculturalism and appropriation, and discarding a sharp distinction between local and Roman cults.

CHOICE Outstanding Academic Title 2017 A History of the British Isles is a balanced and integrated political, social, cultural and religious history of the British Isles in all its complexity, exploring the constantly evolving dialogue and relationship between the past and the present. A wide range of topics and questions are addressed for each period and territory discussed, including England's Wars of the Roses of the 15th century and their influence on court politics during the 16th century; Ireland's Rebellion of 1798, the Potato Famine of the 1840s and the Easter Rising of 1916; the two World Wars and the Great Depression; British cultural and social change during the 1960s; and the history and future of the British Isles in the present day. Kenneth Campbell integrates the histories of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales by exploring common themes and drawing on comparative examples, while also demonstrating how those histories are different, making this a genuinely integrated text. Campbell's approach allows readers to appreciate the history of the British Isles not just for its own sake, but for the purposes of understanding our current political divisions, our world and ourselves.

This book provides a twenty-first century perspective on Roman Britain, combining current approaches with the wealth of archaeological material from the province. This volume

introduces the history of research into the province and the cultural changes at the beginning and end of the Roman period. The majority of the chapters are thematic, dealing with issues relating to the people of the province, their identities and ways of life. Further chapters consider the characteristics of the province they lived in, such as the economy, and settlement patterns. This Handbook reflects the new approaches being developed in Roman archaeology, and demonstrates why the study of Roman Britain has become one of the most dynamic areas of archaeology. The book will be useful for academics and students interested in Roman Britain.

A fully revised edition of an accessible and authoritative account of Roman Britain. Presented in a logical, clearly written and readable style it is the ideal introduction for the newcomer to the subject and a valuable sourcebook for the specialist. John Wachter is Emeritus Professor of Archaeology at the University of Leicester and author of many works on Roman Britain including the highly regarded *Towns of Roman Britain*.

This series introduces significant periods of British history from a child's viewpoint. It explains general features of each period, but focuses on what life was like for children, including where they lived, what they learned at school and where they worked. The text is supported by primary source material, including paintings, artefacts, and quotes. A final section explains how we use historical evidence to reconstruct the past.

Die Invasion Britanniens hat begonnen! Zenturio Macro und sein Optio Cato führen die Zweite Legion gegen den schlimmsten Feind, mit dem es die römische Armee je zu tun hatte: Die keltischen Barbarenhorden sind wild, grausam und beinahe übermenschlich tapfer. Und als ob das noch nicht schlimm genug wäre, müssen sich Cato und Macro auch noch gegen einen skrupellosen Feind aus den eigenen Reihen wehren: Der verräterische Tribun Vitellius hat seinen beiden Widersachern nämlich blutige Rache geschworen ...

The End of Roman Britain Cornell University Press

A collection of literary evidence from major and minor authorities for the whole period of Roman interest in Britain. Each author is introduced and a full topical guide given.

This title introduces readers to life in Roman Britain from a child's viewpoint. The book introduces general features of the time period, but focuses on what life was like for children, including where they lived, what they learned at school, and where they worked. The text is supported by primary source material (paintings, artefacts, quotes, etc.) that brings the past to life. A final section explains how we use historical evidence to reconstruct the past.

Ruling Roman Britain locates the island in the broader context of Roman imperial thought and action from the late republic and Julius Caesar to the end of the first century AD.

How did Roman Britain end? This new study draws on fresh archaeological discoveries to argue that the end of Roman Britain was not the product of either a violent cataclysm or an economic collapse. Instead, the structure of late antique society, based on the civilian ideology of *paideia*, was forced to change by the disappearance of the Roman state. By the fifth century elite power had shifted to the warband and the edges of their swords. In this book Dr Gerrard describes and explains that process of transformation and explores the role of the 'Anglo-Saxons' in this time of change. This profound ideological shift returned Britain to a series of 'small worlds', the existence of which had been hidden by the globalizing structures of Roman imperialism. Highly illustrated, the book includes two appendices, which detail Roman cemetery sites and weapon trauma, and pottery assemblages from the period.

