**TOPIC 5 – The Effects of Roman Rule**

**TASK: answer each of the questions below to revise your understanding of this topic. For each question add two specific sources which are essential to answer it**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **How economically valuable was Britain to the Romans?** | **How did Roman rule change Britain economically?** | **What different types of urban settlement developed in Roman Britain and what were their functions?** |
|  |  |  |
| **What benefits did Roman rule bring in terms of leisure and public facilities?** | **What was Romanisation?** | **What impact did Romanisation have on Britain?** |
|  |  |  |

Their strength in in their infantry. Some tribes also fight with chariots. The nobleman drives, his dependants fight in his defence. At one time they owed obedience to kings; now they are divided into factions and groups under rival leaders. Indeed, nothing has helped us more in war with their strongest nations than their inability to cooperate. It is but seldom that two or three sates unite to repel a common danger; fighting separately, they are conquered all together. …

The soil is productive of crops, except for olives, grapes and other natives of warmer climes, and rich in cattle. Crops are slow to ripen, but quick to grow – both facts due to one and the same cause, the abundant moisture of land and sky. Britannia yields gold, silver and other metals, a reward for victory. The Ocean, too, produces pearls, but they are dusky and mottled. Some think that those who gather them lack skill. Whereas in the Red Sea they are torn alive and breathing from the rocks, in Britannia they are collected as the sea throws them up. I find more plausible a lack of quality in pearls than of greed in us.

The Britanni themselves readily submit to the levy, the tribute and the other obligations of empire, provided that there is no abuse. That they bitterly resent, for they have been broken into obedience, not to slavery, Divius Julius, the first Roman to enter Britannia with an army, did indeed intimidate the natives by a victory and gain control of the coast, but he can be said to have pointed it out, not handed it over, to posterity.

Tacitus, Agricola, 12-13

**How useful is this passage for our understanding of the worth of Britain to the Romans? (12) (2019)**

**‘The Britons benefitted from the Roman occupation of Britain throughout the period.’ How far do you agree with this view? [36]**