

The transition from the Roman period to the Stuart era represents profound changes in British society over centuries. Summary of Change: British society evolved from a Romanized, hierarchical system to a feudal, agrarian society and eventually into an early modern society characterized by constitutional governance, religious conflict, economic expansion, and intellectual growth. Post-Roman Period to Middle Ages (410 – 1500s): Collapse of Roman Rule: After the Roman withdrawal, Britain faced invasions from Angles, Saxons, and Vikings, leading to the formation of Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. Feudalism: By the Middle Ages, feudalism became the dominant societal structure, with lords owning land and serfs working it. Christianity: Christianity solidified its hold, with the establishment of the Church as a central institution. Economy: The economy was agrarian but advanced with Roman infrastructure such as roads, towns, and trade networks. Science and Culture: The Renaissance and Scientific Revolution influenced British society, fostering intellectual growth and cultural development. 2.3