

5. The Sack of London by the Picts and Scots,¹ in 369 A.D., is a clear sign that the Roman power was decaying in the island. Finally, in 410 A.D., the Emperor Honorius wrote a letter withdrawing his legions from Britain, and leaving it without any native army to repel the attacks of the northern foes.

QUESTIONS.—1. When did the Romans first visit Britain? Under what general? To what race did the natives belong? How long did the Roman Period last? What are its leading features?

2. In whose reign did the Romans first gain any decided success in Britain? What native chief was taken prisoner by the Romans? What were the British priests called? From what place were they driven?

3. Who was the chief Roman governor of Britain? How long did he hold power? What great victory did he gain?

4. Name the principal Roman walls. For what purpose were they built? When was Hadrian's Wall built? And where? When was Antonine's Wall built? And where?

5. What indicates the decay of the Roman power in Britain? When were the Roman legions withdrawn?

CHIEF DATES.—ROMAN PERIOD.

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|--------------------------------|---------|
| Landing of Julius Caesar | B.C. 55 |
| Invasion under Claudius | A.D. 43 |
| Agricola Governor | 78-85 |
| Hadrian's Wall built | 121 |
| Antonine's Wall built | 140 |
| Departure of the Romans | 410 |

¹ *Scots*.—Ireland was at that time the country of the Scots. Some of the Scots seem to have crossed over to Caledonia, and to have joined the Picts against the

Romans, in the fourth century. It was not till 530 A.D. that they made any fixed settlement in the western islands and mainland of Scotland.

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