

## THE ROMANIZATION

The Romans carried out the colonization of peoples, which means that conducted a process of conquest or trade but also the opportunity to exchange cultures.

They had a powerful army of legionaries. in their campaigns of conquest they built camps that led to some of the cities that exist today.

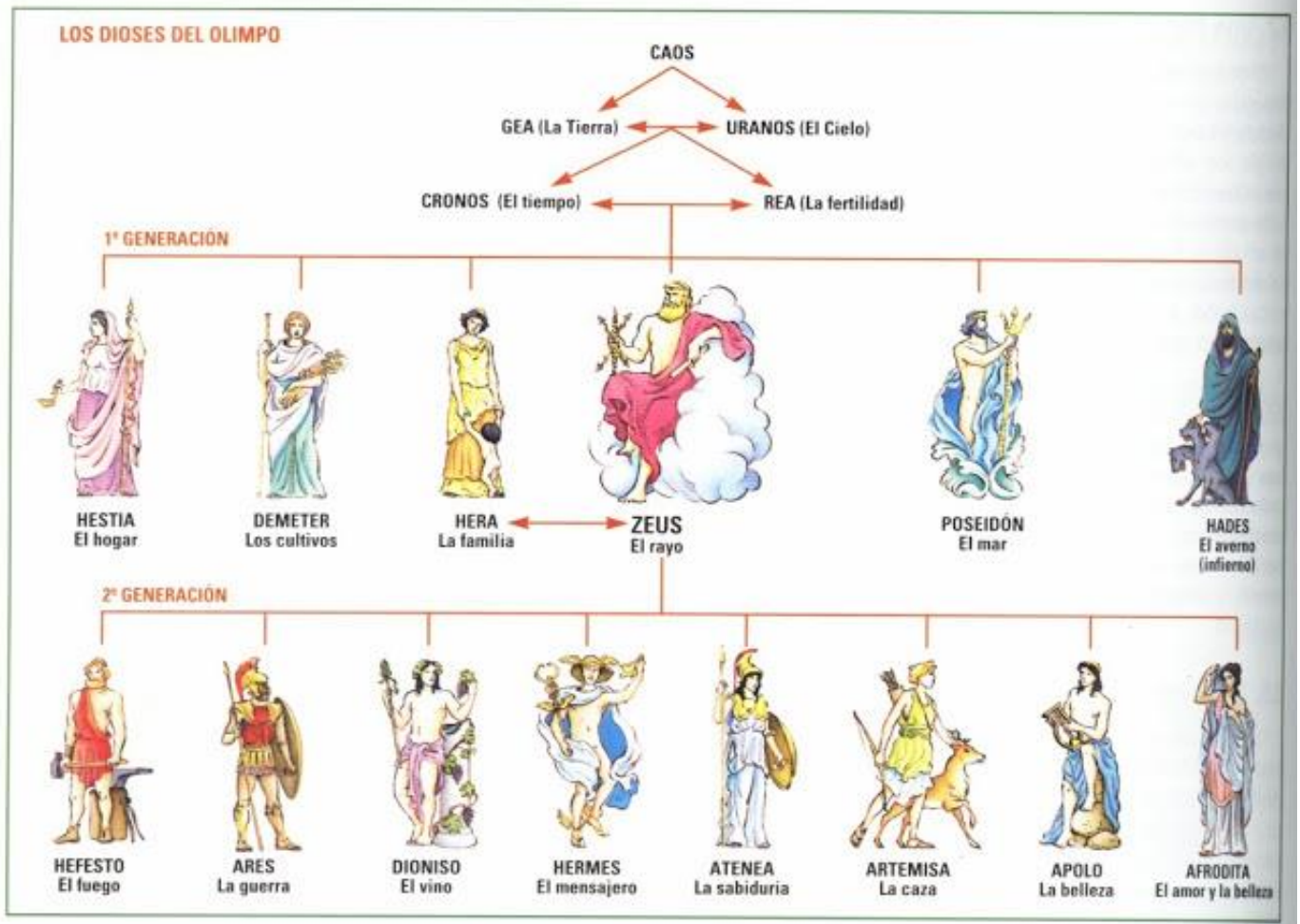


With this, the Romans spread their culture and their language, ruled with his political positions and codes, built large cities ... This process is known as **Romanization**.

- Extended their culture, customs, lifestyle, social organization...

- The **Latin**, it was their language and it resulted in many language of today as Castilian, Galician, Catalan, French or Italian.

- Religion: at first the Romans were polytheistic, worshiping many gods.



- But over time it spread Christianity, which grew out of a split from Judaism and spread rapidly, and although at first he was persecuted and banned eventually became the official religion of the Empire.
- Important government decisions were taken in the **Senate**, an assembly of the consuls. These

positions were held by the richest and most powerful men in the city.

- Also they had the Roman law, laws establishing the rights and duties of citizens; many of these principles are still in force in Europe.
- Many of today cities inherited its name from the settlements of the Roman troops as Barcino (Barcelona), Hispalis (Sevilla), Corduba (Córdoba), Emerita Augusta (Mérida) ... In addition to communicate with each other roads built