

Early Roman Occupation at Cirencester, ; 9780950772202; 1982; J. S. Wachter, Alan McWhirr; Cirencester Excavation Committee, Corinium Museum, 1982

This major survey of the history and culture of Roman Britain spans the period from the first century BC to the fifth century AD. Major survey of the history and culture of Roman Britain Brings together specialists to provide an overview of recent debates about this period Exceptionally broad coverage, embracing political, economic, cultural and religious life Focuses on changes in Roman Britain from the first century BC to the fifth century AD Includes pioneering studies of the human population and animal resources of the island.Â He is the author of books on the Roman West and the early Germanic peoples, including The Early Germans (second edition, Blackwell, 2004), Migrants and Invaders (2001) and Roman Britain (third edition, Blackwell, 1999). ROMAN CIRENCESTER. The Romans invaded England in 43 CE. The Celtic tribe in this area, the Dobunni put up little resistance. Nevertheless the Romans built a fort on the site of Cirencester.Â The Romans also built an amphitheatre at Cirencester where people could watch wrestling and cruel sports like cock fighting and bear baiting (a bear was chained to a post and dogs were trained to attack it). On special occasions gladiators probably fought in the amphitheatre. At first Roman Cirencester was defended by a ditch and an earth rampart, which probably had a wooden palisade on top.Â Sometime before the Domesday Book was written (1086) a market began in Cirencester. Although it was still a farming settlement Cirencester became a center for the local area. Excavations in Cirencester have unearthed one of the earliest burial sites ever found in Roman Britain. The dig at the former Bridges Garage on Tetbury Road has uncovered over 40 burials and four cremations. Experts say it is the largest archaeological find in the town since the 1970s. Neil Holbrook, chief executive at Cotswold Archaeology, said he could not "overestimate the potential significance" of the discovery.Â The former Bridges Garage site lies immediately outside the town, suggesting the burial site complied with Roman law that forbade burial within the town. Among items discovered were two bracelets made of green glass beads, jet beads, shale and copper alloy. The Romans conquered only the southern part of the island, they never managed to conquer the Scottish Highlands . More than that from time to time the Picts from the north raided the Romans. At the end of the 1st century AD the chief Roman governor of Britain was Julius Agricola (78-85 AD). He was a great general and pushed the conquest even further to Caledonia (Scotland).Â During 410 years Britain was one of the remote provinces of the Roman Empire. This military occupation lasted 4 centuries and had a great influence on Britain. * * * Interesting facts â€” The Roman Influence on Britain. The Romans occupied Britain for 4 centuries; their influence on the British culture was great.