

At the end of the last Ice Age, **glaciers / garden gnomes** carved out the English Channel. That was **ten thousand / some hundred** years ago. As the ice melted, sea levels **rose / went down** and separated England from the continent.

The “proto-Britons” left their **luxury mansions / limestone caves**. They built settlements, and developed **agriculture / aviation**. The many **skyscrapers / stone circles**, such as Stonehenge, date from around 3000 B.C. Flint mines and ancient **motorways / roads** point to early trade. Many **burial mounds / factories** from the Stone Age have been preserved.

Stonehenge, Southern England



During the Bronze Age, a thriving tin trade developed - the Greeks and Phoenicians called this distant land the “**Silicon Valley**” / “**Tin Islands**.”

Around 500 B.C., **Navajos / Celts**, including the Brythons began to cross the Channel into Great Britain. Those Brythons could not have imagined that they would one day give their name to the **United States of America / entire island kingdom**.

The Celts were experienced warriors, cattle herders, skilled blacksmiths, and artisans. They built **hill forts / railway lines**, many of which have been preserved throughout Great Britain.

The light-colored cliffs that greet visitors to the British Isles are made of white chalk interspersed with black flint. The white cliffs face the continent across the English Channel and formed a - perhaps only symbolic - defense against invasions.



The Romans called the islands with their gleaming white chalk cliffs Albion (“the **Dangerous / White One**”). Julius Caesar

had already attempted to conquer Albion in 55 and 54 B.C., but the Celts **all ran away / put up considerable resistance**. It was not until 43 A.D. that **southern England / northern Scotland** was captured and incorporated into the Roman Empire as the province of Britannia. Later, to protect themselves against the Celtic Picts and Scots in the north, the Romans built Hadrian’s Wall from **north to south / coast to coast**.



Hadrian’s Wall in Northern England

Britannia remained a Roman colony for about **1000 / 350** years. The Romans assimilated **at once / very little** with the local population, even though they **destroyed / founded** many British cities: Bath, Chester, Colchester, Lincoln, London, and York. The Romans enjoyed living in **villas / trailers** in southern England, where the climate was mild and the continent was **far away / close by**. Even today, the long, **zigzagging / straight** roads they built there still shape the landscape.