

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
- b. The Romans
- c. The Greeks
- d. The Phoenicians

- invented our modern-day alphabet.
- were the successors of the Phoenicians.
- settled on the coast of Andalucía and Baleares.
- 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 \_\_\_\_\_

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

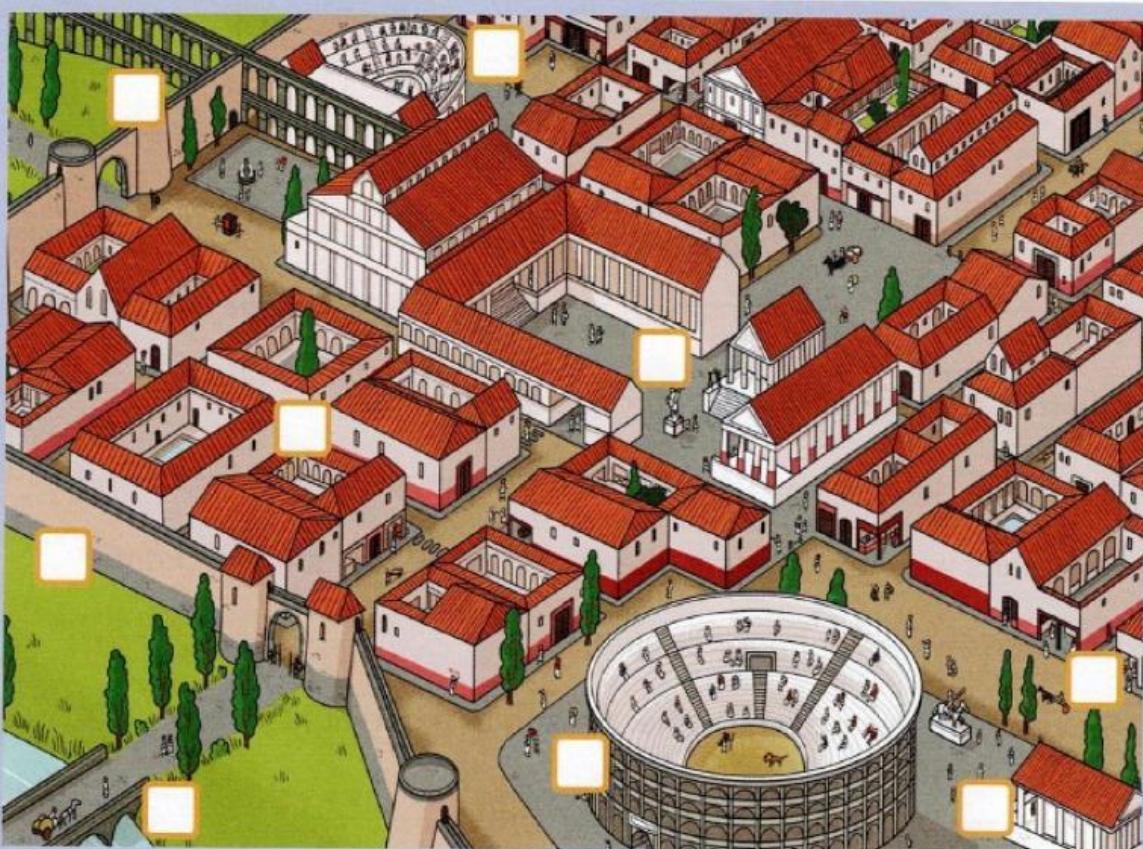
E wall

F forum

G bridge

H theatre

I houses



**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 **aqueucts / 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.