READ **the sentences and** WRITE **Iberians or Celts.**

a. They lived in the north, centre and west of the peninsula. → _____

b. They lived in the south and east of the peninsula. → _____

c. They had their own writing and coins for trading. → _____

d. They lived in *castros*, which were walled settlements. → _____

e. The Dama de Elche is one of their most famous statues. → _____

MATCH **to make sentences about the peoples who arrived on the peninsula.**

a.	The Carthaginians	invented our modern-day alphabet.
b.	The Romans	were the successors of the Phoenicians.
c.	The Greeks	settled on the coast of Andalucía and Baleares.
d.	The Phoenicians	founded new towns, such as Cartagena.
		arrived and gradually conquered the peninsula
		founded Cádiz around the year 1000 BC.
		settled on the Mediterranean coast.

Who arrived first on the peninsula? PUT **the peoples from activity 3 in order.**

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

CLASSIFY **the colonies on the Península Ibérica.**

Almuñécar | Roses | Sagunto | Cádiz | Cartagena

Málaga | Ampurias | Eivissa

Denia

Carthaginian colonies

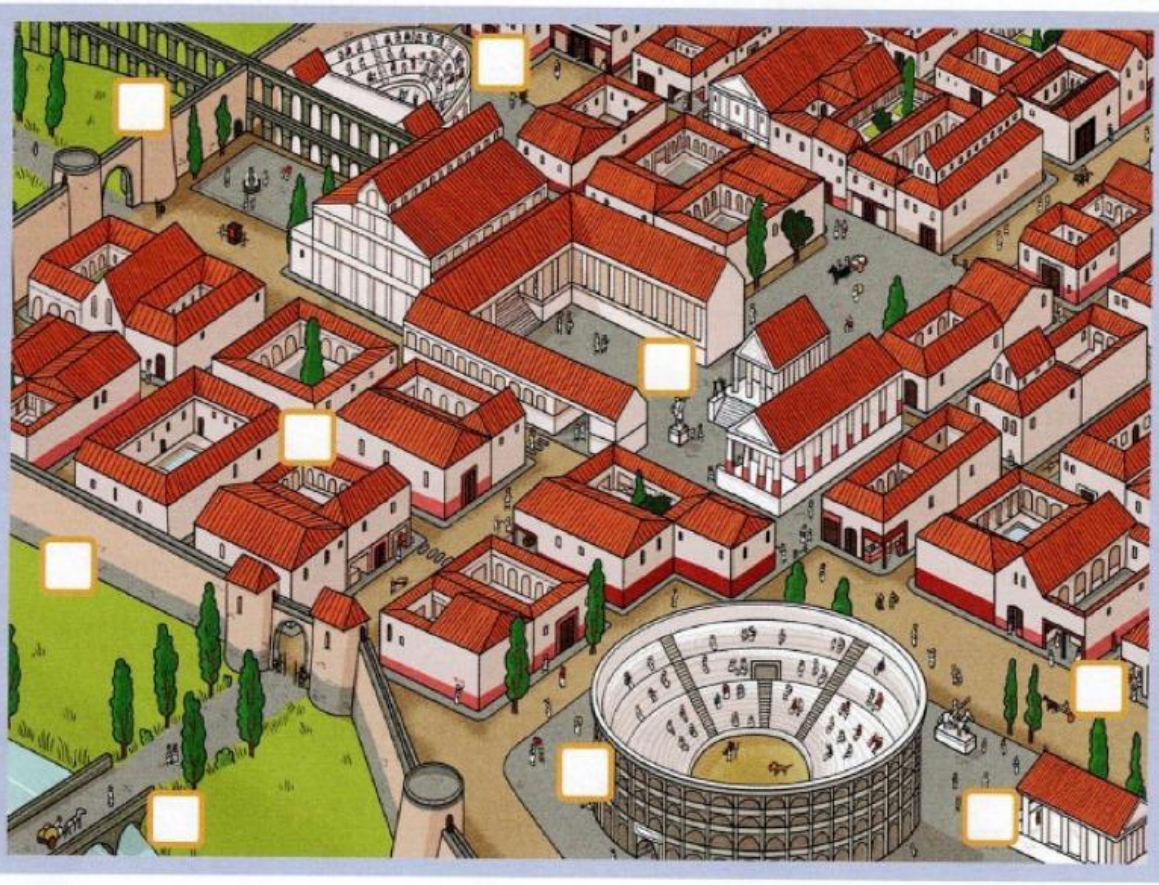
Phoenician colonies

Greek colonies

MATCH **the letters to the picture of a Roman city.**

A amphitheatre | B temple | C aqueduct | D shop | E wall

F forum | G bridge | H theatre | I houses



LIVEWORKSHEETS

CIRCLE **the correct word in these sentences about the Romans.**

a. The most important buildings and the market were in the domus / forum.

b. Most of the population lived in the countryside / main square.

c. The richest families lived in private homes called aqueducts / domus.

d. The rest of the population in cities lived in craft workshops / insulae.

e. They attended horse races at the thermae / circus.

f. They watched gladiator fights at the temple / amphitheatre.

USE **these words to** COMPLETE **the text about the Romanisation of Hispania.**

laws	conquest	pre-Roman	philosophers	Romanisation	Latin

The inhabitants of Hispania adapted to Roman culture and customs.
This process is called _____.

The Romans spread their language, _____, throughout Hispania.
It slowly replaced the local languages spoken before the _____.

Many languages come from Latin: Spanish, Gallego, Portuguese, Catalan, French, Romanian, etc. Only one _____ language has survived: Euskera.

Some of the most important Roman _____ and writers, such as Seneca and Martial, were born in Hispania.

The Romans introduced a series of _____ in Hispania.
These are known as Roman law, and some are still applied today.

LIVEWORKSHEETS