Jones offers a lucid and thorough analysis of the economic, social, military, and environmental problems that contributed to the failure of the Romans, drawing on literary sources and on recent archaeological evidence.

The four centuries during which the Roman presence in Britain rose, flourished, then declined changed every aspect of life, and the effects are still apparent nearly 2000 years later. Potter outlines this critical period of history.

First published as part of the best-selling *The Oxford Illustrated History of Britain*, Peter Salway's *Very Short Introduction to Roman Britain* weaves together the results of archaeological investigation and historical scholarship in a rounded and highly readable concise account.

A gazetteer of sites

This book aims to examine and define the functions of towns in Roman Britain and to apply the definition so formed to Romano-British sites; to consider the towns' foundation, political status, development and decline; and to illustrate the town's individual characters and their surroundings.

Apart from Christianity and the Oriental Cults, religion in Roman Britain is often discussed as though it remained basically Celtic in belief and practice, under a thin veneer of Roman influence. Using a wide range of archaeological evidence, Dr Henig shows that the Roman element in religion was of much greater significance and that the natural Roman veneration for the gods found meaningful expression even in the formal rituals practised in the public temples of Britain.

Definitive and comprehensive presentation, translation and interpretation of all the known, major inscriptions from Roman Britain and key related inscriptions from Italy and the Roman provinces arranged chronologically and thematically.

With the help of over 100 illustrations, many of them little known, Martin Henig shows that the art produced in Britannia--particularly in the golden age of Late Antiquity--rivals that of other provinces and deserves comparison with the art of metropolitan Rome. The originality and breadth of Henig's study is shown by its systematic coverage, embracing both the major arts--stone and bronze statuary, wall-painting and mosaics--and such applied arts as jewellery-making, silversmithing, furniture design, figure pottery, figurines and appliques. The author explains how the various workshops were organized, the part played by patronage and the changes that occurred in the fourth century.

An alternative history of Roman Britain

R. G. Collingwood is an important 20th-century historian, archaeologist and philosopher whose works are the subject of continued interest, analysis and study. There is an unquestionable need to support this research activity with the provision of a reference guide which is fully up-to-date, informed and authoritative. The Companion therefore lists all primary and secondary material relevant to the study of Collingwood in all his fields of expertise - historical theory, philosophy and archaeology. It also provides a guide to archive material relevant to his life, together with sources and locations. The resulting volume is an essential companion to the understanding of the life and thought of R. G. Collingwood.

This work provides a survey of the jewellery of Roman Britain. Fully illustrated and accessible to both the specialist and amateur enthusiast, it surveys the full range of personal ornament worn in Britain during the Roman period, the 1st to 4th centuries AD. It emphasizes the presence of two distinct cultural and artistic traditions, the classical element introduced by the Romans and the indigeneous Celtic background. The interaction of these traditions affected all aspects of Romano-British life and is illustrated in the jewellery.; The meaning and significance of personal ornament in a wide range of cultures is discussed, including such matters as symbolism and the display of wealth and status. The principal types of Romano-British jewellery are classified in detail, drawing attention to those which can be relatively closely dated. The coverage is not restricted to precious-metal objects, but includes jewellery made of base metals and materials such as bone, jet and glass. The final chapter is devoted to the techniques of manufacture, a subject which has become better understood in recent years as a result of scientific advances. The book should appeal to anyone who practices, teaches or studies Roman archaeology, together with all those with a professional or amateur interest in the history of jewellery and design. In the mid fourth century Britain was a full member of the still-powerful Roman Empire; a century later the decaying empire could no longer defend or administer Britain. In the fifth century Anglo-Saxon settlement was limited: what sort of society succeeded that of Roman Britain in areas not yet overrun by the Anglo-Saxons? In the sixth century the Anglo-Saxons gained the upper hand, but was this a process of assimilation rather than conquest? In answering these questions the author avoids the limitations from which previous treatments of this topic have suffered: insularity and dependence on the historical sources. He places Britain firmly in the wider European context and takes as his basis archeological evidence and methodology, not history. The historical sources are seen as dubious, and are only seen as descriptive, not prescriptive evidence.

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