**TPO 47-1 Roman Cultural Influence on Britain**

After the Roman Empire’s conquest of Britain in the first century A.D., the presence of administrators, merchants, and troops on British soil, along with the natural flow of ideas and goods from the rest of the empire, had an enormous influence on life in the British Isles. Cultural influences were of three types: the bringing of objects, the transfer of craft workers, and the introduction of massive civil architecture. Many objects were not art in even the broadest sense and comprised utilitarian items of clothing, utensils, and equipment. We should not underestimate the social status associated with such mundane possessions which had not previously been available. The flooding of Britain with red-gloss pottery form Gaul (modern-day France), decorated with scenes from Classical mythology, probably brought many into contact with the styles and artistic concepts of the Greco-Roman world for the first time, whether or not the symbolism was understood. Mass-produced goods were accompanied by fewer more aesthetically impressive objects such as statuettes. Such pieces perhaps first came with officials for their own religious worship; others were then acquired by native leaders as diplomatic gifts or by purchase. Once seen by the natives, such objects created a fashion which rapidly spread through the province.

In the most extreme instances, natives literally bought the whole package of Roman culture. The Fishbourne villa, built in the third quarter of the first century A.D., probably for the native client king Cogidubnus, amply illustrates his Roman pretensions. It was constructed in the latest Italian style with imported marbles and stylish mosaics. It was lavishly furnished with imported sculptures and other Classical objects. A visitor from Rome would have recognized its owner as a participant in the contemporary culture of the empire, not at all provincial in taste. Even if those from the traditional families looked down on him, they would have been unable to dismiss him as uncultured. Although exceptional, this demonstrates how new cultural symbols bound provincials to the identify of the Roman world.

Such examples established a standard to be copied. One result was an influx of craft worker, particularly those skilled in artistic media like stone-carving which had not existed before the conquest. Civilian workers came mostly from Gaul and Germany. The magnificent temple built beside the sacred spring at Bath was constructed only about twenty years after the conquest. Its detail shows that it was carved by artists from northeast Gaul. In the absence of a tradition of Classical stone-carving and building, the desire to develop Roman amenities would have been difficult to fulfill. Administrators thus used their personal contacts to put the Britons in touch with architects and masons. As many of the officials in Britain had strong links with Gaul, it is not surprising that early Roman Britain owes much to craft workers from that area. Local workshops did develop and stylistically similar groups of sculpture show how skills in this new medium became widespread. Likewise skills in the use of mosaic, wall painting, ceramic decoration, and metal-working developed throughout the province with the eventual emergence of characteristically Romano-British styles.

This art had a major impact on the native peoples, and one of the most importance factors was a change in the scale of buildings. Pre-Roman Britain was highly localized, with people rarely traveling beyond their own region. On occasion large groups amassed for war or religious festivals, but society remained centered on small communities. Architecture of this era reflected this with even the largest of the fortified towns and hill forts containing no more than clusters of medium-sized structures. The spaces inside even the largest roundhouses were modest, and the use of rounded shapes and organic building materials gave buildings a human scale. But the effect of Roman civil architecture was significant;the sheer size of space enclosed within buildings like the basilica of London must have been astonishing. This was an architecture of dominance in which subject peoples were literally made to feel small by buildings that epitomized imperial power. Supremacy was accentuated by the unyielding straight lines of both individual buildings and planned settlements since these too provided a marked contrast with the natural curvilinear shapes dominant in the native realm.

The professor expresses her doubt about 3 methods provided in the passage to solve the problem of the decline of frogs in their living environment.

Firstly, reducing the use of pesticides isn't a wise solution. Some pesticides are used to keep crops from being damaged by the pests to get a rich production, and then farmers could attain profits by selling them in the market. If some pesticides are banned, then the loss of the production and profits would bring severe economical problem to farmers, which is unfair for them while competing with other farmers whose farms don't experience frog decline.

Second, the medication treatments are hard to put into practice. On the one hand, the frogs need to be treated as an individual which is an heavy task on a large scale. On the other hand, the treatment can not be passed to the next the generation of frogs, which means low-efficiency.

Finally, as the passage suggests, although the protection of the habitats is reasonable idea, the real cause of the decline of the population of frogs is the global warming. Water use of human isn't responsible for the decline of population. Instead, people need to change the living style to release the trend of warming.

With the rapid pace of the society and the complex of life, people are always busy with a variety of things. They work hard and spend a big amount of time and energy, but with low efficiency and low feedback. Under the circumstances like this, people should make some efforts to think about the current situation of life and make a better plan to reorganize life.

Firstly, plan for the future life gives a clear goal. Instead of working mindless, explicit goal and dream always give us motivation and direction. As the managers of a club, I was really busy with lots of activities last semester, and I needed to arrange for the classroom renting and design the activity outline, which consumed my energy and distracted me from my study. I was very nervous until one night, I tried to list the things I really wanted to focus on and I found what intrigued me most was not the task of management but the research of economics principle. So I quit the position of the manager and concentrate on my major study and enjoyed the process of learning and even talking with professors about some economical phenomenons.

Secondly, organization and plan increase the efficiency which is dispensable for success. My tutor, Li, who leads me in the research of economics, gives nice advice to manage my pace and rhythm of life. He suggests that I should take 5 minutes to think about the schedule of the whole day while waking up and also some potential influences which might affect the plan. Actually, I follow his idea and I rank the tasks in order with priority. In addition to that, I list potential entertainments that might distract me from those tasks like playing mobile phone games and watching movies. I try to control the time for entertainment and right now I has finished on research project about the economic policy of our city in epidemic period.

The improvement of efficiency could enrich our life and offers us the feeling of satisfaction and proudness, which provides positive attitudes towards our life.

To conclusion, it's really essential to let life organized. The pace of life should be and can be controlled by us which is helpful for not only a variety of task but also even the healthy.

**TPO 48 plan and organise**





